"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, rising temperature to-day and Sunday; wind south.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,830. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MIMIC NAVAL FOE TAKES NEW BEDFORD

Army Transports Kilpatrick and Meade Arrive to Protect the Landing of Troops.

GEN. WOOD ISSUES ORDER

"We Control Atlantic Ocean; Reinforcements Will Follow for Land Operations"—23 Miles of Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 13.—New Bedford and Fairhaven surrendered without the firing of a shot to the silent bombardment of the United States Army transports Kilpatrick and Meade this afternoon. The arrival of these vessels in New Bedford waters marked the beginning of hostilities and to-night both ships, which in this war are to represent modern battleships of the all-big-gun type, are anchored off Fort Rodman ready to protect the landing of the troops from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, which are expected to arrive off Fort Rodman by daylight to-morrow morning.

The Kilpatrick, which had on board among many other prominent officers Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff U. S. A., who is to exercise the supreme command of the invading army, was sighted coming in about 2 P. M. to-day and soon thereafter half of New Bedford and about the same proportion of the inhabitants of Fairhaven, the latter place the town made famous by the late Henry H. Rogers, were scampering toward the sea walls to view the incoming enemy.

The Kilpatrick came to anchor off Fort Rodman, and it was immediately announced that the metropolis of Buzzard's Bay was in the hands of the Reds. While New Bedford was being captured the officers on the Kilpatrick were busy playing bridge whist or telling yarns of the service in distant lands, and the enlisted men, unmindful that an American city was being invaded by a foreign foe, lined the deck wondering how long it would be before they were transferred to another transport to go to Boston, where they will change their allegiance from the Red to the Blue army for the 5th regular coast artillerymen from the forts in and near New York are from this on to join their comrades that man the forts in the artillery district of Boston in the fleet under Capt. Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who will attempt, it is said, to capture these fortifications some night next week.

Negro Cavalry with Bliss.

It was said to-day that the squadron of the Tenth regular cavalry, which was to have formed a part of the Blue army, will op[illegible] with the Bliss forces, Gen. Pew, the Commander-in-Chief of the Blues, desiring, according to report, that if victory comes his way all the credit will rebound to the glory of the Massachusetts militiamen. The transfer of the regulars to the Red army, it is stated, in no wise reflects on the men of the Tenth, who are a part of one of the two negro cavalry regiments now in the regular army.

The voyage of the Kilpatrick was uneventful and no attempt to land the officers and men was made this afternoon. That will be done early in the morning before the chartered Sound liners with the Seventh Regiment and other invading organizations come in. Immediately after the Meade has landed her troops the regulars of the Kilpatrick will be transferred to that vessel and will immediately sail to Boston to join in defending that city against the advances of the troops whose landing their timely arrival here this afternoon made possible.

During the voyage of the Kilpatrick and soon after that ship passed out into the open Major Gen. Leonard Wood's first order concerning the operations of the Red army was published. This order announced that on Thursday of this week the North Atlantic fleet (not Schroeder's magnificent army but that of a foreign nation) had met the American naval force off the coasts of Maine and signally defeated it, and that as a result the remnants of Uncle Sam's fighters are now blockaded in the harbors of Portland, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H.

"We Control the Atlantic."

"We control the Atlantic Ocean," the order reads, and it adds that reinforcements will follow to be in the land operations as fast as the transport service will permit. "It is reported," the order goes on to say, "that the enemy is concentrating militia and a small force of regular troops for the defense of the Boston-Narragansett district. These coast fortifications in their (the enemy's) districts are too strong to capture by direct assault."

It was stated in the orders that New Bedford would be captured this morning, but there was a hitch somewhere, for the city was not invested until this afternoon. The order gives the arrangements for landing the invading army to-morrow morning and announces Gen. Wood's permanent headquarters as at North Rochester, a small village about thirteen miles distant from this city. When the Red army lands here to-morrow, it is said to-night that the left wing will take up a position at Westport Mill, the centre wing occupying New Bedford, Fair Haven, and Mattapoisett, with the right wing occupying a position near Marion.

On Sunday the supposition is that the right wing will rest on Sippican Harbor, with the left wing occupying a position on Wattupa Pond, near Fall River. The centre of the invading army on Sunday will be near this city, so the rumor goes. On Monday the permanent line of attack will be established, but the location of that line and the positions of the brigades and regiments still remain a secret.

Gen. Pew's forces, it is said, will take up a position on a line that will extend from East Norton, passing through the towns of North Raynham, Bridgewater, and Silver Lake, with the left wing occupying a position near Kingston. The line of defense will extend for a distance of about twenty-three miles.

Major Blanton Winship, U. S. A., who is to be the Provost Marshal of the invading army, will have perhaps the most difficult task to perform of all the regular officers who are to participate in the present mimic warfare. Major Winship, in addition to his duties of preserving order, will also follow the movements of the invaders, prepared to adjudicate and settle on the spot all just claims for damages due to the operations, and at the close of hostilities each day Gen. Wood expects to have a clean slate so far as damage to property or persons is concerned.

Col. De Bode Resplendent.

The officers who attracted the most attention here when the Kilpatrick landed was Colonel the Baron A. De Bode, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington. In striking contrast to the

Continued on Page 2.

WEMPLE OUT OF ASYLUM.

Ex-State Controller Cured After Thirteen Years—Friends Rally to Support.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—After having been an insane patient at the Middletown State Hospital for thirteen years, Edward Wemple, formerly Democratic State Controller, was to-day released from the institution and taken by friends to his old home in Fultonville. Mr. Wemple's mind is now clear.

A sum of money was immediately subscribed by well-known men in almost every section of the State, and this will be used for the support and care of Mr. Wemple during his life. Aged and infirm and almost blind, he was a happy man to-day when he learned that his friends, whom he believed had forgotten him, were at hand to take him home.

Mr. Wemple was a member of an old and wealthy Dutch family residing in the Mohawk Valley. He was graduated from Union College and turned his attention to politics. He was elected as a Democrat to the Assembly in 1877-1878. Then he was elected member of Congress from Montgomery County, defeating George West, the Ballston paper manufacturer. Next he was elected State Senator, sitting during the years 1886-1887. He was a warm friend of ex-Gov. David B. Hill, and the latter appointed him State Controller on Nov. 8, 1887, succeeding Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn.

This was the culmination of his career, for shortly after he became ill and was committed to the Utica State Hospital, and later transferred to the Middletown Hospital. Mr. Wemple was the personal friend of Seward, Greeley, Carl Schurz, Conkling, Seymour, Grant, Cleveland, Lucius Robinson, Thurman, Carlisle, Randall, Senator Tillman, L. Q. C. Lamar, Hoke Smith, and in fact was friendly with most of the notables of the country at one time.

Wemplesville, the new county seat of Madison County, was named for Mr. Wemple.

A. J. CAMMEYER DEAD.

Shoe Merchant Expires of Apoplexy at Sea Gate.

Alfred J. Cammeyer, a leading merchant in the retail shoe trade in this country for many years, died yesterday at his summer home at Sea Gate from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been ill only a short time, and his death came as a surprise to his wife and friends, as he was at business in this city on Wednesday.

Mr. Cammeyer was born in Brooklyn about 69 years ago and spent most of his life in this city, where his name has become prominently identified with the local shoe trade. He entered the shoe business at the age of 15, and, after saving sufficient money, set up while still a young man in business for himself. He opened a store first at Carmine and Bleecker Streets. His trade prospered, until he transferred his store to Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where in a few years he built up one of the largest retail shoe trades in the country.

He was a member of the Retail Dry Goods' Association and of the Phoenix Club of this city. He leaves a widow but had no children. He lived at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The funeral will take place Monday morning at the Church of the Holy Communion.

PAIR IN BLAZING TAXICAB

Had to Jump to Escape and Fled in a Passing Auto.

When taxicab "70,240, N. Y.," caught fire on the Merrick Road between Central and Locust Avenues Thursday night a man and woman who were in it tried, but failed, to extinguish the flames; then took refuge in another automobile that happened along, and were whisked off toward Manhattan. The police are wondering who the couple were. The car is said to be owned by Thomas Gonda of 129 West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

The car was running along smoothly when suddenly there was a spurt of flame, and soon the car and its occupants appeared to be enveloped in a sheet of fire. The man sprang to his feet and the woman screamed.

"Jump, jump!" the man shouted to his companion, as he leaped from his side of the car.

She did so, and the pair then hurried to the ditch beside the road and scooped up handsfuls of earth, with which they tried to smother the flames, but were unsuccessful. Finally some one sent for the firemen, but by the time they arrived nearly everything inflammable in the automobile had burned.

Just as the firemen were arriving another automobile ran up and stopped. After a short colloquy with the driver the man and woman climbed into the car and were whisked off.

The woman, whose clothing was somewhat scorched by the flames, was said to have been handsomely dressed.

FLAMES SCARE PASSENGERS.

They Have to Leave Brooklyn Elevated Car Afire from a Short Circuit.

The noise of an explosion beneath their very feet threw into a panic yesterday afternoon the crowd of men, women, and children in the first car of a Fifth Avenue elevated train in Brooklyn. Every one in the car jumped to his feet and made for the platform.

The train had already halted with a jerk, and the one idea in the minds of all seemed to be to get on the tracks. Around both sides of the car, however, and up between the first two cars curled clouds of smoke, lighted by blue sparks and sheets of flame, and the first to reach the rear platform dared not either jump to the tracks or step across the smoke and spark-filled space between the cars.

The guard finally succeeded in convincing the passengers that they ran less danger in crossing the chasm than in remaining where they were, and one by one men and women stepped gingerly across to the second car. From the rear end of this they made their way to the narrow path alongside the third rail and thence to the Third Street Station.

A wrecking crew worked more than an hour before it was able to clear the track. It found that the falling of the motor box on the first car, so that it touched the live rail and occasioned a short circuit, had caused the trouble.

WHEN SLEEP FAILS, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—It quiets the nerves, nourishes the body, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

BERESFORD LOSES IN ADMIRAL'S FEUD

Charges That Sir John Fisher Weakened British Naval Defense Rejected by the Committee.

THEIR QUARREL REGRETTED

Both Censured in Report for Failing to Work in Harmony—Cabinet Officers Sign the Document.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The duel between Lord Charles Beresford and Sir John Fisher, which has for years presented an unedifying spectacle to other nations, ended as has been predicted in these dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago, by a decision in favor of the latter. In a report issued by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defense Committee, charges made by Lord Charles that the country had been endangered by the unwise organization and distribution of the fleet by the Admiralty under Sir John, are held unfounded.

This report is signed by Prime Minister Asquith, the Earl of Crewe, Secretary for the Colonies; Viscount Morley, Secretary for India; Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, who form a sub-committee of the Imperial Defense Committee.

Both Admirals Blunt.

It will be remembered that the quarrel between the two Admirals, after various passages at arms in which neither hesitated to express his opinion of the other in extremely blunt terms, culminated in Beresford's submitting a memorandum in which he arraigned the whole system of naval strategy and organization for which the First Lord of the Admiralty was responsible.

"During the whole of my tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet," said Beresford in his memorandum, "that force, owing to the number of vessels constantly withdrawn from it for purposes of refit, has never even for a day been equal to the force which it might have to encounter in home waters. During that period the fleet in home waters has not been organized in readiness for war, and they are not organized in readiness for war now."

This excerpt sufficiently indicates the keynote of Beresford's impeachment of his superiors, upon which Mr. Asquith appointed a Governmental committee to report.

The report which that committee issued to-day declares that, while the Admiral's arrangements were not ideally perfect, they involved no danger to the country. This dictum is a bitter pill for Beresford to swallow, though the attempt is made to sweeten it for him by the suggestion that the Admiralty did not take him sufficiently into its confidence.

This step and some other points of the committee's report which can be construed as favorable to Beresford are made most of by the latter's organs in the press, and from comments which some London papers will print to-morrow it would seem that there is little disposition on the part of several newspapers at least to drop a quarrel which ought never to have been aired in public.

While, as stated, the pro-Beresford organs contend that as several of the reforms Admiral Beresford advocated have been adopted, his agitation was perfectly justified, the anti-Beresford papers naturally express satisfaction that the navy scare as to the country's danger has been exploded.

THREW MISSILES FROM TRAIN.

Boys Arrested by Interborough on Complaints of East Side Women.

Mrs. Magrotsky, a storekeeper of 318 First Avenue, accompanied by fifteen other angry women of the neighborhood, marched into the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at 165 Broadway yesterday morning carrying satchels filled with iron bolts, stones, and chips of bricks, which they declared had been thrown at them from the platforms of Second Avenue elevated trains.

Supt. Smith sent some of the company's detectives to the stations between Ninth and Twenty-third Streets, and gave them orders to arrest the offenders. The police had been appealed to three weeks before to stop the fusillades, which came usually in the evening, between 5:30 and 6:30, but nothing was done. The windows and showcases of the small shops along First Avenue were shattered, and in more than one case the storekeepers themselves were injured.

Last night George Herlich, 16 years old, of 1,507 First Avenue, and Arthur Simikoff, 14, of 331 East Seventy-ninth Street, were arrested by Detective J. Magwood of the Interborough, and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

When searched their pockets were found filled with pieces of brick. They said they were employed in a Wall Street brokerage office. They will be arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

TOURIST TRAFFIC LARGER.

President Murray of Baltimore & Ohio Sees Signs of Prosperity.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—President Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad asked to-day if he thought the era of prosperity had arrived, responded that at any rate the advance guard would seem to be quite well on its way. Traffic conditions were steadily improving, he declared, the continuing increase in the higher grade tonnage being most encouraging. Coal and coke were holding their own.

Passenger business, especially tourist and pleasure travel, had increased, he said, and the general traffic is very good, which is significant of a freer circulation of money and of returning confidence.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

T. D. DE WITT DIES APART FROM WIFE

Miss Ollie Lowe at Bedside of Rich Coal Dealer and Automobile Man.

INJURY HASTENED DEATH

His Ankle, Once Broken, Again Hurt by a Fall—Called Former Actress His Only Friend.

Estranged from his wife and two sons, Thomas D. De Witt, 56 years old, a wealthy coal dealer, with main offices at 26 Cortlandt Street, who was also interested in real estate and automobiles, went to the home of Miss Ollie Lowe, formerly an actress, at 111 West 104th Street, last Monday crippled and ill, telling her that he had no other place to go. He had known Miss Lowe for several years, it is said. From there he was removed to Flower Hospital, where he died yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock. Miss Lowe after his death sought some one to arrange for the funeral. Michael F. Burns of 322 Park Place, Brooklyn, President of the Burns Brothers Coal Company, agreed to meet the funeral expenses.

"I don't want any religious ceremony over me," Miss Lowe reported Mr. De Witt as saying as he was dying on Thursday night. "And I don't want anybody at my funeral except you and Alice Sigmore, my stenographer."

Besides his coal business, Mr. De Witt was Treasurer of the De Witt Auto Company, at 248 West Eightieth Street, and had valuable real estate holdings in the city and suburbs. At one time he was President of the West Side Protective League, and was also interested in other civic organizations, his chief interest being for a long time the prosecution of bicyclists who broke the law. He had two grown sons—George H. and Thomas De Witt.

His method of life, which, it is alleged, led to the break with his wife and sons, began some years ago. Miss Lowe, who says that at one time she played in "The Knobs of Tennessee" and "Nancy Hanks," said last night that Mr. De Witt was noted among fast livers in this city for the prodigality with which he spent money. He used to take out parties of eighteen or twenty, using several automobiles for the purpose, she said, when champagne flowed freely.

About a year and a half ago the family house at 133 West Seventy-eighth Street was closed, and Mrs. De Witt went to live with her two sons at 57 Hockwood Avenue, New Rochelle. Mr. De Witt went to live in his garage in Eightieth Street, said Thomas De Witt last night.

The elder De Witt was an eccentric and picturesque figure. He was six feet in height and weighed more than 200 pounds. Dr. Frank E. Smith of 159 West Forty-eighth Street, his physician, said yesterday afternoon that he was of late years a good deal of a rover. He would appear in any part of the country where his fancy led him and it seemed to delight him to surprise his acquaintances in all sorts of ways. Reporting suddenly from an out-of-the-way and unexpected city was one method he had of effecting such a surprise.

More than a year ago Mr. De Witt went to Roosevelt Hospital to be treated for a fractured ankle, remaining there several months.

It was on Monday night that Mr. De Witt drove to the Newport Court apartment house, at 111 West 104th Street, where Miss Lowe had rooms, and told her, so she said last night, that he was sick and that she was about the only friend he had left. All the old crowd he had taken out in automobiles and given champagne had fallen away from him. He went to her on crutches, his ankle still giving him considerable trouble.

"We talked about old times that night," went on Miss Lowe. "He told me he was very sick and that he had fallen again and hurt his ankle. The next day I sent for Dr. Smith and two other doctors. Dr. Smith said Mr. De Witt had Bright's disease and other complications, that he was in serious danger and ought to be sent to a hospital. But Mr. De Witt was against it, and so were the other two doctors. So he stayed in my apartments.

"On Wednesday Dr. Smith said again he ought to go to a hospital, and on Thursday he commanded it. We took him down to Flower Hospital early Thursday night. I stayed with him, because on Tuesday I had communicated with his relatives, who said they didn't want to have anything to do with him.

"Along in the middle of the night he felt that he was going to die. He said he didn't want any one except me and Alice Sigmore, his stenographer, to come to his funeral, and he didn't want any religious tomfoolery over him. And at 5:30 o'clock he died."

Though Mr. De Witt was still in most comfortable circumstances at the time of death, according to his son Thomas, he had no money on him when he died. Since his relatives had refused to have anything to do with him, and since all his other friends seemed to have deserted him, Miss Lowe said yesterday afternoon that she was in despair for awhile as to how she was going to get him buried. Remembering Mr. Burns as an acquaintance of his, she hunted him up, and Edward Senior of 1,987 Broadway took charge of the body.

Up to last night Mr. Burns and Miss Lowe had arranged to have the body cremated at New Bergen, N. J., and to hold the ashes until some further arrangements were made. But last night the undertaker received word, supposedly from his relatives, to cancel other arrangements until this morning. This was done.

At the De Witt home in New Rochelle last night the family would not say anything about the case except that the funeral would be attended to.

$2.50 to Atlantic City and return. Next Sunday, Aug. 15, Penn. Railroad. Special train leaves New York, West 23d St., 6:45 A. M.; Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 7 P. M. —Adv.

WATERSPOUT ALARMS ARVERNE TENT CITY

Wild Scramble to Get Away as It Appears Off the Long Island Shore.

FISHING FLEET THREATENED

Looked to Many Like What They Thought a Sea Serpent Should Be —Hundreds of Feet High.

There was a rush for valuables yesterday morning in the tent city between Arverne and Edgemere, L. I., when a waterspout, the first ever seen in the ocean off that shore, appeared near the bluefishing fleet, about two miles out. The spout, which was seen about 10 o'clock, shortly before the rain descended in a deluge, appeared from the shore to be several hundred feet high, joined to a low-hanging black cloud.

Its course was toward the shore, and it traveled with such velocity that thousands feared it might destroy the tent city. They made a wild scramble for portable valuables, and were just fleeing from their canvas homes when the spout spent itself and fell with a loud noise into the ocean. Some of the frightened people, because of the shape of the spout and its writhings, said it closely resembled their conception of a sea serpent of mammoth proportions.

In addition to a large number of people on the shore, it was seen by many back from the shore. Trolley Car 25 of the Long Island Railroad Company's line that runs through the Rockaways, was well filled with people traveling west. It became an observation car when Conductor Thomas Smyth shouted in alarm:

"Look out there!"

Every one looked toward the ocean, and there the spout could be plainly seen. At the top it appeared to be the size of a telegraph pole. It twisted in a serpentine manner, first far to one side and then to the other. The spout thickened as it neared the ocean, until at its base it covered a considerable area, the dimensions of which could merely be guessed at. Passengers in the car were pleased or angry, according to temperament, when Motorman Althouse turned his crank around to full speed to get his car out of the supposed danger zone. Althouse did not intend to be responsible for the lives of seventy-five passengers if the waterspout took it into its head to come ashore.

There were many in swimming, as the rain had not yet started. Most of the swimmers made for shore when their attention was called to the waterspout.

There is a thriving tent city on the beach, where many hundreds of tents house thousands of dwellers. The majority of tents are peopled during the day by women and children, as the heads of families go to their work from their tent homes early in the morning. When the word was passed along the city as if by herald that a waterspout was coming swiftly to swallow them up, there was first a wild rush to verify the alarming report, and then a wilder scramble to get together whatever of value they had that could be quickly scooped up and carried.

From a quiet community the tent city was transformed in an instant into a scene of confusion. But it was short-lived, as the spout collapsed in a few minutes, thus relieving the fears. The families returned to their tents or to their positions upon the beach and talked the unusual occurrence over.

But, if there was no cause for real alarm on shore, there was plenty of reason for serious alarm among the men who were coaxing the bluefish from the brine a couple of miles out. The spout was in their immediate vicinity, and no one could tell at what moment it might chase and overwhelm a boat. All made what speed was possible to get away. None was touched by the spout, and the surface of the ocean bore no record of its visit after it had collapsed.

TROOPS OVERAWE STRIKERS.

Allow Strike-Breakers to Arrive on Canadian Pacific Docks.

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Aug. 13.—The only developments to-day in the Canadian Pacific Dock strike were the vigorous steps taken by the military under Col. Steele in disarming strikers. Those who resisted were put in jail. The glint of bayonets and the sight of men loading rifles with ball cartridges cowed the leaders. There may be more trouble, however, when 150 strike-breakers start work to-morrow.

General Manager Bury of the Canadian Pacific said to-day that things were clearing. The steamer Keewatin went out this afternoon. The Alberta will go out on time to-morrow, according to the officials. Under the escort of soldiers the first strike-breakers arrived this afternoon. They were 100 French-Canadians, well equipped for muscular work around the dock. Their train was run alongside the cars, where the troops are quartered, and they went to the docks unafraid.

Col. Billman at Winnipeg to-night received word from the Minister of the Militia at Ottawa to hold the Nineteenth Regiment and machine guns in readiness to go to Fort William.

WARDROBE GOES ASTRAY.

Police Say Man Got Trunk of Miss Moasch of Far Rockaway.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The police are trying to find a trunk containing silk dresses and jewelry, valued at $1,000, the property of Miss Lillian B. Moash of Far Rockaway, L. I. Stephen B. Abbott, who says he lives at Bangor, Me., was in the police court to-day charged with the theft of the trunk. Abbott came to Boston from Bangor Monday. The police say his trunk was checked to the North Station, and Abbott sent the check there to get his trunk.

The police say that he received the young woman's trunk by mistake, and that he not only kept it, but opened it and discovered its valuable contents. Yesterday Abbott was arrested at the North Station by Sergt. Ridion. Abbott, Ridion says, told the baggageman that he had lost the check to his trunk, and he was trying to get it when he was arrested.

A Perfect Outing. Po'keepsie and back on Str. Albany, Day Line's 2d morning Boat.—Adv.

COINING LINCOLN CENTS.

Work Started on Issue Without "V. D. B."—600,000 a Day to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Work was begun at the Mint to-day on the new issue of Lincoln cents without the initials of Victor D. Brenner, the designer. It is declared that there is no intention of recalling the 28,000,000 coins already issued.

As the demand is still great, the Mint will be kept busy for some time. About 600,000 of the cents are coined each day, each of the stamping machines turning out from 90 to 120 a minute.

PARSONS OUT FOR FUSION

But He Is Not a Candidate for Mayor —Hopes to Beat Tammany.

President Herbert Parsons of the Republican County Committee yesterday made his first public declaration for fusion. It came in reply to a question as to whether Mr. Parsons, as had been reported in one of the newspapers, was a candidate for Mayor.

"I'm not a candidate, never have been a candidate, and never shall be a candidate for Mayor. My sole ambition is to be Chairman of the Republican organization, and in that capacity to be potential in uniting all the forces in opposition to Tammany Hall, and thus bring about the defeat of that organization."

MAYOR BUSSE SUPERSTITIOUS.

Refuses to Appoint a Police Superintendent on Friday, 13th.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Superstition to-day takes a hand in the delay marking the appointment of a General Superintendent of Police. This is 'Friday the Thirteenth," and Mayor Busse will not name a Chief to-day.

"I am not any more superstitious than the ordinary man," he said, as he left his office in midafternoon, "but there won't be any Chief appointed on Friday, Aug. 13, 1909. I am not in any hurry about this, and it can wait another day at least."

THE TENTH HAD ITS SWIM.

Taunton, Mass., Learns Negro Troopers Bathed in Its Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—When the Tenth, the negro cavalry regiment, went through Lakeville on its way to the war game, Long Pond looked inviting to them and inquiry was made if there would be any objection to the men bathing in its blue water. People in the vicinity said there wasn't, so the colored troops swam and dived to their hearts' content.

But the troopers' innocent diversion has caused trouble in this city, which draws its water supply from this same Long Pond. The people of Lakeville, including Summer residents, have chafed under the prohibition of bathing, boating or fishing in the pond, and when the soldiers asked permission to bathe themselves they were more than willing to accord it. What Taunton people think about it may be imagined.

PLACE FOR PAYNE'S SON.

W. K. Payne Named as Customs Attorney—Father Drew Tariff Bill.

William K. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., was appointed yesterday Attorney to assist Deputy Assistant Attorney General Lloyd, who is in charge of customs litigation for the Government. Mr. Payne was appointed to the first of the four statutory positions of Attorney, created by the new Tariff Act, and will receive a salary of $5,000 a year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—William K. Payne, as clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee, of which his father, Sereno B. Payne, is Chairman, had charge of the collection of data and information used by the committee in drafting the Payne Tariff bill. Through his investigations he became an expert on the phraseology of the tariff law and the legal entanglements of the Dingley act.

Mr. Payne practiced law before receiving his appointment as Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, and began the work of preparation for the tariff revision over a year ago. He arranged the hearings before the committee and became familiar with the arguments pro and con on all tariff questions.

WOULD ENJOIN WOMEN.

Tin Strikers' Female Relatives Hoot About Non-Union Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 13.—The wives and daughters of the striking Sheet and Tin Plate Company employes are making the lives of the non-union men so miserable that the management has decided to apply to Judge Baker of the Federal Court for an injunction against them. A large number of affidavits have been prepared setting forth the grievances of the company against the women.

In some instances, it is set forth, the women surround the homes of workmen after their return from the factory, and by singing and shouting make it impossible for the men to sleep. The husbands and brothers of the women, the application says, stand in the background and encourage the women to riotous deeds, and the police who escort the workmen to and from the mill by order of the Mayor do not attempt to make arrests.

The business men of the city are insisting that something be done to curb the agitators and end the strife. The Police Department, which has been increased from eight to seventeen men, has proved wholly inadequate, the mill management says, to handle the women.

REBUKED BY MRS. T. F. RYAN.

Her Private Car, Left on Main Track Without Lights, Stirs Her Wrath.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the well-known New York capitalist, delivered a scathing rebuke to a number of officials of the West Shore Railroad to-night at this place. The cause of these remarks lay in the fact that Mrs. Ryan's special car, in which she and a party of friends have been travelling throughout the State, was switched on to the Erie tracks at this point and was left with no rear lights to protect it.

Mrs. Ryan discovered this and went to the station master, to whom she expressed her indignation in strong terms.

"You railroad men know as much about this business as a child," said Mrs. Ryan. "Some railroads don't know or care any more about the safety of their passengers than a section hand does. I do not pretend to know much about railroads, but I do know my car should not be left on the main track for so long a time without lights. I want lights out there at once. Somebody will hear from this to-morrow."

A crowd of passengers listened to the speech and the lights were placed on the car at once while a message was rushed to the General Superintendent. Mrs. Ryan retired to her car unappeased.

MAGISTRATE FURLONG MISSING; WIFE DYING

She Was Stricken Two Days After He Disappeared from His Brooklyn Home.

WENT TO FARM, BUT LEFT

Gotthelf, the Magistrate's Friend, Who Was Accused of Bribing a Witness, Confesses and Gets Bail.

Mrs. Helen N. Furlong, wife of Magistrate Henry J. Furlong of Brooklyn, is dying in her Summer home at Rockaway Beach from a paralytic stroke which she suffered on last Wednesday. With her are her twenty-year-old son and her three daughters, as well as several friends of the family, but Magistrate Furlong is missing, and according to young Furlong all the efforts of his family and friends to locate him have been without avail.

The Magistrate left his Summer home on Monday, saying that he was going to his farm in Hazelwood, N. J. He did go there, as young Furlong ascertained when he tried to reach him there on Wednesday, the day Mrs. Furlong was stricken, but, without leaving word of his future whereabouts, it was learned the Magistrate left his farm on Tuesday, having remained there only overnight, and since then no trace of him has been found.

So ill did Mrs. Furlong become last night that her life was despaired of and at one time her children and others in the house believed that she had died. Signs of life became evident again, however, and her family were buoyed up by the hope that it might mean a recovery. An examination by a physician blasted this last hope, however, and her children became convinced that their mother must die before morning.

The slight reprieve granted them by Mrs. Furlong's unexpected rally, set her family and friends on a renewed search for the missing Magistrate, but like the former ones, it was unsuccessful. What has become of him is a mystery, young Furlong declared last night. That business or professional cares could have occasioned the Magistrate's continued absence was scouted by his friends last night.

But those whose interest in the Magistrate's career has been tinged by no personal friendship recalled that Magistrate Furlong had been a close friend of Jacob Gotthelf, so close that he had assisted in Gotthelf's wedding, three months ago. And Gotthelf was released only yesterday from the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, where he has been confined, in default of $5,000 bail, on charges of having tried to bribe a witness in the case of Louis Wolff of 2,737 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, rug manufacturer by day, who finally confessed, so the police say, that he was, as they charged, a pickpocket by night.

Wolff's case attracted widespread attention, for the confession which the police say he made, acknowledged, that having been a pickpocket in his youth, he was now unable to resist the impulse to occasionally try again his hazardous profession. At first the rugmaker was indignant in his denials of guilt and was discharged, only to again fall into the hands of the police soon afterward. It was on his second arraignment that the charge was brought against Gotthelf of having tried to bribe a witness. He was arrested and locked up.

His release yesterday was learned only last night. Then the name of the man who finally provided the necessary $5,000 bail could not be ascertained. The bond was accepted, however, by Justice Crane in the Supreme Court. That bail had not been accepted, however, until Gotthelf made a full confession of his connection with the Wolff case, was rumored last night, and the rumor was substantiated by unquestionable authority. The text of Gotthelf's confession could not be learned, but it was stated that the man now on bail did not hesitate to name others, some of whom, it is reported, are closely connected with the police courts in Brooklyn, and who should, he declared, share his blame.

Mrs. Gotthelf, the bride of Magistrate Furlong's friend, has lived for six weeks in Rockaway Beach, but on last Saturday she packed her things and left, saying that she was going to the home of her mother, Mrs. Hagerbron, in Corona, Queens, L. I. She could not be found last night.

ATTACHED A STEAMER.

Constable Wouldn't Let Her Sail Until Bond Secured $125 Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—A writ of attachment in the hands of a Deputy Constable and a demand for more money on the part of two dozen deckhands tied up two steamboats with 240 passengers aboard for five hours to-day.

The Lee Line steamer Ferd Herold was scheduled to sail at 5 o'clock. Just as she raised the landing plank and was about to cast off, Deputy Constable Barth boarded her from the wharfboat to serve his writ of attachment for $125 and $27 costs. The attachment was filed by M. A. Joy of Terrell, Texas, who asserts that while he was a passenger on the Ferd Herold coming from Memphis he was robbed of $113. He was asleep in his stateroom when the theft occurred, he asserts.

Representatives of the Lee Line pointed to the fact that in all Mississippi steamers signs are posted warning passengers to leave their valuables with the cashier. However, the deputy and his five aids warned Capt. Flanagan that if a rope were loosened they would begin something that would hurt somebody. Five hours were consumed before a $300 bond was given and the steamer started down stream.

Meanwhile the City of Saltillo was having her troubles. The deckhands demanded $90 a month. The Captain and owners agreed to give them $75, an advance of $15. This they refused. Capt. Massengale, Manager of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company, ordered them all ashore. There were 145 passengers on board. The boat was still at her dock when the Herold left. Then she picked up enough of the cast-off crew of that steamer to make the trip.

TAFT BREAKS HOODOO AND WINS AT GOLF

With Hammond as Partner in Foursome, He Takes Revenge on Ames and Boardman.

CABINET OFFICERS SEE HIM

Census Appointments Are Approved, Despite Strong Protest Against Division of the Southern Plums.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 13.—President Taft's golf "hoodoo" disappeared on this Friday, the thirteenth day of the month. Under damp and darksome skies Mr. Taft and John Hays Hammond got their revenge against Gen. Adelbert Ames and W. J. Boardman of Washington by winning a foursome on the links of the Essex County Club by one up. It was the first time the President had won a game this week, and he was in a merry mood to-night.

At one stage of to-day's game the President and Mr. Hammond had their opponents six down, and it is said that they then took compassion on them and allowed the score to be almost evened up.

The President will play at Essex to-morrow against his brother, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, who with his wife will arrive on the north shore to-morrow morning to spend a week with the Boardmans at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Beverly took on much the aspect of a real Summer capital this afternoon with the arrival in town of two Cabinet officers, a high official of the Government, and several politicians of prominence. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Postmaster General Hitchcock, and E. Dana Durand, Director of the Census, came to town to go over the list of 330 census supervisors and other appointments with the President.

At an extended conference to-night with Messrs. Nagel, Hitchcock, and Durand, Mr. Taft approved the appointment of 330 supervisors of the thirteenth census. The list had been prepared at Washington for the President and the qualifications of every man inquired into. There were some vacant districts in Kentucky, however, and these were put up to the President for settlement.

Vain Protest from the South.

There has been marked discontent among some Southern Republicans over the decision of the President to divide the census patronage in the States of the "solid South." Col. Cecil Lyon, Republican National committeeman, came all the way from Texas to tell the President that he would rather have the State put in charge of one supervisor—a good Republican, of course—than to have to divide the Congressional districts with the Democrats. Col. Lyon said the declaration of his policy on his part held good for all of the States. His protest was vain.

The States where the Supervisors are divided equally between the Democrats and Republicans are Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

In most of the States Supervisors are appointed in each Congressional District. This system does not prevail in New England. Maine, for instance, has but two Supervisors, while Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island have but one each.

Director Durand said to-day that many of the Supervisors appointed have received the indorsement of business organizations in the communities in which they live and have been selected more for their capabilities as officials than for any active part they have played in politics. In fact, President Taft, it is said, laid down the rules, especially in States where a division has been made between Democrats and Republicans, that Supervisors shall not be active partisans and that no attempt should be made to build up political machines out of the census patronage. Director Durand has personally inquired into the standing of every candidate recommended for office and has prepared a little biographical sketch of each Supervisor named by the President, to show exactly what the man has done to deserve his place in the public service.

Cabinet Officers Delayed.

Messrs. Nagel, Hitchcock and Durand were to have seen the President this afternoon, but in motoring to Beverly from Boston they got lost on the wrong road, were delayed at the Boston ferry terminals, and did not arrive at the Summer capital until after the President and Mrs. Taft had gone out for their late afternoon automobile ride. The conference did not begin until 9 o'clock.

Mr. Hitchcock took up with the President the appointment of several Postmasters whose choice will be announced later. The Postmaster General plans to return to Washington to-morrow. He is going to spend his vacation in the Far West and hopes to be in the saddle most of the time. Secretary Nagel will return to-morrow to Marion, Mass., where he is spending the Summer.

Col. Lyon of Texas does not think President Taft is going to see enough of Texas, according to the present itinerary. The President will pass through three Congressional districts where cattle raising is the chief industry and free hides are not popular, and through two districts devoted to lumber, which was reduced to $1.25 on the tariff list. Col. Lyon would have him go through more populous districts.

Mr. Taft to-day appointed Charles A. Overlock of Douglas, Ariz., as United States Marshal for that Territory. Mr. Overlock succeeds Benamin F. Daniels, a "Rough Rider," appointed by President Roosevelt. It was thought for a time that Mr. Daniels had been added to the "Rough Riders" who are rapidly disappearing from public office, but it was explained later in the day that the ex-Marshal had been provided for. He has been appointed as a sort of Superintendent or Chief of Police of the Indian reservation at Menominee, Wis. Mr. Overlock, the new Marshal, is a business man, has mining interests in the Territory, and is well to do.

Mr. Taft to-day received a committee from the Boston Chamber of Commerce and accepted an invitation to attend its annual banquet in Boston the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 14. Mr. Taft will leave Boston on the morning of Sept. 15, and will not return to Beverly after the banquet.

John Hays Hammond, President of the National League of Republican Clubs, has accepted the President's invitation to accompany him on the entire Western and Southern trips.

It was explained to-day that the "mysterious woman in white" who has been around the executive offices was Mrs. W. Harry Schmick of Ohio, whose husband, a former bank teller, is serving a term in the Leavenworth Prison. Mrs. Schmick is seeking a pardon for him.

Removal

The New York Times Down Town Office is now located at 15 Beekman St., near Nassau.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

SLIP IN STRIKEBREAKERS.

Two Carloads Arrived in McKees Rocks by Water Under Fog Cover.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Two trainloads of strike breakers were placed in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant to-day at McKees Rocks before the striking employes learned of the move. The heavy fog which hung over the Ohio River shielded the company's operations. It was not until the last of the 400 imported men were being transported across the river that the strike pickets found out about it.

At noon 140 employes of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad, who were employed on cars to be used in the Hudson tunnels in New York City, left their work, refusing to work with the alleged strike breakers.

The strike breakers were put to work at noon. They will receive from $1.75 to $2 a day. Tobacco will be furnished free and a hotel near the car plant will supply food.

It is asserted by the strike leaders that desertions of the imported men began shortly after noon, when a score of the strike breakers scaled the stockade surrounding the car plant and joined the ranks of the striking men.

The Sheriff of Allegheny County, assisted by a score of negroes hired by the Pressed Steel Car Company, resumed eviction proceedings late to-day, and at dusk moved the last of the forty-seven evicted strikers from the car company houses. Over eighty loads of furniture and property of the evicted strikers and their families to-night lie unsheltered in Nichols Avenue, Schoenville. Rain will probably fall before morning.

The State constabulary, aided by Deputy Sheriffs, to-night established regular sentry beats about the car plant.

NO CHICAGO CAR STRIKE.

Companies and Employes Settle Their Differences and Sign Contracts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The last shadow of the trouble between the street railway companies of this city and their employes passed away to-night. Formal peace under a three and a half years' contract was agreed on at a meeting between officers of the companies and of the unions.

The proposition made yesterday by President John M. Roach of the Chicago Railways Company, which foreshadowed peace, was made to the South Side unions by President T. E. Mitten of the Chicago City Railway. It was accepted by President M. E. Buckley of the Carmen's Union.

According to the agreement, new men will receive 23 cents an hour for the first six months, 24 cents for the next six months, 25 cents for the second year, 26 cents for the third year, and 27 cents until the contract expires, on Feb. 1, 1913.

Employes now in the service are to continue at the present rate of 23 cents an hour for six months, 27 cents for the next six months, and 27 cents after one year. All men in the service one year at 27 cents an hour are to have 28 cents next year, then 29 cents, and finally 30 cents, the maximum after two years.

TAILORS WIN STRIKE.

Contractors Rush to Settle and the Annual Walk-Out Ends.

The strike of the coat tailors, which in its various phases has involved nearly 30,000 men and women, was regarded yesterday evening as practically ended. When the day's settlements at the strike headquarters, in 98 Forsyth Street, were totaled up, it was found that less than 1,000 were still on strike. The remaining settlements will be made to-day.

There was a rush of contractors to Odd Fellows Hall to settle and get their tailors back. Each had to give a bond to guarantee that he would live up to his agreement. The highest bond was for $700, and was given by a contractor who employs seventy-five tailors. The lowest bond the union would accept was $150.

UNION PRINTER KILLS TWO.

Arizona Man, Pardoned for Murder, Enraged at Strike-Breakers.

BISBEE, Ariz., Aug. 13.—William Pfannkucke, a striking printer, early to-day shot and killed Asa A. Hoy, ex-business manager of The Review, a morning paper of this city, and William Bockholz of Covington, Ky. Union printers on The Review struck here several days ago, and Hoy and Bockholz were operating the linotype machines in their places.

Pfannkucke is said to have killed a man at Fort Riley, Kan., and to have been sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment. He was pardoned by the Governor several years ago. After shooting Hoy and Bockholz, Pfannkucke seriously wounded Policeman Jay Wilmoth.

Briand Consults Jusserand on Tariff.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, had a long interview to-day with Premier Briand, during which questions arising from the adoption of the new tariff law by the United States were discussed.

TAKE POWER SITES FROM MONOPOLIES

Following Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy, Government Withdraws 87,360 Acres in Utah.

DENY ACTION DUE TO ROW

Field Chief Schwartz Replies to Evans's Charges—Spokane Congress Asks for $10,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Following closely upon the outbreak at Spokane of the dispute over water power sites between Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior Ballinger came the withdrawal to-day of large tracts of land from the public domain for temporary water power sites. Acting Secretary Wilson withdrew 87,360 acres along the Colorado River, in Utah, said to be the largest number of acres of land withdrawn for this purpose in the history of the Interior Department.

The land was withdrawn, according to the official explanation, to prevent "monopolies," and with a view to procuring legislation from Congress to preserve them to the Government. The officials refused to admit, however, that the controversy between Pinchot and Ballinger, in which Pinchot is said to have attacked Taft's policies on water power sites, had anything to do with the action taken to-day.

It is recalled, however, that Secretary Ballinger ordered the withdrawal of numerous power sites on March 5, the day after he took his present office, and these power sites were set aside by ex-Secretary Garfield to prevent just such a contingency. Mr. Ballinger holds that the withdrawal of these sites and subsequent withdrawals were necessary to the prosperity of the country because the Government did not have the funds to develop them and thus was acting as a dog in the manger.

Schwartz Replies to Evans.

The published charges made by Samuel M. Evans of Helena, Mon., called for a sweeping and specific denial to-day by Henry H. Schwartz, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office and Chief of the Field Service. Mr. Schwartz issued a reply to Mr. Evans headed "An Authorized Statement," which read as follows:

"The Acting Assistant Commissioner says that the telegram printed under Helena, Mon., date line, Aug. 10, and under the name of Samuel M. Evans, is untrue.

"This telegram stated that on June 11, in the Bozeman Land Office, Jeremiah Collins filed upon 15,860 acres of land valuable for power sites, and in the interests of large power companies.

"The Acting Commissioner says that at no time since the administration of Secretary Ballinger have any power sites been filed upon in Montana; that neither Collins nor the Collins Land Company has made any such filings at Bozeman or elsewhere; that the only filing made at Bozeman on July 11 was made by President Ramsey of the Riverside Land and Live Stock Company, and was an application to amend an original selection made in 1898 aggregating a total area of 158 68-100 acres. The newspaper correspondent by the simple expedient of omitting the decimal mark showing the 68.100 of an acre converted the 158 acres into 15,000. This 158 acres covers two small springs in an arid country and is intended by the live stock company to acquire a place to water sheep. Ramsey is not in the water business, but is a banker in Helena and a stock man.

"The only water power sites on the water sheds of the Missouri River not now under the control of the Government under Secretary Ballinger's orders of suspension are sites which have been in private ownership for several years, and two additional sites which are improved and developed to run the street cars and lighting of Helena and Butte and the mines in Butte.

"These two power sites are in the possession of the Helena Power and Light Company and the Capital Improvement Company, one having a dam 85 feet high and the other a dam 120 feet high across the main Missouri River. Their rights, however, are mere revocable permits, as distinguished from vested easements, and these permits were approved jointly by the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the years 1907 and 1908, the approval for the Helena Power and Light Company being upon appeal from the action of the General Land Office in rejecting the application for a permit to erect the dam."

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13.—With the election of officers, the selection of Pueblo, Col., as the next meeting place, the passage of resolutions commending both the efforts of Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell, chiefs of the forestry and the reclamation bureaus respectively, asking a $10,000,000 irrigation fund from Congress and commending the Mississippi deep waterways, the Seventh National Irrigation Congress work ended to-day. B. W. B. Fowler of Phoenix, Ariz., was elected President of the Congress and Arthur Hooker of Spokane was chosen Secretary. One minor office went to the Atlantic Coast in the selection as Fifth Vice President of A. E. Watson of South Carolina.

Among the other recommendations made in resolutions are the following:

That a homesteader under a Government project be not required to establish a residence before the Government is prepared to furnish him with water.

That the Government take measures to drain swamp lands in aid of land reclamation and of public health.

That the Irrigation Congress aid other conservation organizations to bring about waterways improvements, reforestation, and other similar projects.

That the Reclamation act be extended to Hawaii.

That the States pass laws regulating cutting of public and private timber.

That there be no political lines in reference to the use of water for irrigation.

That the Mississippi deep water way be developed.

The committee rejected the resolution asking a $5,000,000,000 bond issue after debate.

No hint of the Ballinger-Pinchot difficulty came up in committee.

Prof. W. D. Lyman spoke on the subject of deep waterways for the inland empire.

KILLS A PRISONER IN JAIL.

Italian Shot After He Wounds Two Other Keepers.

Angelo Caprio, an Italian who was in the Essex County Jail in Newark, N. J., on a charge of murder, was shot four times by Keeper John F. Corby yesterday morning at the end of a fierce fight. Caprio had tried to escape after he had wounded two other keepers with a sharpened iron stool support from his cell. Caprio died from his wounds in the operating room of the Newark City Hospital soon after he had been taken there.

Caprio's death came after a long series of troubles he had taken part in since his arrest for the murder of Salvatore Porrecco on May 19 last. Commencing with quarrels with the seven other prisoners in "murderers' rom" in the jail, he became so violent that he was removed to a padded cell. Later he was examined by a physician, who stated that the man was undoubtedly feigning insanity. Caprio was then returned to his cell, but he made so great a disturbance there that he was removed to another cell in an isolated tier, from which he went to his death yesterday.

John Bryant and Matthew Smith, night keepers at the jail, heard Caprio start a disturbance soon after daybreak yesterday morning. He was armed with an iron brace from the cell stool, the end of which he had shapened on the concrete floor.

Caprio jumped into the corridor after his cell door was opened. Bryant went forward to meet him, and was kicked and dropped half conscious to the floor.

Smith drew his revolver, firing one shot in the air to call assistance. Caprio jumped toward Smith and lunged at him with the sharpened brace, the iron entering the keeper's neck. The struggle continued, and Corby, a day keeper, entered the tier and fired two shots against the ceiling. Caprio wheeled and started toward the newcomer, who covered him with his revolver.

The prisoner hesitated for a moment and then rushed for Bryant. Corby fired four shots directly at the man, the last striking him in the pit of the stomach, and he fell.

Caprio was taken to the hospital, where he died.

William H. McKenzie, County Physician, made an autopsy, and then expressed his opinion that Corby had undoubtedly saved Bryant's life by shooting the man. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury, but Corby will stay on duty at the jail.

USED HATCHET ON INVENTION.

Mohr's Device Destroyed by His Son-in-Law, Who Is Summoned to Court.

John Mohr, 58 years old, an inventor, of 282 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City, appeared before Magistrate Smith in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday and accused his son-in-law, Joseph Menzell, of having willfully destroyed an automobile device which Mohr had worked on for several years.

Mohr lives with his daughter and son-in-law and kept his invention in the basement. He told the Magistrate that Menzell, after a family row several days ago, took a hatchet and hacked the device to pieces. Menzell, on the other hand, said that Mohr was spending so much time inventing that he neglected to earn a living and pay for his own support. Mohr's wife, it is said, left him some years ago because of his inventive bent. Menzell, who is a motorman, was paroled for examination next week.

CUSTOMS PROMOTION TO DEPEND ON RECORD

Experience Instead of Examinations to Count in New York Employes' Advancement Hereafter.

RUSH TO PAY DUTY NOW

Congestion at Cashiers' Windows on Arrival of Steamers—Limiting Passes to Piers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds to-day forwarded to New York revised regulations governing promotions among Custom House employes there that he believes will increase the efficiency of the service. The idea of the Acting Secretary is to make promotion depend as little as possible on academic examinations. Under practically the same rule that has been established in the department offices at Washington, promotion will hereafter, in the New York Custom House, depend to a far greater extent on the efficiency record of the applicant for advancement.

Mr. Reynolds's plan is to have examination only once for each individual. Thus a man securing by competitive examination the position of laborer in the Custom House may be promoted to the grade of sub-clerk by the chief of the division without subjecting him to another examination as to his fitness for the service. The theory here is that any man capable of achieving a good efficiency record in the eyes of his superiors is fit also for advancement to the next grade.

No tangles in the working of the new tariff law were reported to the department to-day.

The strict enforcement of the regulations for collecting revenue on the steamship piers under the administration of Collector William Loeb at this port, the prosecution of those who have attempted to smuggle, and the publicity given their wrongdoing have brought about a strange condition of affairs here. The rush from Europe is now well under way, and each arriving liner lands an army of passengers on the steamship piers. A majority of these are taking no chances with the customs officials, and so with the arrival of each vessel there is a great congestion about the cashiers' windows of persons anxious to pay the duty on the goods they are importing.

This condition of affairs will be brought to the attention of the Collector. There are only three cashiers to collect the duty from incoming travelers, though sometimes when there is a rush on entry clerks are assigned to take in cash.

When the White Star liner Adriatic landed 581 cabin passengers Thursday there were so many who had duty to pay and all about the same time that the congestion at the cashiers' windows became greater than about the desks where the Inspectors are assigned for baggage examination. At one time there were more than twenty-five in line awaiting their turn to pay revenue into the Treasury.

The Collector is limiting passes for persons to meet incoming passengers on the steamship piers. Now it is difficult to obtain more than a pass for two persons. It is the intention of the customs officials to keep a closer watch on the crowds that await arriving steamships.

REBEL AT FALSE FIRE ALARM.

Freeport Firemen Don't Like to be Called Out at Night Just for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 13.—The firemen of this village are up in arms because Fire Chief William E. Cameron called out all the companies after midnight on Tuesday simply to fight an imaginary fire. Some of the taxpayers are grumbling also, it is said, because they do not approve of the unnecessary expense thus incurred.

The firemen in Freeport work all day at their various occupations. They say that they are in readiness to be called out any time of the night for emergency, but do not favor a disturbance for mere frivolity. Moreover, since firehorses cost $5 per team, and since Tuesday night's "fire" resulted in the bursting of two lengths of hose, valued at $100, those of the firemen who own property and are assessed for municipal expenses have a double grievance.

It has been the custom of the officials to ring one false alarm every year. It was rumored yesterday that Tuesday's alarm was sounded for the entertainment of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Nassau County, who were in convention at Freeport at the time.

HELD FOR FILING FAKE DECREE

Joseph Martin Is Accused of Getting $165,000 Fee by Forging Document.

Joseph Martin, the Manhattan lawyer who has figured prominently in the investigation conducted in the last two days by Assistant District Attorney Elder before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, into an alleged fake judgment filed in the County Clerk's office for a $165,000 counsel fee, was arrested yesterday on the charge of filing a false judgment. A warrant was also issued by Magistrate Dooley for the arrest of his son Chester in connection with the same charge.

The complainants are Theodore E. Tack and Russel Sage Raphael, for whom Martin alleges he acted as counsel in connection with the sale of certain Utah railroad bonds. They have offices at 42 Broadway, Manhattan.

Martin was found at his office, 302 Broadway, by Detective Sergeant Murphy. He is 66 years old, and seemed to feel his arrest keenly when he was taken to Brooklyn. He refused to say anything, and sent for his counsel, Florence Sullivan of 299 Broadway, Manhattan. Later in the day Mr. Sullivan gave out a statement in behalf of his client.

In this Martin asserts that he sued Mr. Tack and Mr. Raphael to recover a retainer for his services as counsel in connection with the sale of railroad bonds for them. As a compromise he obtained, he says, an agreement to a judgment from his clients for $150,000, and they consented to the settlement in writing. With this document, he alleges, he obtained a judgment from Justice Carr of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the latter part of May for $165,000, and he personally filed it in the County Clerk's office on June 10, 1909.

Raphael and Tack, through their counsel, Thomas Bracken, assert that they did not agree to the compromise, and that consequently the judgment was obtained fraudulently, and if there was a document on the strength of which the order was issued a forgery has been committed.

The alleged forged consent is missing. Its disappearance from the judgment roll papers was discovered after the document was returned to its place in the County Clerk's office on Sunday, it having been taken from its proper pigeonhole on Saturday and apparently lost for a time.

Martin was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley, in the Adams Street Court, yesterday afternoon, and held in $2,500 bail for examination next Friday. Bail was furnished by Alfonso Brocco, a real estate operator in Brooklyn.

BIG FRAUDS IN COAL LANDS.

Interior Department Has Evidence of 700 False Entries in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Much interest was manifested here to-day by Interior Department officials in reports from Denver, Col., that a hearing in Seattle, Wash., next month will disclose proof of gigantic frauds in connection with coal lands in Alaska. They declined, in the absence of Secretary Ballinger and General Land Commissioner Dennett, to discuss the nature of the evidence they obtained.

It is learned that upward of seven hundred entries on coal lands in Alaska, involving about 112,000 acres, containing valuable veins, have been suspended by the department during the last three years. Estimating that these entries of 160 acres to be worth at least $200 per acre on a basis of 1 cent per ton these coal lands would be worth more than $20,000,000.

Hearings will be held in other cities in the West in addition to Seattle, but just which cities was not disclosed.

The view of General Land Office Commissioner Dennett as given out is that all entries of coal lands in Alaska found to be fraudulent should be cancelled at once.

One of the coal companies involved in the alleged fraud is located in Seattle, another in New York, and still others in San Francisco, Omaha, and Chicago. The so-called dummy entrymen were recruited principally from the docks of Seattle, the mines of Butte, and from the laboring classes of Chicago.

JUMPS WITH CHILD TO DEATH.

Woman's Sacrifice of Life Needless, as All Danger Was Past.

When she saw smoke in the hallway of the six-story tenement house at 85 Attorney Street shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Esther Schwermer ran with her 4-year-old daughter, Eva, in her arms to the front window of the top floor and jumped to the street. Both were instantly killed.

It is believed that the woman was hysterical when she jumped, as there was no danger at any time. She had led her five other children out into the hall and started them down the stairs before she returned to get the youngest child.

In the tenement live twenty-two families. Wolf Spielberg, a tailor, lives on the third floor. The family was in the dining room when smoke began to come from the bedroom. It was found that a bed had taken fire.

The firemen had the blaze out and all danger was past when Mrs. Schwermer was seen to emerge upon the window ledge, her little girl clinging to her.

"The fire is out. Don't jump!" shouted many in the street below. But the woman paid no heed and made the leap, carrying the girl with her. The bodies struck the sidewalk together. Both were dead when picked up.

In the meantime the five other Schwermer children had come to the street safely and were waiting on the sidewalk across the street. They saw the woman jump, but did not know she was their mother until told by the neighbors.

DYING, GUARDED HIS HONOR.

Engineer in Wreck Declined Whisky Until He Proved His Sobriety.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—Passengers who were on the Southern Railway train wrecked near Bristol, Va., last evening, arrived here to-night, bringing a tale of the devotion to his honor of Engineer Samuel Bush of Knoxville, Tenn., who died to-day as a result of his injuries.

Bush was slowly working his way out of the wreck of the engine, scalded and frightfully bruised, when some passengers ran to assist him. He wa staken out, and passengers began a hunt for whisky to stimulate him. When they went to him with the liquor he begged them to give it to the passengers. Told that no passengers had been injured, he said, "That's good. But before I take this whisky I want you men to smell my breath and testify, if need be, that I had not been drinking when this happened."

Four of the men smelled his breath and promised to bear witness to his sobriety. Then he took the drink.

"All an engineer has is his record," he said feebly, "and he cannot afford to have anything against that."

Bush had been in the service of the Southern Railway for more than thirty years. He leaves an estate valued at $100,000.

BERMEL, JR., IN JAIL AS FORGER

Son of Former Borough President's Brother Accused by His Father.

Charged with forging his father's name to half a dozen checks, Christian Bermel, Jr., son of a brother of former Borough President Joseph Bermel of Middle Village, Queens Borough, was yesterday committed to jail by Magistrate Connelly in the Flushing Police Court, upon complaint of the boy's father.

"I will make the bail $1,000," said the Court in an inquiring tone, looking at the accused boy's father.

"Let him go to jail. I will not furnish bail. I want him punished as he should be," said the father.

Young Bermel, who is but 15, is said to have signed his father's name to six checks, all of which he cashed at the store of an Elmhurst butcher, Herman Frank, who knows the family well. When Frank presented three of the checks, aggregating about $50, to the Elmhurst Bank for payment, they were returned to him marked "forged." He at once notified the boy's father.

$2.50 ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN SUNDAY NEXT AUGUST 15
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves New York 6:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.

THREE WOMEN SHOT IN EAST SIDE DUEL

A Man Mortally Wounded As Two of a Gang Fire on Each Other Across the Street.

SEQUEL TO OLD-TIME FEUD

Suspect Arrested an Old Chum of Humpty Jackson—One of the Injured Women Shot Same Way Before.

"Humpty" Jackson, the notorious east side gang leader, now serving a five-year term in prison for robbing express wagons, is blamed by the police for a series of shooting affrays which have occurred within the last two months in the neighborhood of First and Second Avenues and Twelfth Street. The most recent of these affairs occurred late last night, and as a result four innocent bystanders were wounded, one so badly that he will probably die.

The police connect Jackson with the several shootings because they recall one night last Winter, just after the Jimmy Kelly Association ball in Tammany Hall had come to an end, when "Humpty" Jackson, with several of his followers, entered a saloon in Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, where Kelly, his wife, and several friends were seated. Without warning the gang drew revolvers and opened fire. In the fight that followed Kelly was so badly hurt that he spent a long period in Bellevue Hospital. Jackson escaped uninjured.

Try as the police would, they were never able to get at the cause of the affair nor at the bottom of the frequent shootings which began to occur in the neighborhood where Jackson and Kelly were both celebrities. All they could learn was that an apparently peaceable citizen would appear on the street and suddenly begin shooting at some one across the way. The firing would be returned and more often than not a bystander would be hit. The combatants always got away before the police arrived.

This was the case last night. A tall, blonde man, well dressed, appeared in Twelfth Street, walking slowly toward First Avenue from Second Avenue. In front of 314, a candy store kept by Mrs. Koshinsky, he stopped. Across the street a second man stopped also. The man in front of the candy store drew a pistol and sent two bullets in the direction of the man across the street. Scarcely had the reports died away when from the opposite side of the street came a fusillade of shots in return.

For several minutes the duel kept up. In all ten or a dozen shots were fired. Then the two men disappeared as mysteriously as they had come. A moment later Policemen Kierney, Scherer, Coy, and Miller of the East Fifth Street Police Station ran into the street from First and Second Avenues.

What they saw was a man lying unconscious on the sidewalk and a woman screaming, limping about, and wringing her hands. Now that the firing had ceased every window in the block framed a face, and many persons who had fled to cover reappeared in the street.

From Mrs. Koshinsky's candy shop came the cries of a woman, and within the policemen found Mrs. Annie Fantell of 48 Stuyvesant Street, a daughter of the shopkeeper, wounded in the right leg. A bullet had struck her as she fled into the house when the shooting began. Robert Cussman of 407 East Seventeenth Street was the man on the sidewalk. A bullet had entered his back and passed through his body. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital took him there, but said he would surely die.

Maria Esposito of 155 Sullivan Street was the woman still able to limp about. A bullet had entered her right leg. In a drug store at the corner was still another innocent victim of the shooting. She was Rosario Pellerito of 432 East Fifteenth Street. She had been shot in the right foot.

All four of the injured were taken to Bellevue, and then the police scattered through the district in search of the combatants. At Fourteenth Street and First Avenue Policeman Scherer saw a hatless man running away. The policeman overtook him, and when he tried to fight free struck him with his nightstick. In the man's pocket was a pistol, two chambers of which contained exploded cartridge shells.

In the police station the prisoner, who was surly and refused to answer questions, said only that he was John Taylor of 353 First Avenue, a peddler. This record was inscribed on the police blotter, and the doorman was about to lead the man to a cell when Detective Tierney entered the station house.

"Hello, Young," he exclaimed as he saw the prisoner.

Taylor, as he called himself, scowled and, declining to answer, was led to a cell.

"That's Charles Young; I'd know him anywhere," asserted the detective. "He was a friend and 'pal' of 'Humpty' Jackson, and was one of his right hand men."

It was Tierney's recognition of Young that caused the police to believe that the old enmity between "Humpty" Jackson and Jimmy Kelly might be at the bottom of the present trouble, despite the fact that the once notorious gang leader is now behind bars.

The shootings have occurred at too frequent intervals not to have had some connection, the police believe, and they think that all have resulted from the same parent cause.

Six weeks ago Mrs. Mary Fanato of 435 East Twelfth Street was shot and killed in the street as she was wheeling her baby along in a baby carriage. The bullet was from one of the revolvers of two men engaged in a duel from opposite sides of the street.

Two weeks ago last night Annie Fantell, who was wounded last night, had the sole of her shoe torn off and received a wound in her right foot when a gang fight was started in a café at Twelfth Street and Second Avenue, past which Mrs. Fantell and her husband were walking on their way home.

MIMIC NAVAL FOE TAKES NEW BEDFORD

Continued from Page 1

businesslike khaki of the Americans Col. De Bode was resplendent in a uniform the trousers of which were a delicate sky blue, the blouse a slate gray, chevrons of white, patent leather boots that shone like mirrors, and a Cossack cap of dull gray. He wore no decorations. Major José M. Davila, the Mexican Attaché, who accompanies the army of invasion, came ashore in plain civilian garb.

It was announced to-day that the general observers who will watch the operations of both armies are the following officers, all of whom are from the regular army: Col. A. L. Smith, observer of the subsistence of troops; Col. William A. Black, observer of scouting; Major Samuel Reber, observer of the Signal Corps operators, and Major B. H. Dutcher, medical observer. The special observers with the Red Army will be Col. Orrin B. Mitcham, Lieut. Col. W. T. Wood, Lieut. Col. D. J. Rumbough, Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, Major H. J. Slocum, and Major Charles McK. Saltzman.

Major F. A. Wells of Brooklyn was an arrival to-day. Major Wells hopes to have better luck than he did at the Pine Plains manoeuvres last Summer. In the battle of South Bend, fought in the last days of those exercises, Major Wells, according to the umpires, was killed three times in less than four hours. As this is New England, it is not believed that any big engagement will take place on Sunday. Monday is the day the natives have figured out as the day on which the "real" war will begin.

Giant Tacks for Red Army.

The automobile is to play an important part in the manoeuvres, and as the enemy, or the army of the Red, will be much stronger in this respect than the defending Blue force, Gen. Pew must use his wits to combat their effectiveness. One plan he will adopt is unique. By his orders Capt. Charles S. Clark, Quartermaster of the Eighth Infantry, has secured a barrel of giant tacks, two inches in diameter across the head and the same length on the shank. These are to be distributed over the sandy roads of Plymouth and Bristol Counties which may be used by the Red army.

Big signs have been prepared warning all of the presence of the tacks, and the enemy may take the chance of passing on such roads or not, as its commander sees fit.

MORE TROOPS OFF TO "WAR."

3,000 Men and 1,000 Horses Go to Invade Heart of Yankeeland.

All yesterday afternoon regiments were leaving the city for the mimic war in New England; the heavy wheels of artillery wagons rattled over Manhattan cobblestones; the clatter of horses' hoofs sounded on the asphalt; drums rolled and fifes screamed in City Hall as the infantry, in heavy marching order swung past, eyes right as they saluted the Acting Mayor.

And at 8:30 o'clock the transports, 1,000 horses aboard, and 3,000 men, dropped down the harbor—first the City of Boston, then the Brocton, after that the Puritan, and finally the Pilgrim, all of the Fall River Line—and along the shore people heard the choruses of the troopers singing, "Give My Regards to Broadway" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The transports are to land the invaders somewhere near New Bedford, Mass. There their entire force, made up of regular army regiments and National Guardsmen from this city, Connecticut, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, will concentrate; and from there, the officers following the orders given them already in sealed packets, will march to various stations, having in view the ultimate capture of Boston. In all they will number 9,000 with the regulars, many of whom embarked Thursday on the Kirkpatrick.

Streets Lined with Watchers.

All of yesterday afternoon, from 3 o'clock till amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, the transports dropped out into the river, the big open space of West Street at the foot of Murray Street and Park Place was filled with the soldiers, and with the crowds that had come to watch.

Rifles were stacked on the asphalt; horses were tethered in little knots; gun carriages and cannon were parked in rows four deep; scattered here and there were the army wagons with their big white canvas covers, like the old-time prairie wagon, and all along there were the busy troopers in brown, getting together their accoutrements.

The first detachment to get aboard the transport was made up of the First, Second, and Third Batteries of heavy field artillery of the New York National Guard, with their 12 guns and their 500 men.

They formed the head of their column under the green trees along Madison Square and Twenty-sixth Street, and their line stretched from Fifth Avenue to Third—a whole battalion under the command of Major Wilson.

At last the bugles sounded. Down the avenue they clattered and rumbled as they fell into column of twos or column of ones, six horses to each gun. When, through Washington Square and down Broadway, they came to City Hall, they found a big crowd awaiting them.

They passed through from the Brooklyn Bridge side. Acting Mayor McGowan stood on the City Hall steps to review, and, with the five bugles in front, two guns abreast, they marched across the park, the sun gleaming on drawn swords, forming a lightning streak from the forehead of each officer to his boot toe, as he raised, then dropped, his sabre in salute.

They clattered down Park Place to Pier 18, and, unharnessing there in the open, loaded the guns on the Boston and their horses on the Brockton. But one of the horses, unharnessed, broke from the man who was holding him, and, bucking stiff-legged, Western style, and brandishing his hoofs, he sprang into the sheds of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, a dozen soldiers after him, and sent the men in there, busy loading freight cars, scampering in all directions.

While they were still loading the transports there arrived on West Street, by way of the elevated, the Fourteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard, nearly 900 strong; and later, in the same way, under Mayor Bridgeman, three volunteer volunteer troops of Squadron A, so that there was still more confusion, or apparent confusion there, with the horses among the infantry; and the crowd of girls and other onlookers growing steadily.

There came, also, after marching down Fourth Avenue in slow cavalcade, the two reel wagons with wire for telegraph and telephone, the four white-topped wagons filled with implements, and the seventy mounted men of the Signal Corps of the N. Y. N. G. under Lieut. Baldwin, and later another Signal Corps of forty men, and the first battery of the Field Artillery with four field guns and ninety men from the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

The Seventh Regiment, mustering about 800 men, with Col. Appleton in the lead, marched through City Hall Square at a quarter of six to the sound of drum and fife. The crowd there to see them pass was enormous, for then the uptown rush was highest. Down Murray Street to West Street they went, and soon after the last of them had left City Hall there followed the Fourteenth Infantry of the National Guard from Brooklyn. By this time there had arrived in West Street a company of the First Regiment of United States Cavalry.

The fife and drum corps of the Seventh Regiment drummed its men aboard the Puritan. The Fourteenth followed to the notes of the bugle. At Pier 18 it was the same, with the signal corps, the artillery, the twenty-two engineers, and the regulars going aboard the Pilgrim; the horses and wagon trains and heavy guns aboard the Brockton and City of Boston.

An Hour Late in Sailing.

They had meant to sail at 7 P. M., but it was not until 8 that the Essex Troop of New Jersey, with its fifty men under Capt. William C. Bryan, got to the pier. They had ridden over from Newark, but once there it did not take long to lead the horses abroad the Brockton, and to march aboard the Pilgrim. Then one after another the boats slid from their docks, while the people cheered.

Col. Appleton is in command of the New York forces; Major Bridgeman of the cavalry. Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is commanding the Red Army; Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend is Chief of Staff, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A.; Major John J. Byrne of the Ninth New York Coast Artillery is Adjutant General, and these officers will act as aides: Capt. Chitty, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A.; Capt. Burkely Enochs, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.; Capt. Powers, Coast Artillery, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. H. Rogers, A. D. C., New York, and Lieut. R. Reynolds, Twelfth New York Infantry.

Four troops from the negro regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, besides a negro battalion from the District of Columbia in which is Major Brooks, a White House messenger for President Taft, will take part in the war game.

One of the things which it is to test, is the policy to be pursued toward war correspondents. In the games they are to have considerable freedom, but on condition that they will "kill" the names of towns, river, and other points that may give away the movements of either army to the enemy. Boston correspondents are allowed within the Red Army lines on that condition.

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CHANG-YIN-TANG CHINA'S NEW ENVOY

Educated at Home and Knows Little English, but Said to be Progressive.

TWO SONS AT SCHOOL HERE

One and a Younger Brother Now Studying in Washington—Wu Hastening Back from Peru.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—China to-day notified the American Legation here of the appointment of Chang-Yin-Tang to succeed Wu Ting-fang as Minister at Washington. This appointment has been pending since the fall of Yuan Shai Kai and Tang Shao Yi, but it was postponed when Chung Men-Yew was said to have been selected for the post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug 13.—Wu Ting-Fang's recall, according to a statement made to-day at the Chinese Legation, is prompted by the desire of the Chinese Government to have him pass finally on the new codification of the laws of that country. Minister Wu, when he was recalled from this post several years ago, was sent to work to start the codification of the Chinese statutes. He began the task and then turned it over to others. The work has progressed to a point where it is nearly completed, and it is understood that Mr. Wu's judgment of it is desired before it is finally adopted.

Meantime Minister Wu, who is now on his mission to Peru, will hasten to Washington, although he did not expect to return here when he left until October.

That the recall of Wu Ting-Fang will precipitate a general shake-up in the legation was disclosed to-day, when it became known that Dr. Yen Wei Ching, Second Secretary, has also been ordered to report in Peking. Dr. Yen is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and, although not high in office, has been personal adviser to the Minister for some years. Other favorites of Mr. Wu are also said to be expecting recalls.

Chang Yin Tang, the diplomat who will succeed Mr. Wu, was educated at home and speaks little English, but is thoroughly in accord with western ideas. His younger brother and a son are now being educated in this city, while ten years ago another son was sent here, where he went through the public schools, and later was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He will leave within a day or so for Peking and expects to return with his father in some official capacity.

The new Minister is closely related to Tong Shoa Yi, who headed a distinguished delegation that recently came to this country to thank the Government for its remission of its part of the Chinese indemnity fund. Tong's son is about to be married to a daughter of the new Minister.

This Government has been aware for some time that China had in mind the appointment of Chang, and he is entirely acceptable to the Administration. Notice of his selection for the mission at Washington came to the State Department to-day from the American Mission at Peking.

Mr. Wu has been entirely satisfactory to this Government, both officially and personally, it was authoritatively stated to-day. There have been no highly important questions for the Minister to handle since his return to Washington last year. He has been engaged on his Peruvian trip throughout the negotiations for the loan on the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railroad. Yuan Shai Kai, who fell from grace in Peking, was known as Wu's friend.

"I am supposed to be a jack of all trades," remarked Mr. Wu recently in conversation with some friends.

VENEZUELA TO PAY $475,000.

Protocol Signed Settling United States and Venezuela Company's Claim.

Attorneys for the Venezuelan Government and the United States and Venezuela Company received word from the State Department yesterday of the signing in Caracas of the protocol settling the company's claim against Venezuela, which has been the subject of a hearing for the past three months. Venezuela has agreed to pay the corporation $475,000 and take over its property in that country, which the claimant alleged had become practically valueless because the South American republic had not lived up to the terms of the contract under which the property was acquired.

After it had operated eighteen months the company refused to pay additional taxes imposed by Castro and suspended operations. It then placed in the hands of the State Department a claim for $500,000, representing the sum expended in developing its property, and another of $1,500,000, as the value of the concession. This was one of the five American claims regarding which William I. Buchanan was made special commissioner from the United States, and for whose settlement he negotiated a protocol.

TURKEY NOT SATISFIED.

Insists That Greece Shall "Renounce" Crete—Greeks Consult Powers.

ATHENS, Aug. 13.—The Turkish Minister to-day submitted a new note to Greece concerning the dispute between the two countries over Crete. The note says that Greece's reply to Turkey's first note is unsatisfactory and asks again for a formal declaration by Greece that the Hellenic monarchy entertains no ambition with regard to Crete.

After the delivery of the note the Greek Foreign Minister conferred with the representatives here of the four protecting powers of Crete.

MALTA, Aug. 13.—The British battleship Swiftsure has left here for the Island of Crete. It is understood that the other protecting powers, Russia, Italy, and France, also will send warships to Crete as an intimation to the islanders that they are resolved to enforce respect for the rights of Turkey.

Want a Business Opportunity? See Page 13.

ALL SPANISH NAVY ORDERED TO MELILLA

Moors Resist Landing of Supplies in Spite of Guns of Fort and Ships.

NO SPANISH ADVANCE YET

Moors Who Encompass Town Have Built Underground Ways and Suffered Little from Cannonading.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—All the vessels of the Spanish navy have received orders to concentrate at Melilla, Morocco, where the Spanish force now amounting to some 58,000 men under the command of Gen. Marina, is confronted by a still gathering host of Moors. The battleship Emperado Carlos V., the protected cruiser Princesa de Asturias, and the torpedo boat destroyer Osado sailed from Cadiz to-day for the scene of trouble.

This morning the steamer Cevilla, carrying provisions and ammunition, arrived at Melilla, escorted by the gunboat Pinzon. The Moors, who keep up a continuous firing on the Spaniards all night, attempted to prevent the landing of the supplies. Finally the landing was effected under the combined fire of the Pinzon and the forts, though the enemy caused much delay.

A Spanish gunboat to-day chased and opened fire upon a Riffian bark. The Riffians aboard the bark replied hotly to the Spanish fire, and then escaped by swimming to the shore. The bark, which was loaded with powder, was captured.

The Heraldo to-day says a Ministerial crisis is possible because of strained relations between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War, who, during the recent disorders at Barcelona, issued instructions diametrically opposed. Premier Maura was questioned about the matter, but declined to discuss the likelihood of a crisis. He said that personally he wished to retire from office, but that he had no hope of realizing his desire at this time.

MELILLA, Morocco, Aug. 13.—Friendly natives bring in reports that, although the Spanish artillery fire is destroying the camps of the Moors, it is not causing great loss of life, as the Riffs have built a series of subterranean chambers and passages under their camps, in which they take refuge, emerging only when the cannonading is over.

The Moors made an attempt last night to cut the Spanish railroad. Searchlights, however, revealed their purpose, and they were driven back.

There is as yet no evidence here of the beginning of Gen. Marina's march into the interior, which it is explained is delayed to permit the complete reorganization of the commissariat.

The Spanish artillery continues to bombard Mount Guruga, the headquarters of the Moorish positions. Several modern guns of French construction have arrived here, but the Spanish artillerymen are having considerable difficulty in learning how to manipulate them.

PENON DE LA GOMERA, Morocco, Aug. 13.—The Moors who surround the Spanish garrison here kept up an incessant attack all day Thursday. In the evening, however, they withdrew to the hills and built great fires, by the light of which they continued their fusillade on the town and garrison. One by one the telegraph wires connecting Alhucemas and Ceuta with Penon de la Gomera have been cut by the Moorish bullets, and it is probable that the garrison here very soon will be completely isolated. There is a chance, however, that the telegraph employes will succeed in repairing the lines.

The Moors have had many men killed and wounded.

ARRESTS FOR CASTRO PLOTS.

Say Heuer, German, Castro's Agent, Had Papers Which Proved Designs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Evidences that ex-President Castro is plotting to regain his lost power in Venezuela are multiplying. The Gomez Government has made a number of arrests and more are to follow, according to advices that reached the State Department to-day. The telegrams also informed the department of the arrest of a German named Heuer, charged with complicity in the revolutionary schemes of Castro.

Heuer was formerly engaged in business in Merida, Venezuela, but for three years previous to his arrest had lived abroad. He married a Venezuelan woman, and was a close friend of Castro before the latter engaged in the revolution that placed him in power in 1899. Heuer returned to Venezuela early last month, and is charged with having prepared lines of communication. He visited Castro in Santander, Spain, going immediately to Caracas after the conference. He was not molested in the capital, but when he left and reached Maracaibo he was arrested and searched.

The Venezuelan authorities declare damaging documents were found in his possession, together with a secret cipher code to be used in communicating with Castro. He is now in prison, together with a lawyer of Caracas, who is charged with being the German's accomplice in his plans. The advices did not acquaint this Government with the extent of the plot, nor the details of the preventive programme adopted by the Gomez Government. It is understood, however, that a large number of arrests have been made.

ARGENTINE AWARD UNJUST.

New Bolivian President So Declares—Would "Rectify" Boundary Again.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 13.—The message to Congress of Eleodoro Villazon, the newly elected President of Bolivia, is a document of considerable length. After setting forth the injustice of the award handed down by Argentina in the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia, which, he says, places Bolivia in a delicate position, President Villazon concludes his reference in these words:

"We must proceed circumspectly, and be guided by international rights and the customs of civilized nations in similar cases. I consider it right to avail ourselves of the means offered by diplomacy to obtain a rectification of the new frontier line given by arbitration, thus saving the compromised possessions of Bolivia."

Continuing, the President expresses his earnest desire to further the interests of the country, particularly in the development of railroads and the protection of mining and agricultural enterprises. He proposes also to encourage immigration, but he makes no reference to the relations of Bolivia with Peru and Argentina.

Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister at Washington, will leave here to-morrow for the United States.

HAS HE STORAGE BATTERY?

Norwegian Claims to Have Solved the Puzzle Which Baffles Edison.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—An inventor named Gross, living here, says he has constructed an electric storage battery which solves the problem which long has occupied the attention of Thomas A. Edison.

Experts in electrical matters consider Gross's invention of high importance.

YOUNG SHAH TRIES ESCAPE.

Suggests Race and Gallops Ahead, but Escort Catches Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

TEHERAN, Aug. 13.—Ever since his accession to the throne the 12-year-old Shah, Ahmed Mirza, has been thoroughly miserable. He declares that he is the unhappiest boy in Persia, weeps continually, and says his one desire is to accompany his father into exile. To quiet the child his mother has been allowed to visit him at the palace of Sultanatabad.

She on her side cannot reconcile herself to the loss of her son. She weeps persistently, and declares that the Nationalists will end by killing him.

A rumor that the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, has been plotting to regain the child is current. It is said that through a woman servant the boy was told at his father's instigation of the execution of the reactionary leaders. Then he was warned to escape to the Russian Legation, as his life was in danger, and to abdicate and leave the country with his father. A plan was concocted to effect this escape while his youthful Majesty was riding in the country.

Last Monday, therefore, the little Shah ordered his horses out, and once past the precincts of the palace proposed a race with a eunuch of his father's household. Both spurred their horses and galloped away. The other attendants thought at first it was merely a boy's game, but when it was seen that the horses were galloping in the direction of Zerguendeh they suspected a trick and pursued the Shah in hot haste.

A courtier overtook the royal runaway, caught the bridle reins, and drew his revolver. "If your Majesty does not come down from your horse I will shoot myself on the spot," he said.

When the Shah saw that his plan had failed he returned to Sultanatabad.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch received here from Teheran says that, despite his protests, Ahmed Mirza, the young Shah of Persia, will be officially married soon and that his household is now being arranged.

MANCHURIAN VICEROY OUT.

Resigns as Result of Antung-Mukden Railway Affair.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—A special meeting of the Grand Council, at which all the Councilors were present, was held at midnight last night to discuss Manchurian affairs.

On account of the decision of China to reopen negotiations with Japan at Mukden regarding the Antung-Mukden Railroad, and the general status of the other Manchuria questions with Japan, Hsi-Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has resigned. The Government is considering the appointment to this office of Chao-Erh-Hsun, formerly Governor of Mukden.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Although the interest of the American Government in the controversy between China and Japan growing out of the differences between them over the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railroad is largely of a passive character, yet the developments in the situation will be watched with much interest, not by the United States alone, but by the other powers as well. They all are anxious that there shall be no uninterrupted continuance of the "open-door" policy, so stoutly insisted upon by Secretary Hay, and that Chinese territorial integrity shall be maintained.

Naturally there will be a disposition to see whether Japan in any way violates the principles contended for by the powers, and for this reason her actions will be watched closely by them. Should such probability become evident, the time will be ripe for questions directed to the Japanese Government as to her motives and intentions.

Both Japan and China have laid before the American State Departments statements setting forth their attitude in the matter of the Antung-Mukden dispute and reviewing the conditions leading up to the crisis culminating in Japan's ultimatum to China and the latter's response. These statements are intended to show clearly the predominating reasons which have actuated the respective Governments in the steps they have taken, and are communicated to the respective Governments for information only.

PLAN EMPIRE-WIDE ARMY.

Uniform Equipment and Training for Forces of All British Dominions.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—One great homogeneous imperial British army, uniformly trained and equipped, is to be the outcome of the Imperial Conferences on the naval and military defenses of the empire held at the Foreign Office "in the latter part of July." This was the suggestion submitted to the colonial delegates by the home Government, and after exhaustive discussions by the Military Committee, which has now concluded its labors, it has obtained the complete acquiescence of the over sea representatives.

In general terms the plan provides that all troops of self-governing colonies shall undergo precisely the same training as the home regulars in order to be ready to take their places beside the latter whenever and wherever necessity may arise. Military training colleges along the lines of the Staff College at Camberley are to be established in the over sea dominions, and there is to be a continuous interchange of officers from all parts of the empire, so as to insure absolute uniformity of organization and training.

In a recent speech outlining the probable strength of this army of the empire War Secretary Haldane estimated that the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa could furnish a total of forty-six divisions. This is equivalent to twenty-three army corps, which is the strength of the German Army.

SWEDES USE DYNAMITE.

Strikers Place Explosive on Railway Tracks—Fleet Guards Royal Palace.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—For the first time since the beginning of the general strike in Stockholm the strikers are attempting to damage property. Last night a stick of dynamite was placed on the track of one of the street railways, but fortunately was discovered before it exploded. This morning a number of electric wires were cut.

A building where dynamite was kept was entered and robbed last night, and the police this morning discovered a large box of this explosive in the possession of one of the extreme members of the Young Socialist Party.

The second division of the Swedish Fleet has come here from Karlskrona and is now moored not far from the Royal Palace. This change followed a command given by King Gustav.

SERVANT THIEF GETS 3 YEARS.

Theresa Smith Paid Her Own Maid $22, While She Earned Only $18.

Theresa Smith of 1,025 Boston Road, the servant girl who was convicted recently of stealing $650 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Gertrude L. Glass, her employer, on April 7 last, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to serve three years in the Bedford Reformatory.

Theron Strong, the prisoner's counsel, said that his own investigations had convinced him that the girl was not a thief. The testimony at the trial of several women who had at various times employed the Smith girl, and missed their valuables after her departure, resulted in her conviction.

It was shown in the course of the trial that the defendant paid her own servant at home $22 a month, while she herself took employment as cook or maid for $18 a month.

VANDERBILT SLOOP VICTOR BY SECONDS

Beats Istalena in Close Race for Vice Commodore's Cup in Run to Rockland.

CRUISE DISBANDS TO-DAY

Final Squadron Run to Bar Harbor—Elmina, Irolita, and Polaris Among the Cup Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—Of the great fleet of sailing yachts, which set out from Newport on the port-to-port run of the New York Yacht Club, there were only fourteen to line up to-day for this, the next to the last, run of the annual cruise. The race was from Portland to Rockland, and was for the Vice Commodore's Cups and the several class and special prizes.

Unlike the plunging and tossing, spray-sousing contest of the Portland run, the race was under conditions which had nearer relations to normal August weather off the New England coast. There were flukes and fresh breezes, flat calms, and freshening winds.

The exciting period of the race was the close finish between the Vanderbilt sloop Aurora and George M. Pynchon's Istalena of the same class. Elmina, which had led across the finish line, was gathering in her voluminous canvas when these two sloops came reaching for it, each doing her level best to outdo the other. They were traveling only a few seconds apart, with the wind favoring first one and then the other. The press boat, in her eagerness to see the outcome of this hard-fought finish, drew near the Aurora, to be waved bitterly aside by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was at the tiller, and who wanted no wash from tugboats at this particular crisis.

Istalena began hoisting her spinnaker in stops. Aurora set hers flying. Aurora guyed her spinnaker boom well forward. Then Istalena did the same. In another moment Istalena was over the line. Hardly had she swung over before Aurora's jibboom was forking across. And yet Aurora won, thanks to the 16 seconds which Istalena allows for every 30 miles.

In the steam auxiliary class Intrepid won from Aloha. In the special class for auxiliaries Idler was adjudged to have beaten Intrepid by 43 minutes 26 seconds.

In Class M Polaris beat Adventuress, Cleona coming in third. In the special race sailed between Cleona and Polaris on time allowance, Polaris allowing Cleona one minute for each mile sailed, Cleona won by 10 minutes 11 seconds. In the special race for Class K Aurora won on time allowance by 10 seconds. The race for the one-design class was won by Istalena. In Class D Irolita beat Taormina by 20 minutes 2 seconds.

The Vice Commodore's Cups go to Elmina, Irolita, Aurora, and Polaris.

From the committee boat which had taken station near the Whistling Buoy off Ram Island, signal was made shortly before 9 o'clock. The wind was out of the southwest. The Intrepid was the first to cross the line, going over on the port tack, closely followed by the Idler. The flagship Aloha, Commodore James's brigantine rigged auxiliary, which was the only other yacht to travel in this class, got into a soft patch, and for several minutes was as idle as any painted ship, her drooping sails slatting now and then to the almost imperceptible heave of sea.

Meanwhile Adventuress, which rejoined the fleet this morning, crossed the line, closely followed by the Polaris and Cleona. The Vigilant was the first of the next division to get away, the rest of her company, Winsome, Istalena, and Aurora crossing in the order named. In the next division came the schooners. These had the same difficulty with light airs that the Aloha had encountered, but crawling from one cat's-paw to another, the Elmina eventually succeeded in leading her division over the line.

All now save the Sea Fox were lined out for Rockland. But, strive as she might, Dallas B. Pratt's entry could not get started. She was veritably "hung up" between two winds, or, rather, two very light breezes. In a narrow, silvery streak of water she lay as a yacht entranced, a light breeze from off the land darkening the water on one side, while on the other cat's-paws eddied up and down the edge of the glasslike streak wherein she lay, and for very nearly a half hour the tantalizing zephyrs held her wind bound in that narrow space. But at last a friendly puff wafted her into the darkened stretch to the eastward, her sails slowly filled, and, with a good thirty-five-minute handicap, she set out in pursuit of the thirteen others of the fleet, then bowling along to a freshening breeze. The wind continued to gather strength, and when the leaders arrived off Squin Island it had steadied into as fine a sailing breeze as any yachtsman would want. The Vigilant, which had been seventh to cross the line, was then showing her heels to the entire fleet, leading by a fair margin. Behind her rushed the Intrepid, and close in her rear was the Elmina, under a whole cloud of canvas, with every sail set that could be carried.

Then the wind, which had been blowing steady from the west-southwest, began to weaken. The Regatta Committee looked at their watches and decided that if the yachts were to finish the distance must be shortened. The Diana, which carried the committee, accordingly steamed away to a point off Birch Island, lying hard by, and set the signal "Race ends here." After showing a disposition to box the compass, the light airs which had been veering over the course sprung up in a freshening breeze from the southwest, and with bellying sails the yachts came with it. The summary:

STEAM YACHTS—Distance 53 miles.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elaps'd time. H.M.S.	Cor'd time. H.M.S.
Intrepid	9:12:00	5:47:09	8:35:09	8:33:09
Aloha	9:12:00	Did not finish.		

SPECIAL CLASS AUXILIARIES.

Intrepid	9:12:00	5:47:09	8:35:09	8:35:09
Idler	9:12:00	5:51:05	8:19:05	7:51:43
Aloha	9:12:00	Did not finish.		

CLASS M—SLOOPS AND YAWLS.

Polaris	9:17:00	5:33:46	8:16:46	6:43:45
Adventuress	9:15:36	5:37:10	8:21:34	6:49:11
Cleona	9:17:00	6:07:35	8:50:35	7:14:42

YAWLS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Cleona	9:17:00	6:07:35	8:50:35	7:57:35
Polaris	9:17:00	5:33:46	8:16:46	8:16:46

CLASS K—SPECIAL SLOOPS.

Aurora	9:22:00	4:40:22	7:18:22	6:32:07
Istalena	9:22:00	4:40:09	7:18:09	6:32:17
Winsome	9:22:00	4:47:43	7:25:43	6:39:51
Vigilant	9:21:82	5:15:37	7:54:05	7:45:31

65-FOOT ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Istalena	9:22:00	4:40:09	7:18:09	7:18:09
Aurora	9:22:00	4:40:22	7:18:22	
Winsome	9:22:00	4:47:43	7:25:43	

CLASS D—SCHOONERS.

Irolita	9:27:00	5:30:00	8:03:00	7:07:15
Taormina	9:27:00	6:02:28	8:35:28	7:35:17

CLASS B—SCHOONERS.

Elmina	9:33:10	4:35:35	7:02:25	6:44:02
Sea Fox	9:33:10	Did not finish.		

The winners, Intrepid, Polaris, Cleona, Class K, Special, Aurora first, Istalena second. Class 65 ft. one design, Istalena, Irolita, Elmina.

The winners in the contest for the Vice Commodore's cups, two for schooners and two for sloops and yawls, the times being the same as in the summary above, were: First division, schooners, Elmina; second division, schooners, Irolita. First division, sloops and yawls, Aurora; second division, sloops and yawls, Polaris.

The last run of the cruise will begin to-morrow, when the squadron will resume its journey to Bar Harbor, where it will disband. Some of the yachtsman will return by special train, which has been chartered for their convenience, but many will remain for the series of entertainments which have been planned. The yawl Laska, which dropped out of the race soon after the fleet had put out from Vineyard Haven for the Portland run, is reported late to-night as having rejoined the fleet. The steam yacht Narada went aground this afternoon in Eggemoggin Reach, but came off to-night.

TO PROMOTE CANADIAN TRADE.

New Royal Commission to Draw Closer Relations with England.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A royal commission has been appointed to promote closer trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.

The Commissioners include Lord Balcour of Burleigh, the Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, in the Canadian Cabinet.

RENTS DRESS TO WIN MAN.

Girl Gives Costumer a Bad Check and Her Romance Ends in a Cell.

All because of a white panne velvet ball dress, which, she said, was going to win the heart of a young man on the upper east side, eighteen-year-old Violet Benson was arrested yesterday afternoon at her home, 215 East Sixty-ninth Street, and locked up all night in the Mercer Street Station, charged with passing a worthless check for $16.

Violet, according to the police, received invitations to several dances last Winter. The evening gowns which she wore on some of these occasions were hired from Miss Fanny Blum, who has a renting place for feminine finery on the second floor of 632 Eighth Avenue.

One day last March, according to Miss Blum's story to the police, Violet called on her and said she wanted to rent the most stunning evening gown in the store. store.

"I am going to a ball to-morrow night," she said, according to Miss Blum. "At this ball will be a young man to whom I hope to become engaged. My prospects of becoming engaged will naturally depend somewhat on my costume. I want the finest dress in the place. I don't care what it costs me."

After showing Violet several gowns Miss Blum drew out from the recess of a wardrobe a white décolletée gown of panne velvet. It had short sleeves and was trimmed with gilt. There was also an Irish lace insert. Altogether it was unusually beautiful The only unattractive thing about it was that it cost $16 an evening.

Miss Violet did not have this amount and went away. Subsequently she returned with a check signed by Annie Sternberg and indorsed by Annie Berger on the Nineteenth Ward Bank. She took the dress, but the check proved worthless. After much dunning, Miss Blum, being unable to get any satisfaction, had the girl arrested. While Violet was in a cell last night one of her brothers paid a visit to Miss Blum, and the latter said she was willing, if the $16 was forthcoming, to withdraw the charge.

No information was vouchsafed by Miss Benson last night as to whether her campaign to win the young man had succeeded.

NURSE ASKS $1,000 ANNUITY.

Mrs. Lillian Carr Alleges That Allen Promised Her $250 a Quarter for Life.

Mrs. Lillian Carr, a nurse of 159 West Eightieth Street, is seeking in the Supreme Court to recover about $24,700, which, she asserts, represents quarterly payments of $250 to her during her life, which, she alleges, the late Aaron C. Allen, formerly Chief Clerk of the Board of Elections, promised verbally to make to her in return for her care and nursing. Mr. Allen died on Dec. 25 last year, and Mrs. Carr is suing his widow, Josephine M. Allen, and Aaron C. Allen, Jr., the present Chief Clerk of the Board of Elections, and Ethan Allen, the executors under Mr. Allen's will, and "John Doe," to whom Mr. Allen is alleged to have transferred certain property.

Before his death Mr. Allen made a certain deed of assignment of his property, by which he turned over realty valued at $100,000. Mrs. Carr asked the court yesterday to be allowed to have the alleged deed for a period of ten days in order that she might amend her complaint. She declared that the deed of assignment was made to defraud the creditors of Mr. Allen, of which she says she is one. Justice Goff denied her application.

Aaron C. Allen, Jr., states that about a year before his death his father deeded him some California lands, on which the sum of $100,000 has since been realized. The deed was never recorded. At the time of his father's death his estate, after certain expenses were paid, did not amount to over $1,200.

"MAGIC BOOTS" CASE SETTLED

Lubbe Judgment for $3,000 Against the Bootmaker Ends in Compromise.

John P. Lubbe, who, as guardian ad litem for his son, Henry Lubbe, against Matthew Hilgert and the Hilgert Curative Foot Gear Institution, which came into prominence some time ago as a maker of so-called "magic boots," in a suit to recover $50,000 damages, has settled for $2,639, on a judgment for $3,000.

The plaintiff's son, Henry, had been for a long time a sufferer from tuberculosis of the bone, affecting his left hip. His mother, hearing of the "magic boot" concern, decided to try it. Hilgert suggested, it was alleged, that the young man remove the braces he had upon his left leg, which he did, with the result, it was charged, that the disease attacked the right hip. Since then he has been unable to stand at all. The trial of the suit took place before Justice Goff in 1907, and the jury gave a verdict of $3,000. Hilgert appealed, but in view of the settlement the appeal will be discontinued.

COUNSEL FEE FOR MRS. JAQUES

She Will Not Receive Allmony, as Her Husband Still Provides for Her.

Supreme Court Justice Goff granted yesterday to Mrs. Alice Ann Jaques, wife of Dr. Schuyler Clinton Jaques, of 1 West Eighty-ninth Street, a counsel fee of $50 to defend the suit brought against her for an annulment of their marriage, which took place here in 1902. The ground for the action is the allegation that Mrs. Jaques had a husband, Joseph George Clemmons, living in England at the time of her marriage to Dr. Jaques.

No alimony pending the action was granted to the defendant, because it was contended that Mrs. Jaques was still living in the same apartment with her husband, and was being supported and furnished a servant by him.

CAPPS STUDIES NAVAL WORKS.

Our Chief of Construction Visiting English Ship Yards and Docks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction at Washington, who last week was present at the joint meetings of engineers and shipbuilders of Glasgow, is spending the rest of his leave in visiting the shipyards and docks of the United Kingdom. He is at present at Portsmouth going through the naval works.

The visit of Rear Admiral Capps, following that of Rear Admiral R. P. Rodgers, who inspected the dockyards of Great Britain, has suggested to the British naval officers that the United States intends to carry out some extensive naval work.

WHITE'S HOUSE FOR BACON.

Understood He Will Take It—Bacon Silent as to Getting Paris Mission.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Ex-Secretary of State Robert Bacon, who is now in England, maintains strict silence with regard to the report that he is to succeed Henry White as American Ambassador to France.

It is understood, however, that after a visit to Scotland Mr. Bacon will go to Paris to conclude arrangements for the taking over of the residence at present occupied by Mr. White, and that he expects to move in Jan. 1.

ARGENTINE LIFTS EMBARGO.

Decree Against Importation of American Cattle Annulled.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 13.—The Minister of Agriculture to-day annulled the decree of 1908, prohibiting the importation into Argentina of American cattle.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day sent his authorization to the Argentine Minister at London to sign a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. The treaty is similar to that existing between the United States and Argentina.

Want a competent Bookkeeper? See Page 13.

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J. Bernard, 2,998 8th Av., (154th St.)
Louis Berdy, Audubon Av., (179th St.)
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COSTS MORE TO LIVE; PRICES GOING UP

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TOLD IN COLD FIGURES

Bradstreet's Index of Prices for 13 Years Shows Rise in Numerous Foodstuffs of 100 Per Cent.

The cost of living is steadily increasing. In the last thirteen years there has been an advance in the price of commodities of exactly 49.1 per cent. This includes not only breastuffs but clothing, leather, dairy products—in fact, everything that enters to any appreciable extent into the demands of the householders.

During this Summer there has been a gradual upward turn. The wholesaler is paying this month one-half of one per cent. more for various commodities than he did in July, and about the same increase has been made with each month since the end of Spring. While the wholesaler has been paying more, the advance to the consumer has been progressing to an even greater extent.

Forty-eight articles used by the householder are higher his month than they were a year ago, and all of these articles are those of which the consumer buys the most, such as flour, eggs, pork, mutton, cheese, coffee, tea, and butter.

Bradstreet's Agency has been keeping track of the movement of prices for comparative purposes since 1892, the year before the big panic. In arriving at the average increase, the agency takes the wholesale market prices of 106 different commodities, ranging from milk, bread, flour, and other articles used in the household, to leather, textiles, and building materials. The prices of these commodities per pound are added together, giving what is technically called the "index number"—or what it would cost to buy one pound of all of the 106 commodities. The agency has found that the articles taken for this list, when added together, furnish a true barometer of general prices.

In 1892, the year before the panic of 1893, the "index" of commodity prices was $.1382. In 1896, when the country was in the depths of the depression which followed the panic, the "index" price went down to $5.7019. Then came an intermeediate period, and later, just before the panic of 1907, prices reached their highest point, the commodity average being $9.1293. In the Summer of 1908 the price dropped to $7.7227, and after that there came a gradual increase. In January of this year the "index" price was $8.2631, while this month it is $8.5039.

The significance of these figures to the householder is that, while prices have been gradually going up in the wholesale market, the consumer has been obliged to pay, not only this increase, but in many instances considerably more. It is generally agreed that it is the consumer who, in the long run, has to bear the brunt.

RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

Quotations for standard commodities at the low point in 1896, the succeeding high point in 1900, the succeeding low point in 1901, high point in 1907, and comparisons with 1908 and 1909:

	1896. July 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1901. June 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1908. Aug. 1.	1909. Aug. 1.
Beef, carcasses, (Chicago,) per lb	$.055	$.0775	$.085	$.08	$.090	$.0875
Hogs, carcasses, (Chicago,) per lb	.0387	.0625	.0712	.09	.0625	.1075
Mutton, carcasses, (Chicago,) per lb	.055	.0825	.0875	.095	.0950	.11
Milk, (New York,) per quart	.03	.0377	.0270	.0402	.0377	.0377
Eggs, State, fresh, (New York,) per dozen	.125	.19	.14	.29	.22	.28
Bread, (New York,) per loaf	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Beef, family, per barrel	8.50	11.00	11.00	15.00	16.75	14.00
Pork, per barrel	8.25	10.50	15.25	18.50	17.50	21.75
Bacon, short ribs, smoked, (Chicago,) per lb	.0437	.0625	.0875	.0962	.0962	.1175
Hams, smoked, per lb	.10	.0975	.105	.14	.125	.135
Lard, Western, per lb	.042	.0615	.0845	.0975	.0960	.1160
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.15	.25	.19	.335	.225	.27
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.0662	.1275	.0925	.15	.1225	.1425
Mackerel, (Boston,) per barrel	20.00	28.00	16.00	28.00	16.50	19.00
Codfish, large, dried, per quintal	4.00	4.50	5.50	8.00	7.00	7.00
Coffee, Rio, per lb	.13	.0837	.0625	.0725	.0612	.0712
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.0487	.0515	.0555	.048	.0580	.0485
Tea, Formosa Oolong, per lb	.18	.255	.245	.165	.165	.17
Molasses, New Orleans, per gallon	.32	.44	.35	.37	.28	.28
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 lbs	.75	1.05	1.10	.98	.97	.81
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.0475	.0425	.0487	.0512	.065	.055
Beans, (New York,) choice marrow, per bushel	1.15	2.25	2.60	2.175	2.35	3.05
Peas, choice, (New York,) per bushel	1.05	1.30	1.225	1.50	2.70	1.95
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	.75	1.50	2.37	1.50	2.50	1.75
Apples, (State,) per barrel	....	4.50	....	2.00	1.50	2.50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel	....	8.00	....	6.50	....	....
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb	.0475	.035	.0475	.0525	.0625	.045
Lemons, choice, per box of 300	2.00	2.10	2.75	3.00	3.25	4.25
Raisins, layer, per lb	.065	.0775	.07	.0925	.055	.065
Currants, new, dried, per lb	.0325	.045	.09	.0725	.0575	.0575
Wheat, red Winter, per bushel	.6487	.7512	.81	.83	.9975	1.20
Corn, mixed, per bushel	.3362	.40	.4962	.575	.845	.80
Oats, mixed, per bushel	.216	.285	.33	.475	.595	.525
Barley, (Milwaukee,) per bushel	.30	.46	.56	.66	.70	.58
Rye, Western, per bushel	.375	.61	.90	.70	.88	.86
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel	3.25	3.40	3.45	3.35	4.00	4.00
Petroleum oil, crude, per barrel	1.16	1.68	1.05	1.63	1.78	1.58
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.078	.099	.0725	.075	.0875	.085
Linseed oil, per gallon	.37	.56	.61	.41	.42	.61
Cottonseed oil, crude, per pound	.028	.0428	.044	.066	.0563	.0555
Castor oil, per lb	.095	.115	.12	.11	.11	.10
Olive oil, Italian, per gallon	.49	.59	.62	.73	.68	1.20
Anthracite coal, stove size, per ton	4.25	4.25	4.20	5.00	4.80	4.90
Bituminous coal, per ton	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.05
Southern coke, per ton	2.00	4.30	3.45	6.00	4.00	4.00
Cotton, per lb	.0748	.0825	.0825	.1125	.1030	.1310
Wool, washed, (Boston,) per lb	.16	.34	.24	.32	.30	.34
Wool, super combing, per lb., scoured	.48	.90	.72	.85	.85	.85
Hemp, Manila, per lb	.0425	.143	.0812	.0962	.0575	.06
Jute, average of grades, per lb	.0268	.0375	.035	.0575	.0325	.03
Flax, New Zealand, per lb	.0225	.085	.0575	.09	.0525	.0525
Print cloths, per yard	.0243	.0325	.0237	.045	.0325	.0362
Standard sheetings, per yard	.0537	.0625	.055	.08	.0675	.07
Ginghams, Amoskeag staple, per yard	.05	.055	.0525	.075	.055	.055
Cotton sheetings, three yards, per yard	.0475	.0575	.0475	.0687	.0625	.0675
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	2.33	2.40	2.45	2.47	2.59	2.63
Rubber, fine new, per lb	.81	1.08	.89	1.22	.92	1.98
Tobacco, Burley, per lb	.11	.095	.09	.14	.18	.175
Native steer hides, per lb	.085	.1325	.12	.1475	.155	.17
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, per lb	.18	.26	.245	.31	.295	.31
Pine, yellow, per thousand	17.00	22.00	19.00	28.00	20.00	23.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, per thousand	15.00	21.50	18.00	24.00	20.00	24.00
Timber, hemlock, per thousand	11.00	18.00	15.00	22.00	21.00	20.50

Tariff Increases Clothing Prices.

An instance of the increased cost of clothing was given yesterday by a tailor, who blames the tariff schedule for what he declares to be an outrageous advance. Duyring the second term of the Cleveland Administration this tailor paid $1.50 for cloth for which he now is obliged to pay $3.75.

"And it's not worth any more than a dollar," remarked this tailor.

Commenting upon the persistent increase of prices, Bradstreet's agency, in its issue to-day will say:

> Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices as of Aug. 1 shows that the level is still advancing. In other words, the index number on the date named stood at $8.5039, which means an increase of ½ of 1 per cent. over the figures registered on July 1. The index just quoted is the highest that has been recorded since Dec. 1, 1907, when prices were reflecting the baneful influences of the economic disturbance which was generated in the latter part of October, 1907. Moreover, it is the highest number, with one exception ,that has ever been set up on Aug. 1, the exception being in 1907.
>
> It shows an increase of 2.9 per cent. over Jan. 1 of this year, and a gain of 7.1 per cent., or over 57 cents, on a selected list of commodities as compared with Aug. 1, 1908, when the index number was $7.9328. But if we take another tack we will find that the current level—$8.5039—is 4.7 per cent. under what it was on Aug. 1, 1907, when prosperity was very marked, and that it registers a drop of 6.8 per cent. from March 1, 1907, the record high point of our compilation.
>
> On the other hand, the present index number shows a gain of 10.1 per cent. over June 1, 1908, when prices receded to the low point of the depression, and it also mirrors an advance of 1.9 per cent. over Aug. 1, 1906, 4.8 per cent. over the same date in 1905, 9.5 per cent. over Aug. 1, 1904, and 9.7 per cent. over the like time in 1903.
>
> Ten years ago, or on Aug. 1, 1900, the index number was $7.7313, and therefore prices are now 9.9 per cent., or over 77½ cents, higher than they were on the date first named. The very lowest point ever recorded within the life of our data was touched on July 1, 1896, a period of economic stress, and the present figures show an increase of 49.1 per cent. over that date.

Prices in 1896 and Now.

According to Bradstreet's figures, there has been an increase in the average wholesale price of breadstuffs as a group per pound since 1896 from 5 to 10 cents; live stock, 18 to 38 cents; provisions, $1.36 to $2.08; fruits, 12 cents to 17 cents; hides and leather, 82 cents to $1.25; textiles, $1.57 to $2.45; oils, 20 cents to 41 cents.

In 13 years the wholesale price of eggs has increased from 12 cents a dozen to 28 cents; muton, 5 cents to 11 cents; bacon, 4 cents to 11 cents; butter, 15 cents to 27 cents, and potatoes, 75 cents per 180 pounds to $1.75.

In the markets there is an impression that there will be a further advance in wholesale prices and that before the end of the year the cost of living will be up another notch.

BLAMES LIEUTENANTS FOR SUTTON'S DEATH

Adams Changed His Testimony and Had Guilty Knowledge, Says Mrs. Sutton's Counsel.

BIRNEY ATTACKS SUTTON

Adams's Lawyer Calls Him a Rank Coward, and Says He Shot Himself by Accident or Design.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 13.—The largest audience that has attended a session thus far was present this morning at the beginning of the last day of the open sessions of the court of inquiry investigating the death, Oct. 13, 1907, of Lieut. James N. Sutton, Jr., U. S. M. C. Henry M. Davis, counsel for Mrs. Sutton, and A. E. Birney, counsel for Lieut. Adams, summed up. Mr. Davis's argument led the Judge Advocate, Major Leonard, to speak briefly, but what he said was not in the nature of argument touching the case.

Mrs. Sutton was not present at the afternoon session. It was explained that she had been so affected by the references of Mr. Davis to her son that she did not feel able to appear in the afternoon. Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, her daughter, was present throughout the proceedings.

The court will sit to-morrow in private to discuss the findings, which will be forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington, whence the announcement of the result of the inquiry will be made. The Judge Advocate said that he would request that this announcement be made at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Sutton said to-night that if the findings of the court of inquiry declare, as did those of the former board of inquest, that her son committed suicide, she will carry the case still further, though in just what way she is not now prepared to say.

The announcement of the Judge Advocate that he would present no argument, Mr. Davis said, beginning his summing up, placed upon him a burden he had not expected to be called upon to bear. He would review the testimony only in the broadest manner, he said.

Mr. Davis went back to the coming of Lieut. Sutton to Annapolis, and alluded to him as a "mother's offering to her country's service." He referred to the Lieutenant's hopes and aspirations, as shown by letters to his mother and brother, and to the events of the day prior to the tragedy, and his companions arguing that everything tended to negative the idea that Lieut. Sutton contemplated suicide.

He criticised the composition of the original Board of Inquest, of which the Recorder was Lieut. E. S. Willing, but for whose deriliction, Mr. Davis said, Lieut. Sutton might still be alive.

Former Board's "Indecent Haste."

The Board of Inquest, he said, acted with indecent haste, with no notice to Lieut. Sutton's family, placing upon him the brand of suicide, thus denying him Christian burial according to the family faith and consigning him to an unconsecrated grave. It had stripped his parents of hope of a reunion with him hereafter and condemned him, as they were compelled to believe, to eternal punishment.

Mr. Davis spoke of the interviews Sutton's sister, Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, had with her brother's fellow-officers, to Lieut. Utley's "brutal assertion of hatred" of Lieut. Sutton, and to Mrs. Parker's plea to Lieut. Adams for help only to remove the stigma of suicide from her brother's name.

He ridiculed the idea that Sutton killed was an inquiry such as the one just closed, and he outlined the months of effort on the part of Sutton's mother and sister to bring this about. Mrs. Sutton's suspicion, he said, grew with the delay. It was intensified by rebuffs and disappointment, and turned into conviction which found expression in denunciation, which could not, he said, be thought strange.

Mr. Davis said the tragedy did not follow a drunken brawl; that Sutton's alleged former escapades shed no light upon the case, and that these and other matters should never have been brought into the case. He sketched the events of the evening and night as shown by what he declared were uncontroverted facts, and criticised that part of the finding of the first board of inquest containing the words: "From a thorough investigation and from the evidence before it, which, it believes, is all the evidence procurable." He said that a vast amount of testimony had not been brought out by the board of inquest, though easy of access.

Mr. Davis declared that the fights that immediately preceded Sutton's death were not sought by Sutton, but by the others who have on the witness stand acknowledged bitter enmity against Sutton. He pointed to the marked difference in the testimony of Lieuts. Adams, Utley, Osterman, and others, and declared that Sutton, after going to camp and arming himself for self-protection, returned toward the scene of the fight merely to recover his clothing.

He ridiculed the idea that Sutton killed himself because he thought he had killed Roelker, saying that the evidence shows there was no appreciable interval between the exclamation "He has killed Roelker!" and the firing of the fatal shot.

Mr. Davis declared that parts of Lieut. Adams's testimony was pure invention, and instanced what he considered conflicts in the testimony of other of the lieutenants and to inconsistencies and contradictions in the testimony of individuals.

Lieut. Adams, he said, had twice changed his testimony to meet the exigencies of the evidence with which he had been confronted. Mr. Davis declared that Adams's testimony that Sutton changed the two pistols from one hand to another showed that Adams knew that the fatal bullet was from the smaller weapon. Adams, he insisted, had to all intents and purposes admitted his guilty relation to the death of Sutton.

Sergeant De Hart, he charged, committed before the court the most flagrant perjury. The mystery as to the whereabouts and possession of the smaller weapon belonging to Sutton between the time of the fatal shot and its coming into the possession of Col. Doyen proved its close connection with the crime, and he declared that the unidentified hand that gave that revolver to Sergeant De Hart that night was stained with blood. According to De Hart's testimony, only Lieut. Adams or Lieut. Willing could have handed him the revolver, the lawyer said.

Charges Conspiracy of Suppression.

There was, Mr. Davis declared, a manifest conspiracy of suppression and falsehood to help the living and blacken the dead. The only thing sought to be established by the witnesses involved was the suicide of Sutton, which Mr. Davis said the evidence wholly failed to show.

Taking up the description of the fatal wound given in the testimony of Surgeons Pickrell and Cook, Mr. Davis contended that the infliction upon himself of such a wound by Sutton was absolutely impossible. There was no justification, he said, for the supposition that the course of the bullet from the muzzle of the pistol to its stopping point in Sutton's head was other than a straight one.

Every indication, Mr. Davis said, was against the fact of suicide, which the rules of law and reason made it necessary to establish beyond all reasonable doubt. The one pretended motive, he said, was Sutton's supposed consciousness of having killed Roelker. This compelled the assumption, he continued, that Sutton heard the remark about Roelker and believed it, and that he was in a condition to act on that belief, all of which was negatived by the evidence. Mr. Davis declared he did not believe that Sutton committed suicide, or that he fired the shot at all.

He maintained that it was not his place to point out the hand that did kill Sutton, that function belonging to the court, but simply to show he did not kill himself.

A recess followed the completing of Mr. Davis's summing up.

After the recess A. E. Birney, counsel for Lieut. Adams, addressed the court. He declared that the young Lieutenants involved would be relieved of all responsibility for Sutton's death. He said the charges were based entirely on the "frantic ravings of a woman."

Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Birney declared, had earned the designation of an accuser. He denied the possibility that Lieut. Sutton had been beaten to death and then shot to conceal the crime, which, he said, Mr. Davis had charged, by imputation at least. Mr. Davis interrupted to deny this, but Mr. Birney insisted upon the accuracy of his statement.

Mrs. Sutton herself had cast the worst slur upon the memory of her son, he said, when she said he would have "run and told the Colonel" if he were insulted and not have replied with a blow. Mr. Birney placed Lieut. Sutton in the attitude of a whipped coward. He referred to the automobile ride and the two fist fights that followed it as described in the testimony of the officers, and declared Sutton had gone to camp and armed himself with the deliberate purpose of doing murder.

Again branding Sutton as a rank coward, Mr. Birney praised Lieut. Adams for his bravery when, according to his testimony, Lieut. Sutton fired upon him. He fully justified the treatment to which, according to his client and his brother officers, Lieut. Sutton was subjected, and said all variations in their testimony as to what had occurred were fully justified by the conditions, and that if they had agreed fully on all points they would have been open to suspicion of having conspired to prepare a false account of the affair.

That Lieut. Sutton shot himself accidentally while drawing the pistol from under him, he said, was quite impossible. Either he deliberately committed suicide or shot himself while attempting to shoot some one else who was above him, perhaps upon him, and this, Mr. Birney declared to be suicide. Either, he again insisted, Sutton deliberately committed suicide or killed himself while trying to kill another.

$1,000 WITH CIGARS AS GIFT TO LANGAN

Witness Declares Inspector Said a Coaster Concern Offered It to Him.

CHECK STUBS IN EVIDENCE

One for $50 Marked "Paid in Cash, Building Department"—Langan Attacks Wade's Record.

Chief Inspector of Elevators Langan of the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings and his negotiations with Coney Island amusement proprietors were again the principal topic of inquiry at the Coler investigation before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday.

E. L. N. Fleming, at one time connected with the Globe Amusement Company, a roller-coaster concern, took the stand and testified that he had been introduced to Langan by a Mr. Lehman.

"What promises did you make to him?" he was asked.

"We were in the elevator, and I said to him: 'Maybe I have $20,000 or $21,000 of stock in the company, and maybe I will transfer it to you.'"

"What did he say?"

"I don't think he said anything, but maybe he said something," replied the witness.

The Commissioner then turned to the Red Devil Rider Company, another roller-coaster concern, and after several questions the witness said:

"Langan told me the officers made him a present of a box of cigars and on top was a thousand-dollar bill. I'm not sure; maybe he didn't take it. I don't think he did take it."

"Did you ever tell any one that Langan was interested in the enterprise?"

"He told me straight: 'If any one asks you, tell him I am interested.'"

The witness testified that he knew of the payment of $50 twice to Lehman to be turned over by him to Langan.

Lehman, who was present, denied this.

Ferdinand Elinghausen, Treasurer of the Globe Amusement Company, declared that Fleming had told him that, according to Lehman, Langan's "services were valuable" and that he had suggested $50, which he gave to Lehman in cash.

The witness declared that he had talked with Fleming about the matter later, and the latter had told him that Langan "was satisfied."

Elinghausen's check book was placed in evidence. On the stub of the $50 check was written: "Paid in cash, Building Department."

DOG GIVES FIRE ALARM.

Anxious for Her Puppies, Dolly Arouses Apartment House as Blaze Begins.

James Cook, janitor of the apartment house at 155 West Twenty-second Street, was awakened shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the barking of his dog Dolly. On opening the door to the hall he discovered smoke. Calling to his wife, he broke into the room where Dolly was, and found a brisk fire in a closet.

He picked up the animal, and his wife gathered up the dog's five puppies, and they ran to the street. Then, followed by the dog, they ran up through the house, giving the alarm for fire. As they came down, Mrs. Cook fell over Dolly and struck her head, receiving a slight cut.

All the tenants got to the street before the firemen arrived. Rats gnawing at matches in the closet are supposed to have caused the fire. It was soon put out, and the damage was put down at $100.

J. F. SEYBOLD A SUICIDE.

Noted Philatelist Was Despondent Over Nervous Breakdown.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—John F. Seybold, a noted philatelist and well-known merchant of this city, shot himself to death in his store early this morning. He suffered a nervous breakdown three weeks ago and had been despondent ever since.

Mr. Seybold's stamp collection is said to be worth $100,000.

Four Million Dollars

of the best tobacco leaf grown is always in our warehouses. We have to carry that much to produce uniformly the special blend that gives the mild, delightful flavor to the

Robert Burns Mild 10c Cigar

A vacation box of 12 for $1 at any dealer, or prepaid to you on receipt of $1.
GEORGE L. STORM & CO.
New York City

OUR men's suits are generally recognized as unusual values at their regular price, $14.75 is the price now for many that sold as high as $25—enough said.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

The Best Bitter Liqueur
Underberg
The World's Best Bitters
Taken daily, means good appetite, digestion and perennial health.
Sold Everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS, U. S. Agents, New York.

Your Watch is your Time Table
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Between New York and Philadelphia
A two-hour train every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., in addition to other trains. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23d St. On the hour from Liberty St.
Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon, and night. Sleepers on midnight train. Hard Coal! No Smoke! Comfort!
NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA
A TWO HOUR TRAIN
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

WALTHAM WATCHES

MEDICINE CASES
—Fitted with 2 pockets —3 Salve Jars—4 Glass Bottles—Measuring Glass—Compartment for Bandages—
Morocco..... $7.75
Pigskin..... $9.00
Others from $2.50 to $51.50.
MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
210 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
89 Regent St. LONDON

The Buffalonian
$8—To Buffalo—$8
Lv. Desbrosses St.....7:45 P. M.
" West 42d St.....7:55 "
Ar. Buffalo.....7:15 A. M.
West Shore R. R.

For the Toilet
Ivory Soap 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Best Road to Buffalo

Library Bureau
Card and filing systems
316 Broadway

Victor Talking Machines and Records. Buy from us direct.
LANDAY BROS.
400 Fifth Av.
(OPP. TIFFANY.)

THERE'S A WESTINGHOUSE NERNST HIGH EFFICIENCY LAMP FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.
Nernst Lamp Co., 341 W. 42d St.
(Open till 9:30 P. M.)

MOTHER'S PLEA GAINS RESPITE FOR THAW

Court Gives Him Till Wednesday to Prepare for Return to Matteawan.

NO REQUEST FOR TRANSFER

Judge's Order Accepted as Final—Thaw's Mother to Live at Fishkill, Near the Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Contrary to expectations, Harry K. Thaw was not taken back to the Matteawan Asylum to-day because Justice Mills, in signing the order recommitting him to the asylum, fixed next Wednesday as the date when he shall be turned over to the authorities of the Matteawan institution.

Justice Mills explained his action by saying that Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of the prisoner, had asked for this brief respite so that they might attend to some private matters in White Plains. There being no objection on behalf of the State, Justice Mills said that he felt that it was entirely proper to grant the request.

Thaw's lawyer, Charles Morschauser, appeared for him before the Justice at Special Term in Mount Vernon to-day, but made no motion for a modification of the order to have the prisoner committed to some other institution than Matteawan. He said in an interview yesterday that he thought this would be useless, Justice Mills having announced in his decision that Thaw must be recommitted to Matteawan.

The extension of time granted by Justice Mills was a surprise to the asylum authorities. Two keepers had been sent to White Plains early in the day to take Thaw back to Matteawan as soon as the order was signed.

Mrs. Thaw will accompany her son to Matteawan and has hired a house at Fishkill so that she will not be far away from him. She desires to visit him daily in the asylum.

While the Thaw family, including the prisoner himself, were greatly depressed by the decision, they still have hopes that Thaw may regain his liberty by an appeal from the original commitment of Justice Dowling. This matter is now before the Court of Appeals and will probably be decided this Fall.

Mr. Morschauser said to-day that he would not appeal from Justice Mills's latest decision, but would await the outcome of this proceeding before the higher court.

"Harry only has to win this point," said he, "and he is a free man."

It was learned to-day that the part of Justice Mills's decision which cut Thaw the deepest was the observation about the prisoner's frequent interruptions of his counsel in the progress of the hearing. It was because of these interruptions that Justice Mills took occasion to question Thaw about his "exaggerated ego."

Thaw's lawyer in this connection said to-day:

"I made a mistake in not explaining more at length that Mr. Thaw interrupted me at my own request, and each day I asked him to speak to me about conversations he had had with the numerous witnesses, and also to inform me of what was in the records of the two trials which I was unfortunately unable to obtain myself, and, therefore, was forced to depend entirely upon Mr. Thaw's memory.

"It is unjust to say that Mr. Thaw was nervous during the hearing. He was not, and all his suggestions were made to me by my own request made to him before the trial and each day during the trial. The idea that he interrupted me unnecessarily is false, and I regret that I did not make this entirely plain during the trial."

Thaw spent most of the day with his mother and sister, the former Countess of Yarmouth, and his lawyer. He gave out no statement.

By the terms of Justice Mills's order the Sheriff of Westchester County is directed to take Thaw back to the asylum, and not the Matteawan keepers. This feature of the order is said to be gratifying to the Thaw family.

GOOD EXCUSE FOR CONTEMPT.

Czolade Failed to Appear Because Sent to the Wrong Court.

Andrew Czolade, a restaurant keeper, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail since June 23 for contempt in defaulting on a Supreme Court injunction, applied yesterday, through his counsel, to have the default vacated in order that he might defend his action.

The defense of Czolade interposed by his attorney yesterday was novel in that he blamed his wife for forcing him to violate the order of the court. Czolade formerly owned a restaurant in East Seventh Street. He sold it to Daniel Malitzki, agreeing not to open another eating place either in his own or his wife's name within two blocks of the former place for four years, agreeing also not to become head waiter or manager of any other place within the restricted area.

Against his protest, Czolade declares, his wife in June last opened a place at 228 East Second Streeet and forced him to become the cook. Malitzki obtained an injunction against Czolade. It happened, said his counsel, that the officer who served the injunction directed him to the Criminal Court Building, in Centre Street, where Czolade went and sat until adjournment, only to learn he had been in the wrong court.

On reaching the Supreme Court he found it closed for the day, and through his failure to appear he had been found guilty of contempt. Since then he has been in jail.

After hearing his story Justice Goff vacated the default.

SHOCKED TO DEATH ON POLE.

Linesman's Body Then Dropped on Wires and Caught Fire.

While making some repairs to the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company's wires at the corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Richmond Road, New Dorp, S. I., at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Michael McMahon, a linesman, of Burgher Avenue, West Brighton, received the full shock of 2,500 volts, and was killed.

His body fell from the top of the pole upon the live wires underneath, where the clothing caught fire. The body was finally brought down by John Gannon, foreman of the repairing gang, and Linesman Daniel Gibson.

The accident was witnessed by a crowd of 200 persons. When the fact became known that McMahon had left a widow and seven children in destitute circumstances it was proposed that a collection should be made in the district for the benefit of the family.

The scene of the fatality is just opposite the entrance to the Foxhill Golf Club, several of whose members watched the linesmen take the body down from the wires.

UTAH DEMOCRATS LOSE PAPER

Senator Clark Sells His Interest in The Herald to Republicans.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 13.—With the sale of the stock of the Herald Publishing Company, which is announced by the Herald this morning, the Democrats of Utah lose their only daily newspaper. The Herald statement is to the effect that Senator W. A. Clark of Montana has sold his interest to a number of prominent Republicans.

The names of the purchasers are not mentioned, but it is known that D. C. Jackling, a well-known mining man, is the heaviest individual investor. The Herald has been the leading Democratic paper of Utah since its foundation in 1870. It was purchased by Senator Clark in 1901.

BUOY DRIFTED 2,400 MILES.

One Picked Up Off the Azores Had Floated Away from This Coast.

After drifting some 2,400 miles from this coast, a red can buoy was picked up at sea and will soon be returned to the Lighthouse Department at Staten Island. The buoy was picked up by Capt. Perrot of the French bark Marechal de Turenne, which sailed from London on July 3 and arrived here yesterday. The skipper reports that he found the buoy some 360 miles northeast of the Azores. It is marked "N. E. 2."

Read to-day's list of Lost articles. See Page 13.

$800,000 DEAL FOR WESTCHESTER LAND

Hobart J. Park Reported to Have Sold 600 Acres of His Estate Near Rye.

C. B. HARMON THE BUYER

Large Tract Near Apawamis Golf Club to be Developed on an Elaborate Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—One of the largest real estate transactions in Westchester County in recent years is reported to have been consummated in the sale by Hobart J. Park, formerly of Park & Tilford, of about 600 acres of his estate to a New York syndicate. It is reported that the syndicate, which is headed by Clifford B. Harmon, will throw open the land to development as high-class residential property. The purchase price is said to be about $800,000.

Mr. Park owns altogether about 2,000 acres of the best land around Rye. Adjoining his holdings are the suburban estates of Whitelaw Reid, John J. Riker, William A. Reid, the Froment estate, and the property of the Apawamis Golf Club. Mr. Park acquired his large holdings from his father, Joseph Park, who, after rebuying a small farm which his own father, a farmer near Rye, had been obliged to part with many years before, bought up also all the surrounding farms to the number of about fifteen. On this property Mr. Park now has one of the finest country mansions in Westchester County, with lodges, outbuildings, and several attractive houses for his employes.

The property reported sold runs south of the Polly Park Road to North Street, with Purchase Street cutting through it, and the estate of John W. Sterling at its western boundary. Just southeast of it lies the estate of Charles Greer and the property of the Apawamis Golf Club. The tract includes about 100 acres of woodland near its southern and western borders with the remainder clear. At its widest point it measures about 1¼ miles from east to west, and one mile north to south. Two residences and one cottage, occupied by employes and caretakers of the estate, are the only buildings on the tract.

Clifford B. Harmon, head of the New York syndicate said to have purchased the property, has been in recent years one of the largest real estate operators in Westchester County, among the developments which his company has handled being Harmon-on-the-Hudson, Pelhamwood, and the Woods of Larchmont. It is said to be his intention to convert the Park tract into an unusually high-class residential colony, subdividing it into plots of from five to ten acres and restricting its improvement to houses costing not less than $15,000.

The greater part of the property is high ground, commanding fine views over Long Island Sound. Mr. Park has had many offers for parts of his holdings, as well as proposals to go into development projects, but has replied to these that a cash sale of the 600 acres would be the only deal that he would consider.

Mr. Park's residence is about a half-mile north of the property, and Ophir Farm, the home of Whitelaw Reid, about equally distant. The building and grounds of the St. Vincent Home are just south of the tract, and the Apawamis Golf Club property only a few rods from its southeast corner.

$150,000 Fire in Milton, Del.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 13.—Four blocks of the town of Milton, Del., a lumber and canning centre, were entirely destroyed by fire early to-day, causing a loss which will exceed $150,000. At one time more than 100 buildings were on fire, but the arrival of firemen from surrounding towns saved all but thirty-eight buildings. The apparatus of the local company had been burned up. The town is situated on Broad Kiln River, a branch of which divides the town in half. The pretty residence district is located on the north and escaped the flames. The fire originated in the hardware store of S. J. Wilson.

Let's see, what was it Wife tied that string on my finger for?

Post Toasties

to be sure, and I forgot to pull the string off when I bought them.

Crisp, golden-brown "Corn Crinkles"—ready to serve from the package with cream, and fresh fruit.

"The Taste Lingers."

GIANTS SLAUGHTER CHICAGO PITCHERS

Kroh, Higginbotham, and Hagerman All Driven Out of Box in Two Innings.

OVERALL CHECKS BATTING

But New Yorks Are So Far Ahead That Champions Cannot Catch Their Rivals—Pirates Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—"Friday the Thirteenth" and the Giants proved an unbeatable combination for the Cubs, who went down to defeat for the third straight time to-day. The measure of the Giants' victory was six to two.

Five life-sized runs, made in the first inning by hard hitting while Manager Chance was trying to find a pitcher immune from the "13" hoodoo, put the Giants and Frank Raymond on the highway to success and the Cubs on the road to ruin.

Floyd Kroh was assigned the task of pitching against Raymond. After three clean drives and a strike-out had been chalked down, Chance switched pitchers, bringing Higginbotham to the rescue. He lasted only long enough to permit two more lusty swats to be made, then Chance took another guess and shot Hagerman into the yawning breach. He got out of that hole with only one more hit allowed, but it was good for a couple more tallies, because Sheckard hit a runner in the back trying to throw him out at the plate. Hagerman lasted only one more round and part of the third, for when the Giants peppered him for a pair of lusty singles to start that round, Chance made one more switch, calling upon Overall. The Californian allowed only four hits during the rest of the massacre.

In the first inning Doyle poked a single just out of Tinker's reach in centre. Seymour followed with a drive into the field seats in right for two bases. Kroh fanned McCormick in this pinch, but Murray soaked a single through short, driving home the first two Giant tallies. Sheckard fumbled the hit and Murray reached second. Higginbotham took Kroh's place and was greeted by Devlin with a single, which scored Murray. Bridwell whipped one just inside third base for another single and that settled Hig.

Hagerman was the next selection, and he started by striking out Merkle. Devlin and Bridwell engineered a double steal. Schlei hit a "Texas leaguer" into short left, scoring Devlin and Bridwell. Sheckard hurled the ball home and it hit Bridwell in the back, the "admiral" going all the way to third before it was recovered. Raymond popped out.

The Giants got another run in the third, when they drove Hagerman to cover. Murray started with a single to left, and went to third on Devlin's single. Hagerman was asked to resign the job in Overall's favor. Bridwell scratched a sharp bounder off Steinfeldt's mit, scoring Murray, but that was the last run for the Giants. Big Jeff retired the next three men, striking out Merkle and Raymond. In the remaining six innings Overall allowed only three hits and one pass. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	2	4	4
S'mour, cf.	5	1	2	2	0
McC'ck, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Murray, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
Devlin, 3b.	4	1	3	0	4
B'well, ss.	3	1	2	2	5
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Schlei, c.	4	0	1	3	1
R'mond, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Total	36	6	12	27	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	2	0	0	0	4
Zi'man, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
Sh'kard, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Schulte, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Chance, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
S'feldt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Hofman, cf.	4	1	2	6	1
Tinker, ss.	4	1	4	2	0
Moran, c.	4	0	0	6	2
Kroh, p.	0	0	0	0	0
H'tham, p.	0	0	0	0	0
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Overall, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	7	27	9

Errors—Merkle, Sheckard, 2.

New York ....5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Chicago ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Seymour, Tinker, 2; Devlin. Home run—Tinker. Hits—Off Kroh, 3 in one-third inning; off Higginbotham, 2, (none out;) off Hagerman, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off Overall, 4 in seven innings. Sacrifice hit—Bridwell. Stolen base—Devlin. Double plays—Bridwell and Doyle; Devlin, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Overall, 1; off Raymond, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Kroh, 1; by Hagerman, 1; by Overall, 4; by Raymond, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

Everything man wears on a Summer Sunday.
Except his coat of tan.
Until 12 noon to-day.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

To Men Who Know
OUR Summer reduction sales will continue to-day
Manhattan Shirts, Pajamas, Hosiery, Office Coats, Neckwear, Bathing Suits, Etc.
All regular goods and good value at regular prices. At sale price opportunities.
Special Department
Bags and Suit Cases
Genuine cowhide, steel frame
Suit Cases at $5.00.
Bags, genuine cowhide leather lined, all sizes, $6.00.
Values you have not seen before.
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"Furnishers to Men Who Know"
1185 B'way, 757 B'way, 369 B'way — W&H SHOPS — 150 Nassau, 58 Nassau, 14 Wall st.
Broadway, cor. Liberty st.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago ....4 — New York 3
Philadelphia ....8 — St. Louis 5
Detroit ....5 — Washington 0
Boston ....7 — Cleveland 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York ....6 — Chicago 2
Pittsburg ....2 — Philadelphia 1
St. Louis ....5 — Brooklyn 4
Boston at Cincinnati, rain.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City......2 — Buffalo 1
Providence .....4 — Rochester 3
Newark ....4 — Montreal 1
Toronto ....6 — Baltimore 4

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville ....1 — Minneapolis 0
Columbus ....5 — Kansas City 4
Toledo ....4 — Milwaukee 3
Indianapolis .....1 — St. Paul...........0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Detroit	64	41	.610	.614
Philadelphia	64	41	.610	.470
Boston	64	44	.593	.476
Cleveland	53	53	.500	.563
Chicago	50	54	.481	.563
New York	49	55	.471	.327
St. Louis	45	57	.441	.592
Washington	31	75	.292	.390

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Pittsburg	73	28	.723	.614
Chicago	67	34	.663	.574
New York	60	37	.619	.600
Cincinnati	50	50	.500	.490
Philadelphia	46	55	.455	.551
St. Louis	41	56	.423	.340
Brooklyn	36	63	.364	.384
Boston	26	76	.255	.447

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	57	46	.553	Toronto	50	52	.490
Providence	54	47	.535	Jersey City	48	53	.475
Newark	54	48	.529	Montreal	48	55	.466
Buffalo	53	53	.500	Baltimore	47	57	.452

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Minneap'lis	67	51	.568	St. Paul	56	60	.483
Milwaukee	65	52	.556	Kansas C'y	53	61	.465
Louisville	61	56	.521	Toledo	54	63	.462
Columbus	59	59	.500	Indianap'lis	53	66	.445

GAMES TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—3:30 P. M.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville at Minneapolis.
Toledo at Milwaukee.
Columbus at Kansas City.
Indianapolis at St. Paul.

Superbas Weaken in Eighth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—St. Louis defeated Brooklyn in the second game of the series to-day by 5 to 4. Bell was hit hard in the fourth for three runs. McElveen error, Konetchy's triple, and a passed ball by Marshall netted two in the eighth for St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Ellis, lf.	3	1	0	2	1
Bliss, c.	2	1	0	9	1
K'tchy, 1b.	4	2	2	7	2
Evans, rf.	4	1	1	1	1
D'h'ty, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0
Murphy, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Charles, ss.	2	0	1	1	2
Beebe, p.	3	0	0	2	4
Shaw, cf.	1	0	1	1	1
Total	28	5	7	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, cf.	4	1	2	0	0
Clement, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Lennox, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
McEl'n, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Al'man, 2b.	3	2	1	4	5
Hu'mel, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
McM'an, ss.	4	1	2	3	2
Bergen, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Bell, p.	3	0	0	0	2
M'shall, c.	2	0	1	1	0
Total	31	4	8	24	12

Errors—Bliss, Delehanty, 2; McElveen.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 .—5
Brooklyn ....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—4

Two-base hits—McMillan, Clement, Burch. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Hummel, Charles. Double plays—Ellis and Bliss. Passed balls—By Bergen, 1; by Marshall, 1. Stolen base—McMillan. Hit by pitched ball—By Beebe (Alperman). Base on balls—Off Beebe, 2; off Bell, 4. Struck out—By Beebe, 7; by Bell, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barbeau, 3b.	5	0	0	0	3
Leach, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Clarke, lf.	5	1	1	7	0
Wagner, ss.	4	1	1	4	5
Miller, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2
Abstein, 1b.	4	0	1	17	1
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	1	0
Leever, p.	4	0	0	0	6
Total	39	2	6	36	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b.	6	0	1	1	2
Bates, cf.	5	0	2	2	1
Titus, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Br'sf'ld, 1b.	5	0	3	16	1
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	1	3	6
Doolan, ss.	5	0	0	3	2
Dooin, c.	5	0	1	6	0
McQ'len, p.	5	0	1	1	4
Total	43	1	11	*35	17

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Error—Doolan.

Pittsburg ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia .0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Titus, Grant. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Magee, Knabe. Stolen bases—Bransfield, Bates. Double plays—Wagner and Abstein; Knabe, Doolan, and Bransfield; Miller, Wagner, and Abstein. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Leever, 2. Struck out—By McQuillen, 5. Wild pitch—McQuillen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and O'Day.

New Players for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago American League team to-day announced a trade with the Minneapolis team of the American Association, by which the Chicago team will get four new players for next year. The men are "Young Cy Young," formerly with the Boston and Pittsburg National League teams, who was sold to Minneapolis for $2,500; Catcher Block, formerly with the Washington team of the American League; Pitcher Olmsted, who went from the Chicago Americans to the Minneapolis team, and First Baseman Gill, who went to Minneapolis from the Pittsburg National team at $2,500. These men will remain with the Minneapolis team until the close of the American Association season, on Sept. 29. Some of the present Chicago players will be turned over to Minneapolis at the end of the season, but their names will not be given out until then.

Bresnahan Suspended Three Days.

Roger Bresnahan, manager of the St. Louis National League team, was yesterday suspended for three days by President Heydler of the National League. Bresnahan's suspension was the outgrowth of trouble on the field in which he figured during the game between New York and St. Louis in St. Louis on Wednesday last.

NEW HAVEN AND BRYN MAWR

Victors Over Dedham and Myopia in Point Judith Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—There were two games of polo in the Point Judith Country Club tournament to-day at Wildfield Farm. New Haven won the first game, defeating Dedham by a score of 6¼ to 4. In the second match Bryn Mawr defeated Myopia by a score of 13 to 9¾. There was a large attendance. The line-up:

NEW HAVEN.	H'cap.	DEDHAM.	H'cap.
1—J. C. Rathbone	0	1—Allan Forbes	4
2—L. E. Stoddard	6	2—Louis A. Shaw	4
3—F. S. Butterworth	3	3—Joshua Crane	6
Back—J. B. Thomas	3	Back—B. S. Watson	1
Total	12	Total	15

SECOND GAME.

BRYN MAWR.	H'cap.	MYOPIA.	H'cap.
1—Alexander Brown	4	1—Adelbert Ames, Jr.	4
2—R. E. Strawbridge	5	2—Harrison Tweed	4
3—C. Wheeler	5	3—C. C. Rumsey	4
Back—M. G. Rosengarten	5	Back—J. A. L. Blake	2
Total	19	Total	14

Q. A. Shaw, Second, was referee of the first game and Malcolm Stevenson was referee of the second game. The timers were Henry B. Kane, Henry De Coppet, and William C. Marrow.

Baseball To-day, 3.30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.

PINCH HITTERS FAIL THE YANKEES

Chicago Wins Again and Crowds Stallings's Youngsters Into Sixth Place.

ERRATIC PLAYING HURTS

Detroit and Athletics Win Their Games and the Tie for the Leadership Remains Unbroken.

Rooting doesn't win games. Neither does sparkling play. There was abundance of both on the Hilltop yesterday, yet the White Sox beat the Yankees again in the third of the series, this time by a score of 4 to 3. Nor does good twirling insure victory. Warhop worked well, save in the sixth, and if it hadn't been for a wild throw by Demmitt and a passed ball the locals probably wouldn't have lost. When all's said and done, one certain individual is essential to success on the diamond. He must play on the side that gets the decision. Barring extraordinary luck, no team can win without him. His name is A. Pynche Hitt, Esq., and when you see him you're bound to know him. He's a good old chap, and he's welcomed by every manager, no matter what he costs.

He was particularly conspicuous by his absence in the Hilltoppers' fifth and sixth innings. In either round he would have wiped out the one-run lead Chicago regained in the fourth. Demmitt and Knight were supposed to introduce him, but both omitted that point of etiquette. They left him to cool his heels in the background, Ray striking out on a shoot to his shoes, Jack giving Atz an easy assist. Hemphill, Engle, Elberfeld, Orth, and Warhop connected with Walsh's slants, Charlie achieving a double and two singles, but when it came to a showdown, little old Mr. Pynche Hitt failed to show up.

The lakeside lads have acquired the habit since coming to Washington Heights of starting a game with a run. They did so yesterday for the third time in annoying succession. Altizer pushed a single to left, and went along on Parent's hit. The runners advanced on Isbell's out from the box to the bag, and a passed ball let Soldier Dave in, putting Frisky Fred on third. But nobody was rattled by that lone tally. Demmitt caught Dougherty's fly with neatness and dispatch, and by a good throw-in held Parent on the bag. Then Warhop tightened up, and, just to show his independence, fanned George Davis.

Well, the Sox couldn't be permitted to plume themselves long on that one-count margin. After Demmitt had lined to Altizer—and it surely was a shame—Hemphill doubled to left. Engle's one-sacker was fumbled by Isbell long enough for Charlie to score. Accurate fielding would have held Hemp to third on the hit. Clyde, winging his way like a butterfly along the path, stole second, and went to third on Elberfeld's safety to short right. Then the Kid showed the spectators a little inside ball. He knew he had only singled, but he headed for second, to draw a hurl from the plate after Altizer's throw-in. He drew it, all right, but Engle either feared his fate too much or his deserts were small, for he clung to third like a shipwrecked sailor. In the end Elberfeld, disgusted as a temperance orator who finds himself in a prohibition town, was run down between first and second, the play being Altizer to Owens to Parent to Davis.

Orth was so vexed by Clyde's twining tendril act that he swung savagely at the first ball pitched and rushed it through short for a base. It took just such a good, clean, stiff, long hit to pry Engle loose from third, and at last he came in with the tally that put New York one to the good. Whereupon Knight, banking unduly on Warhop, forced Smiling Al.

Each side got only one man on first in the next two rounds. In the fourth the Sox wrested the lead from the Toppers. Isbell drove a three-bagger to left centre. Demmitt retrieved the ball fast enough, but foolishly threw to third instead of to the plate, and made a wild throw in the bargain. Consequently, the big runner galloped home, tying the score. Nor was that all. A pitched ball hit Dougherty and Davis sacrificed. Tannehill struck out, but Atz walked, and as in the meantime Long Pat was safe on third because Austin dropped a straight throw, Owens had no difficulty in singling Dougherty over the plate.

Warhop and his support dragged themselves out of a hole in the fifth, and in the same innig the local twirler, with two down, beat an infield tap, and went to third on a wild pitch. But Demmitt, plainly rattled, fanned weakly. Chicago in the sixth got a fourth run on singles by Tannehill, Atz, and Walsh. The big boxman won his own game, as he batted in the run that kept his side one ahead after the locals had made their third tally in that frame. He probably established a world's record for long singles, for, though he sent the ball to the left-centre fence, Atz made only second base on the hit.

A double play spoiled New York's opening in the sixth. Hemphill singled over centre—his third successive hit—but Engle's hot one was snapped to Parent by Davis for a force of Charlie at second, and as Hemp interfered with Fred's return hurl Clyde was ruled out for his colleague's act. Nevertheless, Elberfeld was hit by Walsh, and the Kid, stealing second in a whirlwind dash, came all the way in because Owens threw wildly to head him off. Orth, with one run needed to tie, drew a pass and stole second, but Knight grounded out, Atz to Davis. No more counting was done from that point. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altizer, rf.	3	1	1	2	1
Parent, ss.	5	0	2	3	4
Isbell, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
D'gh'ty, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	1	14	2
T'nehill, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Atz, 2b.	3	0	1	1	7
Owens, c.	4	0	2	6	2
Walsh, p.	4	0	1	1	3
Total	35	4	10	27	19

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
H'phill, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Engle, lf.	3	1	1	1	1
Elb'f'd, ss.	3	1	1	1	1
Orth, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Knight, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Sw'ney, c.	3	0	0	8	2
Warhop, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	3	7	27	11

Errors—Isbell, Owens, Demmitt, Elberfeld, Austin, Warhop.

Chicago ....1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4
New York ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Hemphill. Three-base hit—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Davis. Stolen bases—Engle, Elberfeld, Orth, Davis. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Double plays—Davis, Parent, and Davis; Engle and Knight. Struck out—By Walsh, 6; by Warhop, 6. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Walsh, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, 2, (Altizer, Dougherty;) by Walsh, 1, (Elberfeld.) Wild pitch—Walsh. Passed ball—Sweeney. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

At Washington.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	1	3	0	2	2
Jones, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Cobb, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
C'ford, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
R'man, 1b.	5	0	2	11	0
Del'ty, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	1	1	7
Schmidt, c.	4	0	2	7	3
Don'van, p.	4	0	3	0	3
Total	36	5	14	27	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Browne, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Sch'fer, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
U'glaub, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Do'hue, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0
Lelivelt, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Conroy, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Milan, lf.	2	0	0	2	3
McB'de, ss.	4	0	1	3	5
B'ship, c.	2	0	2	1	1
Killifer, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Oberlin, p.	2	0	1	1	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	6	27	19

Errors—Rossman, Milan, Blankenship, (3.)

Detroit ....2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—5
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Browne. Hits—Off Oberlin, 10 in seven innings; off Smith, 4 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Schaefer, Bush. Stolen bases—Bush, (2,) Jones, (2,) Cobb, Rossman, Delehanty. Double plays—Schaefer, McBride, and Unglaub; Moriarty and Bush; Schmidt and Bush. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 10. First base on balls—Off Oberlin, 3; off Smith, 1; off Donovan, 3. First base on error—Washington, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Oberlin, 1. Struck out—By Oberlin, 1; by Smith, 1; by Donovan, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Egan.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'tm'ler, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Oldring, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
Baker, 3b.	4	2	2	2	3
Davis, 1b.	5	2	3	9	0
Murphy, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	4	1	3	2	1
Liv'stone, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Dygert, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Coombs, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	13	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'tzell, rf.	5	1	5	1	0
Stone, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'Al'se, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
H'fman, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Wallace, ss.	5	0	2	0	4
Jones, 1b.	3	1	0	10	0
W'liams, 2b.	5	0	0	6	1
Ferris, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Stephens, c.	3	0	0	2	3
Waddell, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p.	1	1	1	0	2
Total	36	5	11	24	13

Errors—Hartzell, Williams.

Philadelphia ....3 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 .—8
St. Louis ....0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—5

Hits—Off Waddell, 6 in four innings; off Dineen, 7 in four innings; off Dygert, 10 in six and two-thirds innings; off Coombs, 1 in two and one-third innings. Two-base hits—Davis, Baker, McAleese. Three-base hit—Heitmuller. Sacrifice hits—Dygert, Murphy, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Heitmuller. Double play—Baker and Davis. Stolen bases—Heitmuller, Oldring. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Dygert, 3; by Coombs, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Dygert, 2; off Dineen, 2; off Coombs, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dygert, (Stephens.) Passed ball—Livingstone. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Perrine.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf.	5	2	1	2	0
H. Lord, 3b.	5	0	3	1	3
Speaker, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
Gessler, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	2	1
Stahl, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
McC'n'l, 2b.	3	3	2	0	4
Car'gan, c.	2	0	2	4	1
Cicotte, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	32	7	10	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B. Lord, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Stovall, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Easterly, c.	4	0	0	4	1
H'man, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Bir'h'm, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Ball, ss.	4	0	2	0	3
Berger, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Rhoades, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Flick	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	2	7	24	11

*Batted for Rhoades in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Easterly, Rhoades.

Boston ....2 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 .—7
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Wagner, Carrigan, H. Lord. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Home run—Niles. Hits—Off Berger, 3 in two innings; off Rhoades, 7 in six innings. Sacrifice hits—Carrigan, (2,) Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Stovall. Stolen bases—Bradley, Speaker, Niles, (2.) Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; off Berger, 3; off Rhoades, 2. First base on error—Cleveland. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Berger, 1; by Rhoades, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Capture Four Firsts at Seattle—Dawbarn Beaten in 100-Yard Dash.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 13.—New York athletes got first in four of the annual championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union, which began to-day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition stadium. The games were well contested, and a large crowd was present to witness the battle for track and field honors between some of the best-known athletes from the East and the West. One of the big surprises of the day, particularly to the Easterners, was the defeat of the Princeton sprinter, Dawbarn, and a member of the New York Athletic Club team in the 100-yard dash. He got second in his heat, but in the final could do no better than third, the winner being Jack Nelson of Seattle in 10 1-5 seconds.

R. J. Lawrence of the New York A. C. won the sixteen-pound shot-put, with 47 feet 6 inches. Ballard of Boston captured the mile run in fine style, D. V. Noble of New York coming second. J. J. McEntee of the New York A. C. won the 440-yard run in 51 seconds, beating W. Stoll of Seattle, and Egan Erickson, the high jumper of the Mott Haven A. C., New York, got first by clearing the bar at 5 feet 11 inches, beating out John Nicholson of the Missouri A. C.

A new American record was established in the javelin throw, B. Gish of the Seattle Club hurling the spear 144 feet. The previous American record was made by Platt Adams at Philadelphia on June 6, 1908, when he threw the javelin 131 feet 6 inches.

Two A. A. U. records were made, but only one was allowed to stand. The valid one was made in the mile run when J. Ballard of the Boston Athletic Association made the four laps in 4:24 3-5. The one not allowed was made by W. Donald of the Seattle Athletic Club, in the 120-yard high hurdles. His time was 15 3-5 seconds, but he upset two hurdles.

The team scores follow: Seattle Athletic Club, 81; New York Athletic Club, 14; Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Ore., 13; Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, 11; Vancouver Athletic Club, 6; Boston Athletic Club, 5; Mott Haven Athletic Club, New York, 5; Swedish-American Athletic Club, San Francisco, 4; unattached, 8. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by I. Courtney, Seattle A. C.; W. F. Dawbarn, New York A. C., second. Time—0:10 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by J. Nelson, Seattle A. C.; W. C. Forlein, Missouri A. C., second. Time—0:10 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. Nelson, Seattle A. C.; I. Courtney, Seattle A. C., second; W. F. Dawbarn, New York A. C., third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by C. C. Cooll, Seattle A. C.; W. Miller, Multnomah A. C., second. Time—2:01 3-5.

16-Pound Shot Put.—Won by R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C.; H. McKinney, Multnomah A. C., second. Distance, 47 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Holdman; Humes second, Paulding third; height, 11 feet.

120-Yard High Hurdle.—Won by W. Donald, Seattle A. C.; J. Edwards, Seattle A. C., second; H. Hawkins, Multnomah A. C., third. Time—15 3-5 seconds.

Mile Run.—Won by J. Ballard, Boston A. A.; D. V. Noble, New York A. C., second; H. Risden, Seattle A. C., third. Time—4:24 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. J. McEntee, New York A. C.; W. Stoll, Seattle A. C., second; C. Warren, Seattle A. C., third. Time—0:51.

12-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by M. McKinney, Multnomah A. C.; C. Hug, Seattle A. C., second; C. Anderson, Seattle A. C., third. Distance, 129.6 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by Egon Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., New York; John Nicholson, Missouri A. C., second; A. K. Chapman, Multnomah A. C., third. Height, 5 feet 11 inches.

220-Yard Run.—Final—Won by W. Martin, Seattle A. C.; C. Forlein, Missouri A. C., second; McConnell, Vancouver, (B. C.) A. C., third. Time—0:22 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. Malcolmson, Seattle A. C.; W. Edwards, Seattle A. C., second; W. Coyle, Seattle A. C., third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Discus Throw—Won by B. Bantz, Seattle A. C.; G. Hug, Seattle A. C., second. No other entries. Distance—122 feet 9 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Won by J. Hug, Seattle A. C. Distance—20 feet 9 inches. Other entries disqualified for having previously won first places in junior events.

Running Broad Jump—Won by N. McConnell, Vancouver A. C.; G. Brokaw, Seattle A. C., second; B. Gish, Seattle A. C., third. Distance—21 feet ¾ inch.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump—Won by John Nicholson, Missouri A. C.; B. Gish, Seattle A. C., second; J. Huber, Seattle A. C., third. Distance—40 feet 11¾ inches.

Throwing the Javelin—Won by B. Gish, Seattle A. C.; N. B. Robertson, unattached, second; B. W. King, N. Y. A. C., third. Distance—144 feet. New American record.

Five-Mile Run—Won by Asa Smith, unattached; C. Hubert, Swedish-American A. C., second. Time—33:22 2-5. Only two entries.

COUNTRY JAY'S RECORD.

Trots Mile Under Saddle in 2:10½—Cresceus's Mark Stands.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Country Jay reduced the world's record of 2:13¾ for trotting a mile under saddle to 2:10½ at the last day of the Grand Circuit racing at North Randall to-day. Ramsey Macey, son of Gus Macey, the driver, rode Country Jay. The record until to-day was held by Charlie Mack, ridden by C. K. G. Billings at Glenville in 1904.

San Francisco's attempt to break the stallion record of 2:02½, held by Cresceus, was a failure. Ed Geers drove the stallion a mile in 2:04¾.

The free-for-all pacing race proved the best one of the day, and was won by Aileen Wilson.

Star Patchen won the $1,500 stake for 2:17 pacers in straight heats, although Annabelle Lee, the Bo'sun, and King Cole proved strong contenders. The Harvester, which has not lost a heat in two years, jogged home in every heat of the 2:09 trot. Hilda B. was a disappointment in the 2:17 trot, Telemachus winning with little trouble.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C. broke the world's record to pole here to-day by pacing a mile in 2:02¾. The former record was 2:05½, made by Prince Direct and Direct Hal in 1902.

INSLEE DEFEATS TRAVIS.

Herreshoff and Reid Remain for Final in Ekwanok Golf.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 13.—In the semi-final round of the golf tournament for the first President's Cup on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club to-day Frederick Herreshoff of Ekwanok defeated C. W. Inslee of Wykagyl and Archie M. Reid of St. Andrew's defeated W. L. West of Philadelphia, so that Herreshoff and Reid will meet to-morrow in the final contest of thirty-six holes.

Herreshoff won handily by 6 up and 5 to play from Inslee, who in the morning round had defeated Walter J. Travis. The strain of putting out the noted amateur apparently affected the game of the Wykagyl golfer. The summaries:

Semi-Finals—First President's Cup.—Frederick Herreshoff, Ekwanok, defeated C. W. Inslee, Wykagyl, 6 up and 5 to play; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's, defeated W. L. West, Philadelphia, 1 up in 19 holes.

Want a situation? Read the Help Wanted on Page 13.

LEWIS BEATS BURKE IN THE SIXTH ROUND

Knocks Out the "Sailor" After Terrific Fight at Fairmont Club.

BOTH DOWN IN THE THIRD

Great Crowd Grows Frantic Over Unusual Happenings in the Bout—Burke Had Physical Advantages.

Willie Lewis knocked out Sailor Burke in the sixth round of a scheduled ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night.

Seldom, if ever, has such a ferocious fight been seen here, and the 2,500 spectators who crowded the house were wild with excitement during almost the entire go. The unusual happenings were the sort to amaze the average fight crowd, and as the incidents followed each other in such quick succession the crowd seemed to be able to do nothing else but yell and jump in the air and wildly wave their arms, showing no doubt that they were appreciating the obtaining of their money's worth.

Every one anticipated a grueling fight, but as it turned out no one for a minute thought that he'd see such startling ring happenings. Lewis and Burke have been bad friends for several years, and many attempts by fight managers have failed to get them in the ring together. Lewis, on account of his spectacular sojourn in Paris during the past year, came home covered with glory because of his many victories on the other side, and more than anxious to settle the old grudge with Burke. He agreed to fight Burke if the latter could make 158 pounds three or four hours before the fight, or, to be exact, at 6 P. M., and this concession gave Burke the better of it, which was plainly seen when the men entered the ring last night. Burke towered over Lewis, and his general appearance showed that he was fully 10 pounds heavier than his adversary and trained perfectly. Lewis was no whit behind in this respect, but Burke's physical advantages gave Willie's friends a few anxious moments, which were justified by the subsequent proceedings.

As soon as the men danced to the centre after the first bell tap things began to happen. Burke came at Lewis, who danced slightly backward, then stepped in and planted a beautiful left flush on the sailor's nose. He sparred cleverly and evaded Burke's rushes with some beautiful footwork. Before the round was over, though, they closed and banged away for keeps, Lewis getting in lefts and rights which shook up the sailor, but didn't keep him from coming. He felled Lewis with a fusillade of lefts and rights as the round closed. It was evident that Lewis was not going to depend on his boxing ability alone.

In the second Burke got home a couple of hard smashes in the face, when Lewis measured his man with a straight drive, sending Burke to the floor. The blow staggered the sailor. He clinched, and Lewis tried to finish him, but the latter managed to protect himself, and during the latter part of the round was far enough recovered to assume the aggressive.

If the first two rounds roused the crowd the third had them roaring and silly with excitement. From the instant they left their corners the fighters fought with every faculty they possessed. Lewis, disregarding the ruggedness of his burly opponent, sailed into Burke and biffed, banged, and was biffed and banged. It was one of the fiercest encounters that has ever taken place in a local ring.

Lewis was so anxious to knock out Burke that he took punishment, which only his excellent condition left him safe on his feet. But even this had its limit, and both were beginning to wabble. Burke beat Lewis down to the floor just before the bell rang, and he was so weakened that he went down after Lewis. Both were rolling and floundering over each other when the bell ended the round.

Lewis was refreshed by the rest and got home a couple of hard smashes in the face. Burke replied in kind. Give and take was the order, but the speed had gone out of each man's blows. Lewis caught Burke a staggerer on the chin, and the men were fighting hard at the gong.

The pair came to a clinch in the fifth. Lewis punched his man on the nose and was lifted off the floor by a ripping stomach punch from Burke. The latter got in a second one in the same place. Lewis put his right glove in Burke's stomach and made the latter hold on. Both were very tired when the bell rang.

Shortly after the sixth round started Lewis caught Burke a terrific right swing on the head, which was the blow that really settled the affair. Burke had just about enough sense left to hang on and hang on he did. Lewis banged away at him, and finally knocked him off. The Sailor staggered from the rush of blows, which were reaching him sure and fast, and down he went.

Lewis considerately stepped back and the Sailor staggered half way to his feet, only to fall again. He was down more than ten seconds. The tumult drowned the sound of the bell, but when the crowd realized that Lewis had won the place was a pandemonium.

LONDON FIGHT OFFER.

$25,000 Hung Up for Battle Between Jeffries and Johnson.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—An offer of a purse of £5,000 (approximately $25,000) and half the gate receipts has been cabled to Jack Johnson and Jim Jeffries to fight in London.

The syndicate backing the scheme is the same one that recently pulled off the Britt-Summers fight. The idea is to hold the contest at the Stadium, or elsewhere in the open air.

Hugh D. McIntosh, the prizefight promoter, who arrived from England yesterday, said he had representatives on the trails of both Johnson's manager and Sam Berger, manager of Jeffries. He said he was making every effort to secure the match between the big fellows in London. That city, he thought, would draw the biggest crowd. Next to London he preferred Australia, and if the fighters did not want to leave America he thought the fight should be pulled off in the West.

"My good friend Jimmie Coffroth has the territory out there, however," said Mr. McIntosh, "and I shall not try to buck him. I am willing to give $50,000 for the match, however."

Ketchel and Langford Fight.

It was announced last night at the Fairmont Athletic Club that Sept. 10 is the date decided on for the Stanley Ketchel-Sam Langford ten-round bout, which will be held at that club.

ROUGH RACING AT SPA.

Crack Shooter Breaks Leg and Helen Carroll Is Disqualified.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—An off-day programme of purses provided a truly bewildering afternoon's racing to-day, with foul riding and accident to complicate the performance of rather ordinary horses. A heavy night rain set race-goers to figuring on mud runnners, though the morning came bright and clear, and the first surprise was when the crowd found the track dried out and so fast that the selling mile was run in 1:40.

The features of the card were two handicaps, both won by the favorites, the only successful choices of the day. James E. Gaffney's $15,000 horse Alfred Noble was the first of these, in the opening race, with the top weight up. Alfred Noble galloped behind George W. Lebolt to the head of the stretch, and then went on as George W. Lebolt tired, the top weight drawing away at the end and winning easily by four lengths from Tony Bonero in 1:26 1-5 for the seven furlongs, while the 60 to 1 outsider Black Oak got third place.

The Western colt Moquette was the top weight and favorite in the mile and three-sixteenths' handicap, and, taking command at the lifting of the barrier, was never headed and won easily by three lengths from Miss Kearney, the chance of Zipango, which finished third, being destroyed when he was shut off in the middle of the turn to the stretch and forced to pull back.

The roughest race of the card was the selling sprint for two-year-olds, in which Crack Shooter, owned by A. L. Aste, had a leg broken, and the favorite, Helen Carroll, was disqualified after finishing third, her jockey, J. Glass, being suspended for six days for foul riding. Though the Stewards held Glass, on Helen Carroll, responsible for a scrimmage on the middle of the turn, where Crack Shooter was injured and Dominica was shut off and nearly knocked down, it was not clear that the filly had any part in the mix-up. She raced out in front behind Odd Rose into the stretch, and was fighting on with Odd Rose when Rowland Otis, from the West, came on with a rattle and rush and won, going away, by four lengths. The disqualification of Helen Carroll put Gerando up into third place.

In the mile and five-sixteenths Belle View, closing from the rear in the last three furlongs, nearly knocked down Albert Star, the favorite, the jostle beating the favorite and impeding Belle View, though he recovered and fought out with Mellowmint and Quantico for the purse. The three finished all abreast, Mellowmint, which made all the running, winning by a head from Quantico, with Belle View a short neck away. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, all ages; seven furlongs.

J. T. Gaffney's Alfred Noble, br. g., by Garry Herrmann-Ethel Pace, 118, (Gilbert,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.....1[s]

C. R. Fleishman's Tony Bonero, 107, (Page,) 5 to 1 and 1 to 1.....2½

P. S. P. Randolph's Black Oak, 90, (G. Garner,) 60 to 1 and 15 to 1.....3[s]

Fort Johnson, 103, (Haynes,) 10 to 1, and George W. Lebolt, 98, (Taplin,) 4 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—126 1-5.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

R. H. Anderson's Alice Baird, ch. f., by Woolsthorpe-Belle of Troy, 97, (Davenport,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....1[h]

A. S. Patterson's Rubia Granda, 95, (Creevy,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....2[2]

De Koven Stable's Mombassa, 102, (Grand,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....3½

Sun Dance 96, (Taplin,) 4 to 1; Summer Night, 96, (Bergen,) 10 to 1; Imitator, 111, (Scoville,) 6 to 1; Gloriole, 87, (G. Garner,) 20 to 1, and Skyo, 96, (Williams,) 6 to 1, also ran. Won driving. Time—1:40.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

J. W. McClelland's Rowland Otis, ch. g., by Radford-Oria, 105, (Davenport,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....1[4]

F. A. Forsythe's Oda Rose, 110, (Russell,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1.....2½

*A. G. Blakeley's Helen Carroll, 105, (Glass,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 1.....3[s]

Gerando, 105, (Creevy,) 10 to 1; Top Notch, 110, (Upton,) 20 to 1; Fereno, 110, (Taplin,) 8 to 1; Moltke, 105, (G. Garner,) 8 to 1; Olivia, 110, (E. Martin,) 30 to 1; Dominica, 110, (Page,) 8 to 1; Flofield, 110, (Bergen,) 20 to 1, and Crack Shooter, 105, (C. Miller,) 7 to 2, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:08 3-5.

*Helen Carroll disqualified for foul.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths.

W. J. Young's Moquette, b. c., by Ben Holladay-Ruction, 116, (Page,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....1[3]

J. E. Madden's Miss Kearney, 90, (Glass,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....2½

H. G. Bedwell's Zipango, 105, (Taplin,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....3[h]

Pins and Needles, 97, (McCahey,) 4 to 1, and Gliding Belle, 102, (E. Martin,) 15 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:52 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and five-sixteenths.

F. Johnson's Mellowmint, ch. c., by Ben Halladay-Bitter, 101, (Glass,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....1[h]

T. Clyde's Quantico, 101, (G. Garner,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....2[h]

A. Weber's Belleview, 108, (Davenport,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 1.....3[s]

Albert Star, 101, (Creevy,) 5 to 2; Right Guard, 98, (Rossi,) 200 to 1; Killiecrankie, 100, (A. Smith,) 8 to 1, and Tony Faust, 116, (Toplin,) 15 to 1, also ran. Won driving. Time—2:14 1-5.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Mrs. L. A. Livingston's Herpes, ch. f., by Pontide-Hot Bird, 109, (Lang,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....1[h]

S. W. Street's Fulfill, 109, (Page,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....2[1]

J. E. Madden's Naughty Boy, 112, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 2.....3[h]

Baron Dieskau, 112, (Taplin,) 4 to 5; Mazarin, 112, (Davenport,) 30 to 1; Little Friend, 109, (Butwell,) 80 to 1; Harry Grothe, 112, (Nicol,) 25 to 1, and Oxer, 112, (Cullen,) 12 to 1, also ran. Won driving. Time—1:15.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Captain Swanson	112	Judge Lassing	97
Lingfield	97	Love Watches	102
Cintrella	111	Cherryola	105
Diction	97	Zephyr	104
St. Dunstan	104	Henderson	107

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward, Shillelah Steeplechase; about two and a half miles.

Byzantine	147	*Economy	139
Grandpa	148	Waterway	148
Rampart	150	Sandy Creeker	136

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds, The Hopeful; six furlongs.

Ocean Bound	122	Don Antonio	115
Fair Louise	112	Sweep	130
Hampton Court	115	Grasmere	115
Rocky O'Brien	122	Perry Johnson	112
Candleberry	115	Barleythorpe	115

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Sir John Johnson	109	Fayette	111
Perkeley	97	Beaucoup	97
Bouquet	104	Arondack	106

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders; one mile.

Rio Grande	148	Miss Perigord	144
Killochan	146	Ruxton	139
Ontario	153	Hans	151
King Sol	143	Black Hawk	146
Trois Temp	130		

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds, handicap; six furlongs.

Dr. Barkley	92	Achieve	90
High Range	95	Fayette	127
George W. Lebolt	93	Mary Davis	116
Lady Irma	100	Yama	96
Tasley	102	Trois Temp	87
Rose Queen	117	Richard Reed	106
Jolly	90	Prince Gal	116
Personal	100	Tim Pippin	123
Sententious	88	Also eligible:	
Watervliet	87	Field Mouse	119
Ruble	90	Spellbound	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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HURST STILL AN UMPIRE.

Johnson Denies Story That "Tim" Has Been Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, arrived in this city this afternoon from Washington, accompanied by two of the Washington Club officials.

In response to a query regarding the status of Umpire Hurst, the American League executive stated that he had not given out any official information regarding Hurst. He will seek information respecting the offense of which Hurst is accused, and his final decision will be based on the facts he learns here. In the meantime Hurst is still on the American League staff and M. J. Thompson, one of the best football officials in America, is under consideration for appointment on Mr. Johnson's staff, but has not been officially named. What interest the Washington men had in the city is unknown, but it is thought that they came to observe the construction of Shibe Park, and to talk over the prospect of getting Harry Davis for manager of the Nationals next year. They will build a new park and have a new manager in Washington next year, and want ideas for both from Philadelphia.

JOHNSON DOWNS PALMER.

Pennsylvania Champion Springs a Surprise at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—All of the events of the turf courts of the Meadow Club here were brought up to the final rounds to-day. In the singles Wallace F. Johnson, the young Pennsylvania State champion, surprised the experts by defeating Richard H. Palmer, 6—0 and 6—2. The ease with which Johnson snuffed out Palmer's drives from close to the net and his skill at passing him demonstrated the high calibre of the Pennsylvanian's game. Palmer endeavored to run in behind service, but without success. At all times Johnson was certain of his shots to the lines, and it was not until he had the first set safely tucked away that he let down on his game.

Edwin P. Larned, the younger brother of the National champion, won a slashing match from the Rhode Islander, J. D. E. Jones, 7—9, 8—6, 8—6. In the first and third sets Larned made sensational pull-ups. In the third Jones led at 5—2, only to have Larned overtake him by his driving deep to the corners and by his passing shots. He played fast, although for the final to-morrow Johnson is regarded as the favorite for the cup. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles—Semi-Final Round.—E. P. Larned defeated J. D. E. Jones, 7—9, 8—6, 8—6; W. F. Johnson defeated R. H. Palmer, 6—0, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Semi-Final Round.—R. H. Palmer and J. D. E. Jones defeated F. F. De Rham and C. C. Pell, 7—5, 9—7; D. Mathey and J. A. C. Colson defeated W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard by default.

Mixed Doubles—Third Round.—Mrs. H. B. Barnes and R. Fincke defeated Mrs. Loew and G. P. Gardner, Jr., 5—7, 6—3, 6—2. Fourth Round.—Mrs. H. B. Barnes and R. Fincke defeated Mrs. H. I. Nicholas and C. F. Watson, Jr., 9—7, 6—3; Miss Marion Fenno and W. A. Larned defeated Miss Dorothy Kane and E. P. Larned, 6—3, 6—3. Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. H. B. Barnes and R. Fincke defeated Mrs. Le Grand Griswold and E. Chauncey, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Marion Fenno and W. A. Larned defeated Miss Slocum and H. W. Slocum, 6—0, 6—2.

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INCOME TAX PROSPECTS.

Georgia is a Democratic pocket piece. Georgia's refusal to ratify such a Democratic cornerstone of the faith as the income tax amendment is, therefore, according to practice which is both most modern and approved by the highest authorities. It was rejected by the people at the polls, and was not included in the Republican platform. Therefore the Republican Administration puts it forward, and enacts an installment of the same to be collected from corporations while the general tax is getting itself made legal. Similarly, it was part of the Democratic platform, therefore Democratic Georgia rejects it.

Nevertheless there is reason in Georgia's apparently unreasonable procedure. It has had such a bitter experience with anti-capitalist legislation that it has reversed itself upon other such measures, both at the polls and in the Legislature. Possibly Georgia's deliberation may therefore be taken as another indication of a return toward old-fashioned Democracy. Alabama's approval of what Georgia rejected hinders rather than helps the measure in the esteem of those who distrust Alabama as a leader of American political and economic policy. The fact that Connecticut takes the same action as Georgia suggests that similar forces are at work in molding opinion in communities apparently unlike. The South is rapidly approaching the East in its industrial development. Other States, therefore, in the South may be expected to align themselves with Georgia and Connecticut, surprising as such an association may seem.

The belief that all is over except the voting upon the income tax constitutional amendment has therefore already received a check, no less in the character of the States which have approved than in those which have disapproved such action. At least there will be an opportunity to consider the proposal upon its merits, and it behooves its opponents not to leave the field to the affirmative argument. Senator BURWELL of Georgia, in opposing approval, said he would gladly retire to political oblivion if his opposition could save this resource of taxation to Georgia. How great is the need of this spirit appears from the forecast of the proceedings of the Third International Tax Conference, about to meet at Louisville. For exactly the reason given by Senator BURWELL it will oppose the corporation income tax, and yet it will approve and promote the enactment of a Federal income tax. Such inconsistent argument and action are as anomalous as the co-operation of representative Southern and Eastern States of opposite politics. Nothing can be taken for granted if objections are to be made effective.

JOBS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Assistant Secretary MACHARG of the Division of Information in the Department of Commerce and Labor has ruled that its efforts in behalf of the unemployed shall have strictly to do with unskilled labor. The labor unions protested, and the ruling was made to appease them. But it is a fact that most immigrants with whose distribution in this country the Division of Information concerns itself are unskilled laborers, so its usefulness is hardly impaired.

The Government reports show that this division has found work for upward of 3,000 laborers in the last six weeks, and that most of them have gone into the wheat fields of the Northwest. It is likely that they will settle there. But Mr. GEORGE E. BARSTOW, President of the National Irrigation Congress, now in session at Spokane, believes that the time has come for the Government not merely to find work for immigrants out West, but to provide them with transportation, and, perhaps, lend them money to establish homes. In his opening address President BARSTOW said:

> Shall I, who always have been broadly conservative, be regarded as preaching paternalism or as socialistic in my purpose when suggesting that the duty of the National Government may be found in providing under proper safeguard a fund which may be used to make loans of suitable amount to enable this thrifty and frugal class of people to locate their homes under the Government irrigation plants?

The reply to this question is that the Government is doing very well under its present policy. For the first time in our history a directive hand has been placed upon the streams of immigration. Artificially induced rivulets are flowing to parts of the country that need them most to make them productive. The little streams will soon wear their own beds, and will become permanently self-flowing.

PROHIBITION OF CIGARETTES.

The States of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois have recently forbidden the manufacture or sale, or both, of cigarettes. The reasons involved in this Western prohibition of cigarette smoking—for that is what is aimed at—spring from physiological and business considerations. So far as THE TIMES has ascertained, moral reasons and preachments did not weigh. As in the case of the railways which require total abstinence from intoxicants of their employés, the Western business men noted that the boys and young men in their employ who were addicted to the smoking of cigarettes were inefficient. Their nervous energies were thought to be continually running loose, and could not be concentrated upon their tasks. The Western doctors talked about the rapid, weak, and irregular hearts of those whose fingers were stained from too much smoking. It became customary to refuse employment to persons bearing this badge of servitude to nicotine. Then, we are told, the habit began to be universally discarded.

In the East, if cigarette smoking were considered very harmful, we should be satisfied with this result. If considerations of health and of business opportunity were effective in quelling a habit not regarded as immoral, a law against it would be deemed superfluous. In fact, such a law might be opposed, on the ground that it would make what was an open vice secret and more vicious. But our Western brethren have long made a fetich of their statutes, which they have enacted into huge volumes.

TAXES AND MORALS.

In his monthly review of American affairs contributed to the August issue of The National Review of London, Mr. A. MAURICE LOW calls attention to a quality of our political discussions that causes him some special wonder. It is the way we import moral issues into political, fiscal, and economic questions. Mr. Low says:

> The longer one lives in America, and the more intimately one comes to understand the texture of the American mind, the more one is amazed to see how curiously involved are the American ideas of politics and morality, and how political training makes the American's view of taxation and the functions of Government so different to that of the Englishman. * * * To Englishmen, as a rule, questions of taxation are not moral questions, but are frankly recognized either as matters of expediency or of political advantage; but to Americans taxation and morality appear to be inseparably associated. When the Democratic Party was a free trade party—or, at least, "a tariff for revenue only" party—ethics were employed as often as economics in opposition to the policy of protection. The books, the pamphlets, the newspapers were loaded with the moral argument. Protection is robbery, the beneficiary of protection is ethically as guilty as the thief; he who profits by protection is as dishonest as the man who steals because there is no danger of discovery. When the Democratic Party made the income tax an issue we were told that it was an immoral doctrine, that it was an attempt of the poor to levy on the rich. To-day the same argument is raised against the corporation tax.

In England it may be different, but here we raise the moral issue because of the flagrant immorality which so frequently characterizes party action in respect to measures of taxation and revenue. The moral issue is there, we do not put it there; it is inseparable from the subject.

We should say that considerations of morality are pretty plainly involved when a great party by its platform and the voice of its candidate gives promise to the people of a downward revision of the tariff, and then proceeds to revise the tariff upward. Bad faith and broken promises are as immoral in a fiscal policy as they would be in business or in the Church. When "revision downward" raises the price of the cheap cotton goods worn by the humblest of our people; when the policy of protection that professes to be the bulwark of American industry is so applied in the wool schedule that enormous profits accure to one branch of wool manufacture while another branch lies bankrupt and prostrate; when these Republican protectionists grant the boon of free hides to New England and of free binding twine to the West, but tax the Democratic South by a duty on cotton bagging; when the reduction of the duty on tannic acid used in dyeing from the Dingley rate of 50 cents to the Payne rate of 35 cents a pound is pointed to as downward revision, although tannic acid is made and sold in this country at less than 35 cents a pound, so that the reduction can have no effect whatever, but is a sham and humbug—when these things are done in the process of enacting a tariff measure, the elements of unholy greed, of unfair discrimination, of false pretenses, fraud, and deceit so color the transaction that, if a man has any moral sense, it must suffer a shock.

Then, too, we were repeatedly assured that a comparison of the cost of production here and abroad should be the basis for the tariff revision, and a clause appeared in the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to get at the facts. In the Senate Committee the very heart was plucked out of this commission clause, and as it appears in the law it provides merely that the President may have a few clerks to assist him in determining when the maximum rate of our tariff law should be applied to punish countries that discriminate against us in their own laws. In the statement put forth when he signed the bill, the President argues that even this provision "gives a wide latitude for the acquisition under circumstances favorable to its truth of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad." Yet Senator HALE in the Senate declared that he "went over this whole question with the President," and pointed out to him that it was not intended to keep open the question of production cost, "but to confine him to the question of discriminations." He declared that the President so understood it. Nobody believes that Mr. TAFT has misrepresented to the American people the facts as he understands them. But Senator HALE insists that he made the President clearly understand that his powers had been cut down to the narrowest limit. Is Senator HALE trying to deceive the people? At any rate, here is another broken promise, and expectation is cheated. We submit that deception and misrepresentation involve the moral issue.

Mr. Low is surprised that we should discuss the corporation tax as though it were a question of morals. That measure, also, involves disguise and deception. Ostensibly a measure of revenue, its real, its chief purpose is inquisitorial. Its intent is to give to the Federal Government full knowledge of and control over all the corporations in the country. This is proved by the lightness of heart with which one-half its yield of revenue was thrown away by reducing the tax from 2 to 1 per cent. annually. Again, every tariff revision raises the ugly question of campaign contributions. The woolen manufacturers who suffer under the unjust extortions of the tariff openly charge that the worsted men, who are unduly favored by its provisions, have practically bought and paid for these favors by money contributed to help in the election of a Republican Congress. The corrupt compact between the Republican Party and the protected interests is as old as the protective tariff itself. In effect, they bribe the party in power to legislate exorbitant profits into their pockets, and the money for the bribe and for the profits comes from the people.

It seems to us that no Englishman need be surprised at the American habit of inquiring into the morality of tax laws. Every revision of our tariff involves the disfigurement of a great part of the Decalogue.

CORN PONE AND PELLAGRA.

Scorn glitters on the blade of The Memphis News-Scimitar. A new-fangled Italian disease of the nerves called pellagra, it seems, the doctors slanderously ascribe to deglutition of the Southern corn pone. The News-Scimitar mows right into this theory, leaving a stubble of concession:

> Of course, there is corn bread and corn bread. The little cube that is set before you on a dainty plate when you order corn bread in a present-day hotel may produce pellagra or anything else. It is not corn bread. Corn bread is never profaned by the edge of a knife or cut like a pound cake. The knife comes in contact with it only when spreading butter on it, and the butter must not be the yellowed butter of commerce, but the buttercuppy yellow butter from the churn, the assembled solids of rich cream.
>
> The grains of the corn must be bright, well cured, hard as rock candy. No mechanical sheller will do. One cob rubs harmoniously 'gainst its brother. The shelled product, placed in a clean sack on the crazy-quilt pillion behind the saddle, is safe from "the hair from old Beck getting into the sack." On a Friday the old mill grinds it, turned with a waterwheel or by oxen. On Sunday, the day of sacrifice, the orthodox tin pan, punched with innumerable holes, separates the bran, and the sifted meal receives in its basswood trough the spring's translucent libation. Crystals from the gourd of salt, crystals bottle-rolled, season the mixture. Then the plastic pones take the finger prints that appear in delicious, crisp, brown corrugations from the pan. A hot pan greased with bacon rind prepares the pone, the corrugations hold the melted butter or rich ham gravy. Dipped in pot licker, the bread becomes ambrosia; it whets the appetite to see through the window the feasting pickaninnies with their pones, gathered about the pot. Buttermilk is another accordant compatible. It lends the strength to fling mountains. Did not the Titans drink it? A draught of buttermilk reinforces corn bread "just as steel rods reinforce concrete."

Corn pone produce pellagra? It cures it. It is the phylactery against the diseases of the flesh. Eat corn pone, and doctors will plow for a living.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The "Indian's" Head on the Cent.

We are indebted to the Rev. N. C. ALGER of Middle Hope, N. Y., for this item of information:

> A "Topic of The Times" says: "The red Indian in his war bonnet, the sole survivor of aboriginal North America, was of value as a cultural memorial, if for nothing else. He should be replaced upon the cent, and the foolish commemoration pennies should be permitted quickly to efface themselves, or to find oblivion in the tills of the coin collectors." Now for the history:
>
> In Philadelphia lived a child, 5 or 6 years of age, by the name of SARAH LONGACRE, whose father was a fine engraver, and held official relations in the Government, and was employed at the Mint. A delegation of Indians came from the far Northwest to pay a visit to Washington, and call upon the President. Thence they proceeded to Philadelphia, and were invited to the home of Mr. LONGACRE. One of the chiefs was attracted to little SARAH, and in sport took off his headdress and placed it on her head, and she stood before the company in this peculiar garb. Some one of the company sketched her on the spot, and handed the product of his artistic skill to the father. The engraved sketch went into competition for the honor of a place on the cent, just being coined, and Uncle Sam accepted the face of the American girl with the Indian bonnet. How few know the history of the cent! It is strictly American and not Indian.
>
> Liberty personified by the little American girl wearing the headdress of an Indian chief—we have here a cultural memorial, and more. The event was epic, dramatic, and American. The Rev. Mr. ALGER'S story bears the stamp of truth. We are sorry that the years have subdued the features of the Indianized American girl into the plain "Indian head" known to the millions. There had been good reason for engraving the initials "S. L." upon this cent, for they would bear a direct artistic relations to the design and to its meaning. More than ever do we believe that ABRAHAM LINCOLN would prefer to yield his place on the coin to this little girl. Artist BRENNER has missed his opportunity, since the revival of the child's features and the inclusion of her initials upon a new cent-piece would have won the instant applause of the Nation.

Two Bold Aviators Who Save Gasoline Bills.

That venturesome 9-year-old aviator at Roosevelt, L. I., who flew sixty feet in a motorless aeroplane of his own manufacture, and then landed among the tomatoes, has, it appears, a rival in the West, where Prof. H. L. TWINING of the Los Angeles Polytechnic High School has begun experiments with his "ornitopter." It is a good enough name, "ornitopter," or bird wing, and the machine appears, from the meagre hints furnished by the news dispatch, to be a sort of air handcar. The land handcar is a useful enough vehicle in its way—why not an aerial equivalent?

To be sure, the investigators of bird flight have seemed to discover that a human being's muscular powers are not adequate to furnish motor powers for sustaining and propelling human weight, but Prof. H. L. TWINING may yet, without paying gasoline bills, fly as far as young HANSEN with no motor at all, and land as safely in an orange or lemon grove as ever the 9-year-old did among his Long Island tomatoes.

Also, there will be no careful and authoritative parent to forbid the professor to fly again. He may keep on trying. There was M. LOUIS BLERIOT, who flew across the Channel in the gray dawn—M. BLERIOT, assassin of English insularity. He promised his wife to fly no more—at least only once more. But proud Mme. BLERIOT, after the victory, released good M. BLERIOT from that promise. "My husband will keep on flying," she said.

So will many others—till we can all fly with motors or without. It is the trying that counts.

Mr. Goodwin Applies Some Cold Water.

This is the horseless age. There are plenty of horses, but very few persons in cities own horses and still fewer ought to own them. Yet every Summer day the everlasting idiot goes out and rides his own or his neighbor's nag—or maybe he drives it—into a lather, and having done so, turns the hose on the poor beast or douses him with buckets of fresh water from the roadside well. The horse takes pneumonia and dies.

Out in St. Louis they have just been attaching a week's earnings of Mr. NAT GOODWIN, the actor, to pay for a horse which died after a bath of this sort, so that an eminent example may be used to adorn this lecture. Still further to point it, a man who still rides when he can told the other day how, going around for his hack, he found his stableman's son, a lean youth of some seventeen years, frankly in tears over a favorite mare. The idiot had just had her out, he had ridden her as fast as he dared, and then he had got a street cleaner or somebody to play upon her with his hose. She was dead in her stall overnight, though the lean youth had sat up with her as he might have done with a sick child.

The horse is a noble, admirable, and serviceable animal—intelligently used—and in other days, when he was the swiftest engine of independent locomotion, much might be forgiven unintelligent users on the score of necessity. It is otherwise now. Motor cars, motorcycles, flying machines, taxicabs—all are available. If you are constitutionally unable to resist the application of the cold-water cure to overdriven horses, take one of these mechanic conveyances—or even a trolley. Mr. NAT GOODWIN'S newest wife, by the way, is reported to have almost, if not quite, the biggest motor car there is.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

Instance of the Careful Procedure of the Institution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you kindly allow space for a few facts regarding St. Joseph's Home and to show that in all the alleged malpractices of that home there was at least one transaction in which every precaution was taken.

On Saturday morning, July 3, I called up the Polish Commissary Bureau on East Seventh Street to find out the location of St. Joseph's Home. The information was given me, also the fact that I would have to have a letter of identification from the priest in the parish in which I lived. It was close to 10 A. M., and I felt that I could at least make arrangements to get a girl and call later with my letter, so I went down to 117 Broad Street. There were no girls present, but the sister in charge asked me if I had a letter from a priest. I told her I did not. She stated I would have to have one, and to return Tuesday morning, Monday being a holiday.

Tuesday I obtained a letter from Father Sweeny of Ascension Church. On my arrival at St. Joseph's Home the first question asked by the sister was if I had a letter. I produced my letter, (and the same I still have,) and was then allowed to make arrangements with the girl. I engaged her, she is still with me, and returns to the home on the average of once a week.

I was not asked to pay $2, no bill was ever sent; in fact, nothing was said about payment. Certainly it seems to me that every precaution was taken. It also seems reasonable to suppose that there are other cases beside my own. T. J. FLYNN, M. D.
New York, Aug. 12, 1909.

WOULDN'T IT?

Oh, wouldn't it be galling if some day we soared on high
Across and up the ether of the overhanging sky,
And as at Mars we landed this surprising thing we heard—
"Here come some man-faced monkeys on a subterranean bird!"

LURANA W. SHELDON.

BANK CHECKS.

Thinks Their Part Is Overlooked by Teachers of Finance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with interest your leading article of this date on "Crops and Money."

May I venture to say that the astonishing thing in the current discussion over the bank situation is the almost total failure of our official teachers to recognize clearly that the universal currency of to-day and to-morrow is the bank check? From the technical viewpoint the check can no longer be regarded as a mere order for the payment of "money." Instead, in and of itself, it is to be seen as money in every sense of the word, being an order for the transfer of credit on the books of the bank.

As a help in understanding the profound alteration which has taken place in the banking or exchange system, the following extract from an address by G. H. Pownall before the London Institute of Bankers as far back as 1881 is in point. After depicting the wonderful Clearing House development Mr. Pownall said:

> There is a certain grim satire in these figures (of clearing) when one thinks of the libraries filled with blue books full of weighty arguments, all curiously wrought out to help in the settlement of the great note question. It is clear that the check and the clearing system are the main lines upon which banking is destined to run. Dead theories respecting notes and the right of issue belong to the generation to which they were living verities. To us the living fact is the substitution of a new instrument of credit. For the present generation the improvement of the check and the clearing system, the mechanical details of office organization, those details of bookkeeping which save time are from the enormous number of documents passing through the hands of a banker of more weight than the most learned treatise on notes and note makers. FRANKLIN FORD.
> New York, Aug. 12, 1909.

SURETY COMPANY BONDS.

As to Magistrate Butts's Right to Refuse Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the second page of your paper of to-day's date, and in the account of the case of Mrs. Mary Scott Castle, arrested for the attempt to shoot William B. Craig, an attorney, an interview with Magistrate Butts is given, relative to his refusal to accept bail bond from surety companies. He says there is nothing in the Criminal Code which requires him to accept their bonds. This is certainly true. There is nothing in any statute which requires any Judge to accept any particular kind of bond. Any Judge has discretionary power in the acceptance of bonds.

We would call his attention to the fact, however, that literal compliance with the language of the Criminal Code is not necessary for a proper bail bond, and we can refer him to Chapter 720 of the Laws of 1893 and amendments thereon. There can be no broader power given the court, Judge, or body, in the acceptance of bonds, than is there given for the acceptance of surety companies' bonds, for the law cited specifically provides that such bonds shall be acceptable whenever undertakings are "required or permitted, in all actions or proceedings, or by law allowed," and it is further provided that wherever a law or rule of court requires a householder or a freeholder or two individual sureties, the bond of any properly authorized and qualified surety company shall be accepted in lieu thereof.

Magistrate Butts stands alone in his view of the matter. All other Magistrates accept surety companies' bonds, as do the Justices of the Supreme Court and of the United States courts.. WILLIAM A. THOMPSON.
New York, Aug. 11, 1909.

SELLING LINCOLN CENTS.

Good Precedents for Those Who Got a Premium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Evidently your correspondent, who questions the legality of a premium on the Lincoln penny—cent, if you please—did not pass through the stirring times of our civil war, and the period subsequent thereto, when our gold dollar could hardly be had "for love nor money." Then there was a time, only two years ago, during the "bankers' panic," when there was a premium on bills (currency,) as any one may remember who had to buy them for his payroll.

What, too, of the time-honored business of money changing, and of "Exchange" itself between money centres, with its fluctuating discounts and premiums? If an interdiction were laid upon that process, would not the structure of our financial system topple?

It seems to me that the men and boys whose patience on the line at the Sub-Treasury was rewarded with a small profit by an eager public were well within the bounds of safe precedent. J. W. E.
New York, Aug. 12 1909.

"Lillibulero" or "Lillilburlero."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the discussion in THE TIMES regarding the famous old political song, "Lillibulero," or "Lillilburlero," which was the means of driving James II. off the English throne in 1688. My mother's mother, Sarah Wharton, was the great-granddaughter of Col. Henry Wharton, (aid de camp to Frederick, Duke of Schomberg, William III.'s great General,) a younger brother of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1708-09, who wrote the song in February, 1687.

The words "lillilburlero" and "bulleu-a-lali" were certain catch words first used by the Irish Papists at the massacre of the Protestants in 1641. [See Percy Society Publications, London, 1841, Volume VI., Page 1, and Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia, Volume IV., Page 3,454.]

Early in January, 1687, James II. appointed Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, Viceroy of Ireland, and the Earl left London on the 11th for Dublin, but upon reaching Holyhead was prevented from sailing by bad weather and adverse winds. Wharton in his song alludes to this.

Tyrconnel was sworn in as Lord Deputy Feb. 12, and Wharton's song appeared in print at the same time Henry Purcell composed the air to which it was sung. A good account of it is in the "Memoirs of the Kit Cat Club," published in London in 1721, Pages 81-82, in the sketch of the Marquis of Wharton.

The Marquis of Wharton was one of the great Whig leaders of his day, and fairly detested James II. There is no particular meaning to the words "lillilburlero" or "bulleu-a-lali." They were just a sort of shibboleth.

WHARTON DICKINSON.
Astor Library, Aug. 12, 1909.

Grant's Tomb.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you give space to the criticism of Grant's Tomb by some unknown person who signs himself "W. J. L." Might I ask in what school of art, here or abroad, he obtained that perfect knowledge of architecture that gives him warrant to pour out his vituperation on a work passed upon by a committee of honorable men, architects well known in New York City. What right has this man to suggest jobbery or politics in connection with such a work. The people of New York are pretty good judges of such things as monuments and public buildings, and do not need any outside aid in making a choice. Perhaps "W. J. L." has granite to sell. M. J. F. M.
New York, Aug. 11, 1909.

An Extra Ferry Charge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Persons coming to this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad are entitled to cross the ferry free, but if they go into the waiting or dining room they are compelled to pay 3 cents in order to get out, if they wish to take a boat. Most of the people go to the restaurant and spend from 50 cents to $2 and yet they have to pay the extra 3 cents for ferriage. It would be easy to give a check entitling the person entering the rooms to pass out without paying and would cost almost nothing for printing the same. Thousands would appreciate the change. TIMES READER.
New York, Aug. 12, 1909.

LEFT $350,000 TO CHARITY.

Col. Addis Gave to New Haven Institutions—J. E. Brown's Public Bequests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—When the will of Col. Thomas Emmet Addis, who died here Monday night, was read to-day it was found that he had left his entire estate, valued at about $350,000, to charitable institutions in this city. Nearly every institution of this nature is remembered, but the chief gifts are $100,000 each to Grace and the New Haven hospitals.

Mr. Addis was for thirty-five years a general agent for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of this city, and practically his whole life was spent in traveling. Since his retirement from business activities he had lived for a few months each year at the Quinnipiac Club, in this city, spending the other months in travel. At the time of his death it was stated hat he had no immediate relatives, but since then it has been asserted that there are both blood and collateral connections. Mr. Addis had never married.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—Bequests to public institutions of Chicago, Boston, and Providence are contained in the will, filed for probate here to-day, of John Edward Brown, who maintained residences in each of those cities. After $100,000 is paid to the widow, one-half of the remainder of the estate is to be held in trust for her, and at her death is to be distributed by the trustees as they see fit, the only stipulation being that it shall not go to any university, college or library.

The other half is left as follows: Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, $100,000; Gwynne Temporary Home for Children, Boston, $50,000; Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, Boston, $20,000; Home for Incurables, Chicago, $50,000; Home for Aged Men and Women, Providence, $25,000; Home for Aged Women, Providence, $25,000.

BIG LAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Eight Days' Session at Lake George—Gov. Hughes to be There.

A conference of 150 Christian laymen is to begin at Silver Bay, on Lake George, next week and continue for eight days. The meeting is to be composed of leaders in work among men and boys in practically all Protestant bodies.

The Brotherhoods, of which there are now organizations in most of the principal bodies; the Federations of Men's Clubs, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Church Laymen's Union, and similar organizations are to have men there. The chief aim is to see how overlapping of work can be prevented in the cities. Half a score organizations are doing the same work, or trying to do it. An important part of the programme will relate to missions.

Gov. Hughes, President Capen of the American Board of Missions, General Secretary Carleton of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis will speak. A federation of workers among boys will be effected, it is said. About twenty laymen will attend from this city.

REGISTER GASS ECONOMICAL.

His Budget for Next Year $1,720 Less Than Last Appropriation.

County Register Gass created a sensation in the offices of the Board of Estimate yesterday by submitting an estimate on his budget for next year which was $1,720 less than his appropriation for this year. The Register also reported that he estimates that the mortgage tax receipts of his office this year will be $2,168,000, as compared with $1,900,083 for 1908.

The estimate of the Dock Department for maintenance, salaries, &c., which is to be included in the budget next year for the first time, was also filed yesterday. The department asks for $3,248,600. Permanent improvements will still be paid for by issues of corporate stock.

Last year the Dock Department cost the taxpayers $13,679,956, and in 1907 $7,470,126. The department is, however, the most profitable in the City Government, having turned into the city treasury in earnings since 1903 $62,000,000.

BARS UPON CHEAP JEWELRY.

High Tariff Gives American Made Goods the Field—Factories Here Busy.

American-made jewelry of cheap and popular types is about to displace vast quantities of ornaments and novelties that have been coming here from France, Austria, and Germany. Maiden Lane manufacturers say so and add that this will be the principal effect of the new tariff, as far as jewelry is concerned, since no change is made in the 60 per cent. rate of duties imposed on articles made of solid gold and real precious stones.

The effect of the tariff law is seen now in the wholesale houses and factories. A number of the principal manufacturers were seen yesterday, and all agreed that a big boom in low-priced American jewelry has begun. The factories making this grade of jewelry are busier than they have been in years, and, in many instances, are operated night and day in order to meet the demand which is expected to increase from now until the holiday season.

The new tariff makes a heavy increase in rates of duty on cheap jewelry and establishes a new classification. These changes, the New York manufacturers say, will enable them to overcome the handicap caused by the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad. The rate on cheap jewelry ranges from 75 to 85 per cent., against 60 per cent. under the old law.

FAMOUS COURT HOUSE GONE.

Building In Which "Uncle Tom" Was Sold Destroyed by Lightning.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13.—The Court House at Washington, Mason County, in which Uncle Tom of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame was sold, was struck by lightning and destroyed to-day. The building was erected in 1794.

It was the sale of the aged negro at this place that gave Harriet Beecher Stowe the basis for her story.

MRS. WHITELAW REID HOME.

Father Returns with Her, but Her Husband Is Detained in London.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Ogen Mills Reid, and Mrs. Reid's father, D. Ogden Mills, were passengers on the Cunard liner Lusitania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

Mr. Reid was detained in London, but will follow his wife here within a few days. Mrs. Reid will go to the Adirondacks soon.

Latest Italian Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A sample of the hitherto lax enforcement of the Immigration laws is afforded by the circumstances of the latest Italian murder. An alien is permitted to land who had deliberately stated that he intended to kill a man. It is safe to say that there are hundreds of other instances just as flagrant. SAXON.
New York, Aug. 12, 1909.

The String and the Melon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "L. J. W." regarding a string in a growing melon, I have two suspicions, viz.: that my old friend W. J. Lampton is masquerading in reversed initials, and that someone has been "stringing" him. B. W. I.
New York, Aug. 11, 1909.

BROADWITES.

Have we friends? Why of course not.
And foes? No indeed;
It's rural to fancy there's any such need!
Have we purposes? No, and kind Heaven we thank!
Have we wealth? Since you ask, not a cent in the bank.
Have we learning? Why trouble ourselves with a task;
We live in New York, and what more could you ask?

EVA DEAN.

FLIGHT OF 12 MILES MADE BY WILLARD

Longest Cross-Country Aeroplane Trip in America—Beats Wright's Record.

BROKEN SHAFT FORCES STOP

Young Aviator Makes Clean Landing from Height of 100 Feet—Made His First Trip Last Month.

Charles F. Willard, the pupil of the Aeronautic Society who is learning to operate the Herring-Curtiss aeroplane, made the longest cross-country flight yesterday ever achieved in America with a heavier-than-air machine. He flew approximately twelve miles over sections of Garden City, Westbury, Hicksville, and Mineola, and was in the air 10 minutes and 30 seconds.

The sudden breaking of the cam shaft on his homeward run brought him to the ground about a mile and a half from his starting point, near the Mineola Fair Grounds. With the engine suddenly crippled when the machine was over 100 feet in the air and traveling at a speed of nearly forty miles an hour, Willard's successful landing was in itself as much of a triumph as the extent of his cross-country flight.

The young man never was in an aeroplane until July 18, when he received his first and only lesson from Glenn H. Curtiss.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the engine was started, and the aeroplane rose gracefully in the air. Early as it was, several hundred spectators were on the scene, including several automobile parties from adjacent towns.

Easily Clears Telegraph Wires.

Rising to a height of fifty feet, Willard flew straight down the plain toward Garden City, elevating the machine to about 100 feet as he passed over the trees and telegraph wires beyond the edge of the field where the turns have usually been made in trial flights. Reaching the confines of Garden City, Willard turned the flier easterly, and, maintaining an average height of from 75 to 100 feet, flew over the grounds of the Meadow Brook Club, then turned toward Westbury, crossing the railroad track and the Long Island Motor Parkway, and then made another short turn toward Hicksville.

On the outskirts of Hicksville, Willard made a wide turn for his homeward journey. For fully eight or ten minutes the flying machine had been out of sight. But a rapidly moving speck then seen in the distance told of the return of the flier.

Then the machine stopped, but the aviator, remembering Orville Wright's successful glide from 150 feet or more, lowered the elevating plane a trifle and steered the machine to a safe landing.

Two or three automobiles and Mr. Curtiss's workmen who are still in Mineola to keep the machine in condition rushed to the spot. The aeroplane was loaded on a big wagon and brought back to its tent, and word was sent to the factory, at Hammondsport, N. Y., to send a new cam shaft at the earliest possible moment. If it arrives to-day, as is hoped, the injury can be repaired in half an hour, and Willard expects to make another long flight to-morrow or Monday morning.

FOR TWO NAVY AEROPLANES.

Navy Expected to Advertise for Machines Like Wrights's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Unless Secretary Meyer disapproves the Navy Department will advertise in the near future for bids to furnish two aeroplanes similar in construction to the Wright machine recently acquired by the army. It is not expected that Mr. Meyer will oppose the idea, for he was an enthusiastic attendant at the aeroplane tests at Fort Myer, arranged by the War Department for the Wright machine. At these tests Lieut. George C. Sweet of the navy, was the observer for that branch of the service, and his report on the availability of the flier for use in naval manoeuvres is declared to be a complete indorsement.

The matter has gone so far in the Navy Department that specifications, differing somewhat from those framed by the Signal Corps of the army, have been drawn. The construction of the naval fliers will be different in many respects from those designed to fly overland, and they will probably be equipped with landing boats, or sledges, sufficiently buoyant to keep the machine afloat should it settle in the sea. Also the canvas planes will be waterproofed.

So far as the experts can see there will be no difficulty in launching an aeroplane from the deck of a battleship or cruiser. The problem will be in providing a place for it to alight when its scouting flight is completed. Officers are now at work to discover some means of overcoming this difficulty, and they hope to evolve some scheme whereby such a machine may return to the deck without injury.

The navy recognizes that the aeroplane is not a finished engine of war by any means, but it is desirous of conducting experiments. If the bi-plane can be developed to the point where it can carry up a powerful searchlight and fuel sufficient to maintain it in the air for three or four hours at a time it would prove an invaluable adjunct to a fleet. In fact, if such perfection can be reached the navy will endeavor to secure appropriations sufficient to equip all of the larger vessels of the navy with their own flying machines.

FRENCH AVIATORS TRAINING.

Blerlot Flying and Training Pupils—Farman Carries Woman Passenger.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The French aviators are working hard in preparation for the international races to be held at Rheims Aug. 28. M. Blerlot, who recently flew across the English Channel from Calais to Dover in his monoplane, is at Issy les Moulineaux, making flights and training his pupils.

Henry Farman is at Mourmelon le Grand, tuning up his machine. He has made several ten-kilometer flights, in which he carried with him a woman passenger, the total weight in the machine, including the ballast, being 242 pounds.

Hebrew Loan Association's Report.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association reports that it made 1,497 loans during July, amounting to $38,540 and since Jan. 1 11,185 loans, amounting to $266,360. Last year 17,895 loans, amounting to $436,855, were made. The association received this week $1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and $250 for a special loan from Jacob H. Schiff.

A. G. VANDERBILT AT HORSE SHOW MEETING

President of National Association Arrives from Europe for First Session.

$40,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Management Plans Innovation for Annual Exhibition—Vanderbilt Pleased with Coaching Experience.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived from England yesterday in time to attend the first general meeting of the reorganized National Horse Show Association, of which he is President. The meeting was held at the offices of the association, 16 East Twenty-third Street. In addition to President Vanderbilt the following Directors were present: Joseph W. Harriman, New York; Reginald C. Vanderbilt, New York; Arthur G. Leonard, Chicago; Frederick M. Davies, New York; Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va., and Secretary James T. Hyde.

It was announced that the prize list would embrace 160 classes as against 133 last year, and that the prize money would aggregate $40,000—the largest amount ever offered in the history of the association. Eight thousand of this amount has been subscribed by enthusiastic horsemen desirous of seeing the event perpetuated under the present Board of Directors.

Twenty-four judges of National reputation will officiate at the show, and their names will be announced just as soon as the responses to the invitations sent out yesterday have been received.

It was originally intended to eliminate the promenade so as to give the jumping and driving classes more room, but action on this matter was deferred, although the general sentiment among the Directors was in favor of retaining it as one of the features of the show. It is probable that at the next meeting, Wednesday, Aug. 18, it will be decided to retain the promenade.

In order to popularize the exhibition arrangements are being made to secure reduced fares on the railroads running into New York City from various parts of the State. A number of features are contemplaetd, many of which will be patterned after the international show at the London Olympia.

President Vanderbilt is particularly pleased with his coaching experience in England. During a season of fourteen weeks he used 100 horses, 71 each day on his two coaches, Venture and Viking, which were driven between London and Brighton, a distance of fifty-two miles. During this entire season's run he estimated that a distance of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles was covered without an accident by either of his coaches.

Prior to his leaving for this country, he arranged to send over twenty-six horses and retained fifty-six for future use in England. He is bringing over to this country two hackney mares, which won several ribbons at the Irish and Scotch shows. The horses are Queen's Favor and Queen's Maid. Mr. Vanderbilt will exhibit them at the Newport show and afterward at the National show at Madison Square Garden.

He has also brought to this country two Pekinese spaniels which he will exhibit in the Westminster Kennel Club bench show at the Garden. In discussing the outlook for the National Horse Show, he said:

"We intend introducing a number of innovations at the next exhibition, although we have not positively decided upon the nature of them. We are hoping to receive some entries of foreign exhibitors and intend making this year's show the best in the history of the association. I shall be in touch with the management until the opening day, and expect to see the old glories revived, which means a most successful exhibition."

EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS TO RALLY

Woman Who Held Public Office in Denver in Charge of To-Day's Event.

Suffragettes and suffragists will have a big rally to-day at the Palisades Amusement Park, when most of the women's clubs in New York and New Jersey will assemble to parade, make speeches, and solicit signatures to the equal suffrage petition which is to be sent to Congress.

Mrs. Anna M. Stringfield of Grantwood, N. J., is responsible for to-day's event. She formerly held public office in Denver, where women vote, and she is to be assisted by Miss Helen Murphy, Chairman of the National Progressive Suffrage Union of New York; Mrs. Sophie Loebinger, editress of The American Suffragette, and Mrs. Harry Hastings, President of the William Lloyd Garrison League.

VICE CONSUL WING'S WILL.

His Estate, Value Not Given, Left to Widow, an American.

By the will of Lock Wing, the Chinese Vice Consul, who was shot on July 31 by Wong Bow Ching, a cook, and subsequently died in St. Gregory's Hospital, filed with the Surrogate yesterday, all of his estate goes to the widow, Margaret Lock Wing, an American, who lives at 161 West Seventieth Street.

Richards & Heald, attorneys, who filed the document, would not make public yesterday the value of the estate, but said a petition would be filed in a few days. The will was executed on Aug. 8, 1899. A portion of the document reads:

> Having full confidence in my wife, I direct that if any child or children shall hereafter be born to me, said child or children shall not receive any part of my estate.

WEARS SKIN OF EIGHT MEN.

Brave Policeman's Companions Contribute Pieces to His Wounds.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—When Policeman Horner recovers he will find that he is wearing the skin of eight men on his back. Two weeks ago, while arresting a burglar, Horner was shot in the back. Horner succeeded, however, in knocking down and handcuffing the man and then collapsed.

In locating the bullet, the surgeons used X-rays and the flesh around the wound was so badly burned it would not heal. It became necessary to remove a large square of the skin and cut away the burned flesh, and this necessitated the grafting of new skin. Horner was too weak to submit to cutting skin from other portions of his body, and moreover, ten square inches had to be covered.

A couple of mornings ago at roll call at the Central Station the Captain spoke of Horner and remarked that unless men could be found who would be willing to give some of their skin in the interest of humanity, one brave man would die. Without query, six policemen, Will Horner, the wounded man's brother, and City Physician Tubbs volunteered, and yesterday stood the operation of having pieces of their skin removed and grafted on Horner. The operation was a success.

Want a desirable Boarding House? See Page 13.

REID SOON TO RETURN.

Department Has Granted Short Leave to Ambassador in London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—American Ambassador Reid at London expects to sail for New York very soon, acording to an announcement made at the State Department to-day, Secretary Knox having approved the Ambassador's request for a short leave of absence.

He comes to the United States to attend to some personal business, which is not expected to take very much time.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Eight Vessels Sail for Europe with Full Cabins—Passengers on Lusitania.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

LAPLAND, (Antwerp)—F. H. Appleton, Jr., Richard Ashurst, Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Coler, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Crombie, Mrs. Emmet Densmore, Malcolm Donald, Mr. and and Mrs. Joseph Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lowell, Baroness Moncheur, C. G. Painter, Miss J. Graham Pearse, Dr. William S. Seamans, Edmond Van Dyk, and Mrs. Herman K. Viele.

CARMANIA, (Liverpool)—Miss L. K. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Beaumont, Joseph Cantor, R. B. Cholmondeley, A. M. Garland, Cecil Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. James H. King, W. J. Neill, Thomas J. O'Brien, H. S. Putnam, G. H. Shuttleworth, and De Courcy W. Thom.

MINNEHAHA, (London)—Miss Hannah A. Babcock, Horace H. Bogue, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boone, Orme Caldara, H. J. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Ert, Mrs. Jean Burns Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Hart, Philip Johnson, J. Henry Lea, Miss Mary A. Osborne, Mrs. M. Corbitt Ricketts, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Shearer, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolcott.

BERLIN, (Naples)—Mrs. J. R. Ash, Miss Eugenia C. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood Huntington, Mrs. James M. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Nageldinger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Simpich, Miss L. K. Tracy, and Charles T. Wessels.

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—Miss Martha E. Beckford, Benjamin F. Chase, American Consul at Leeds; F. R. Fortmeyer, H. N. McKenney, W. W. Rockhill, American Ambassador to Russia; Mrs. Rockhill, Prof. and Mrs. James Young Simpson, and W. O. Whitcomb.

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—Warwick Anderson, Ride W. Baldwin, Mrs. Gustave A. Carls, W. C. Emerson, Louis L. Lambert, Aaron Lauterbach, Dr. and Mrs. William Mathews, Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., George C. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Fenton B. Turck, and Dr. and Mrs. William West.

HAMBURG (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Makee Hutchins, Miss Florence Livingston Joy, George R. Lawrence, Raymond Lawrence, Mrs. Melville E. Stone, Mrs. Preston W. Search, Dr. Alma C. Arnold, Miss Flora Benedict, Miss Emma B. Combs, E. S. Caywood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Drees, Charles K. Francis, Mrs. James A. Fechtig, and Mrs. Francis M. Guillaume.

FURNESSIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, Miss M. A. Clark, Robert Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. John Enright, Oscar Langston, John P. Morris, Miss L. R. Robinson, Mrs. J. V. Sinsabaugh, Dr. and Mrs. Henry R. Spenance, William T. Smith, and David C. Wilkie.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania were:

Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Aldarfer, Edward Allanson, G. H. Archibald, Mrs. Lionel Asprey, C. M. Astley, the Rev. Franklin Babbitt, Mrs. Henry N. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Borden, Arthur Browdick, Commander Clarkson, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cole, C. T. Croker, H. Pollman Evans, Capt. Dvorgitsky, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Max Green, F. C. Hartridge, Gen. and Mrs. G. E. P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hoyt, Duer Irving, Mrs. E. von der Horst Koch, Edward Hubbard Litchfield, Mrs. Richard Mayo-Smith, Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Myers, Walter I. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. E. O'Grady, E. A. Starbuck, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Strawbridge, B. R. Winthrop, and Arthur Wolfsohn.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Miss M. R. Ames entertained a dinner company at the Train villa this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney entertained a dinner company at the Shields villa to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Storrs Wells gave a dinner at Chetwode to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have sent out cards for a dinner at Land's End, Aug. 19.

Miss May Van Alen will entertain a luncheon company Aug. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley have sent out cards for a dinner on Aug. 15.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained a large dinner company this evening at Chateau Sur Mer.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sloane, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, have returned to Lenox.

Work will begin shortly at the Newport Golf Club for the opening of the full course of 18 holes. The course will be renovated thoroughly. Golf has taken on renewed life at the club, which has been using but the nine-hole course for a number of years.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind will give a dance at the Elms and will entertain a dinner company. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, James J. Van Alen, and Mrs. Joseph R. Dolworth will entertain dinner parties, afterward taking the guests to the dance of Mr. and Mrs. Berwind.

Mrs. Barger Wallach gave a dinner for forty guests at Berger's to-night for her daughter, Miss Jennie Wallach, one of the season's débutantes.

Gen. Horace Porter of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs.

Count C. Antolli of Rome and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Humphreys of Milton, Mass., are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have cards out for a luncheon on Aug. 18 and for a dinner the following evening.

Robert Winthrop Harris arrived to-night to visit his brother, Egerton L. Winthrop, at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward of Mount Kisco, N. Y., are visiting James T. Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Rives of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Bennings.

Mrs. Margaret E. Emerson entertained a dinner company to-night at her cottage.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who arrived from Europe a few days ago, went to Oakland Farm this evening, being accompanied from New York by his brother, Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Lawrence L. Gillespie of New York is a guest of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont at Marble House.

Paul Morton of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, who have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Mason Tyler Adams, in British Columbia, and tour of the Yellowstone Park, have gone to Brookside Farm, their place at Williamstown, for the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Katherine Norwood of 32 East Eighty-first Street, who has been visiting Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, has returned home for a few days.

Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Miss Grace Bigelow, and Miss Charlotte Harding are the guests of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry at Linden Gate, Newport, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who are on their way to Seal Harbor, are the guests of Senator and Mrs. Aldrich at Warwick Neck, R. I.

Gen. Horace Porter, who has been visiting at Bar Harbor for several weeks, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs in Newport.

Thomas J. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan, and his son, Howard O'Brien, are at the Hotel Wolcott, where they will remain till Mr. O'Brien, Sr., goes to England to join Mrs. O'Brien. They will sail from San Francisco for Japan the 1st of October.

Sailing on the Baltic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. William W. Rockhill en route for St. Petersburg, where Mr. Rockhill is to take up the duties of American Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglas are the guests of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse at Newport.

Dr. Charles McBurney of New York is at Dartmouth on Cape Cod, Mass., for deep sea fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis of New York will be the guests of Mrs. Davis's mother, Mrs. William Grosvenor, at Newport for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules P. Storm of 147 West Seventy-seventh Street, who were stopping at the Kaiserhof in Berlin for some time, have gone to Paris.

NARRAGANSETT PIER SEES THREE PLAYS

Amateurs Among the Summer Residents Give a Cafe Chantant in Casino.

"A JAPANESE IDYL" IS ONE

Miss Olivia Hitchcock in a One-Act Musical Farce, "In the Asylum"—"Miss Hilary" the Third Piece.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—The Casino ballroom to-night was transformed into a Summer theatre, where a "café chantant" was given by prominent members of the cottage colony at the Pier. The proceeds will be devoted to the improvement of the beach. There was a large attendance and at the round tables arranged in the ballroom and in the boxes were well-known people from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. The interior of the Casino was gayly decorated with flags and bunting, and the plaza was bright with Japanese lanterns. During intermissions between the plays light refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Conover and Jacob Wendell, Jr., are members of the Amateur Comedy Club and appeared here last season. Their little play, "Mrs. Hilary," by S. T. Smith, was well received. Preceding the rising of the curtain on the operetta "A Japanese Idyl," music from "Madama Butterfly" was played.

In this piece Miss Bell Ranske, who played Yo San, wore a cherry-colored kimono and appeared as a geisha girl. Edward C. Lackland was an American in the piece. The words were by Charles H. Towne and the music by Amy W. Finden. The final play was a one-act musical farce, "In the Asylum," in which Miss Olivia Hitchcock, Kenneth M. Murchinson, and Miss Agnes Lane of New York appeared.

Just before the last play Jacob Wendell, Jr., gave a monologue. William C. Marrow was general manager of the theatricals, Kenneth M. Murchinson stage manager, and Earl Alexander property man.

A supper for the players followed the theatricals, and afterward a dance was given on the plaza, the dancers receiving a shower of confetti. Among those occupying boxes or in the audience were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Welsh, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, the Rev. Philip M. Prescott and Mrs. Prescott, Harrison Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Talmadge, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Michael Bouvier, the Misses Bouvier, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Dr. William Francis Honan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hane, Mrs. William H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis White, Mrs. Lloyd Loundes, Miss Denison, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Alexander, Mrs. Frank S. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, and Judge Samuel Gustine Thompson and William Thompson of Philadelphia.

$2,000 IN DIAMONDS STOLEN.

Mrs. Martha Donovan of Manhattan the Victim at Rockaway Beach.

Rockaway Beach detectives are trying to find some clue to the person who took about $2,000 worth of diamonds from the bureau of Mrs. Martha Donovan of Manhattan, who is spending the Summer at the Straiton Cottage, a small hotel, at 106 Straiton Avenue, Arverne, L. I. Mrs. Donovan is the wife of Arthur Donovan of 34 West Sixty-fourth Street.

About a mile from the Straiton Cottage, in a little hut on Jamaica Bay, near Edgemere, lives "George, the Hermit," who, many years ago, disappointed in love, went there to live in isolation. Mrs. Donovan had long wanted to see him, and he seems not to dislike visitors, so yesterday at 10 o'clock she set out with her husband. She left on her bureau a little bag, she says, which contained two diamond earrings, worth $400; one solitaire ring, worth $250; one dinner ring, $700; a princess ring, worth $300; a diamond cluster, worth $250, and a sunburst, worth $150.

The Donovans returned at 1:30 o'clock to find her jewels gone. They notified the police immediately. Detective James McVay found that a maid had been on the second floor where the Donovans had their room all the time they were out, and she declared no one else had been there. The Isaacs, who run the place, refused to make any statement.

"CACTUS JIM" TAKES A BRIDE.

Takes Her and His Revolver as Peace Offerings to Court.

James McGinty, the Arizona ranchman and prospector, known as "Cactus Jim," who was arrested last Thursday, at Fulton Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, charged by Richard W. Ames with having threatened "to shoot him and marry his wife," appeared before Magistrate Hylan in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday, accompanied by the young woman, about whom the original trouble between the two men was about. She was a Miss Rose Averhill, but, after his row with Amos, last Thursday, McGinty went over to Jersey City and married her, before a magistrate. He introduced her to Magistrate Hylan proudly yesterday. Then he drew from his hip pocket an enormous old-style .38-calibre revolver.

"This is my gun, Judge," he said, handing the weapon over the desk. "I didn't have it on me when Amos and I had that street row, so, you see, I couldn't possibly have shot him even if I'd wanted to. It once belonged to a California bad man named Mickel. He shot Sheriff Donnelly with it in Los Angeles, two years ago. My present wife has been carrying it around with her to protect herself with. I prize it highly, but I'm going to let you keep it for us until I leave for the West."

After discharging McGinty Magistrate Hylan congratulated the couple and turned the weapon over to the property clerk of the Police Department. Mrs. McGinty, in court, wore a new linen suit and a pink-rose-trimmed straw hat.

BRIDE'S LUCKY DAY.

Rewed Here Because It Was Friday, the 13th—First Ceremony in Jersey.

The first people to enter City Clerk Scully's office in City Hall yesterday were a brightly dressed, laughing young couple. The man said he was William Ignatius O'Conner, a twenty-two-year-old clerk of 142 West Eleventh Street. The girl said she was Miss Mona Burch of Springfield, Ill. They asked for a marriage license.

"We were married once before in Jersey City yesterday," the prospective bride explained as Clerk Scully was getting the license ready, "but we want to be married again to-day by a New York clergyman. Friday, the 13th, has always been a lucky day for me."

Then they hurried out again with their license without answering any of Mr. Scully's startled questions. The Eleventh Street address which the bridegroom gave as his residence is a furnished room house. But its landlady said yesterday that no "Mr. O'Conner" lived there.

N. Y. A. C. Team to Play in Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 13.—To play a series of six baseball games with the two leading hotel teams in the Adirondacks, the baseball team of the New York Athletic Club will arrive at this resort on Sunday, Aug. 22. Three games will be played with the Stevens House team and three with the Paul Smith team. The first game will be played with the Stevens House team on the hotel grounds on Aug. 23, but dates for the other games, extending over a period of two weeks, have not yet been arranged. The Athletic Club team will be under the direction of Club Capt. J. T. Mahoney.

NEWPORT'S GRIEVANCES.

Cottagers Have Only One Fire Company, Consisting Largely of Servants.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—A committee of five, consisting of Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry A. C. Taylor, Robert Walton Goelet, John Thompson Spencer, and Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, has been appointed to meet with the committee from the Newport Casino and the Citizens' Committee of Newport and discuss plans for the betterment of Newport. Frederick Prime Garrettson will call a meeting of the joint committee next week for organization. The committee from the Casino consists of Senator George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives, Daniel B. Fearing, William Watts Sherman, and E. L. Winthrop.

The Summer residents have grievances relating to taxes and better police and fire protection. In the cottage colony there is but one hose company with a horse and a driver. The rest of the company responding when an alarm is sounded are gardeners and servants of the Summer residents.

DROPS HUNDRED STUDENTS.

Chicago University Weeds Out Those Giving Too Much Time to Society.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Too much attention to social duties and too little to class work resulted in the dropping of almost 100 young men from the ranks of the University of Chicago yesterday. The freshmen of the school were hardest hit, seventy-five of that class being dropped.

The unprecedented dropping of students, especially from the ranks of the first-year class, is the outcome of the adoption by the Faculty some time ago of a plan to raise the standard of scholarship in the university. The final touches to the plan were arranged last Summer by a special committee of the Faculty.

The reason for the new rule establishing the new set of required grades was explained in part by President Judson when he made his annual report several months ago. In that report President Judson declared that a large number of university students spent too much time attending to social affairs, with a consequent neglect of studies.

OPERA SINGERS SAIL TO-DAY.

Thirty Coming to Give a Preliminary Season at the Manhattan.

Thirty members of Oscar Hammerstein's Educational Opera Company, which will give a preliminary season at the Manhattan Opera House, opening Monday, Aug. 30, will sail from Havre to-day on Lorraine. They will include Marguerite Sylva, who returns to America to appear for the first time in grand opera here, and Frederico de Carasa, the young Spanish tenor.

Others in the party will be sopranos, Mmes. Alice Baron, Eve Grippon, Tatti Lango, Gina Severina, Lalla Miranda, and Walter-Villa; contraltos, Mmes. Marguerite Dalvarez, and Berthe Soyer; tenors, Messrs. Jean Duffault, Lucas, Giuseppe Di Bernardo, Domenico Russo, Emilio Venturini, and Pierre Leroux; baritones, Messrs. Enrico Pignataro, Wilhelm Beck, Gaston Villa, and Nicola Fossetta; bassos, Messrs Maskin, Constantin Nicolay, Giuseppe De Grazia.

Mr. Giuseppe Sturani, who will be the musical director of the preliminary season, and Mr. Scognamiglio, his assistant, will also be on board.

MACK TO QUIT IRISH DRAMA.

Signs with Lew Fields as Musical Comedy Star.

Lew Fields yesterday afternoon signed a long term contract with Andrew Mack by which the latter will be starred, under the sole management of Mr. Fields, in a new musical comedy now being written for him. The production will probably be made about Oct. 27 and brought into a Broadway theatre about a month later.

Mr. Fields announces that Mr. Mack will play only the high class theatres. The character which he will portray will not be Irish, as heretofore, but will still give him the opportunity of introducing his popular ballads.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Such a Little Queen," Channing Pollock's new play, will be produced for the first time at New Haven a week from Monday, with Elsie Ferguson in the leading role. One week later it will open at the Hackett Theatre.

Edward Fitzgerald, who staged W. Somerset Maugham's farce, "The Noble Spaniard," in London, arrives on the Arabic on Monday to stage the same play for Henry B. Harris, who is to star Robert Edeson in the piece.

Julian Edwards's comic opera, "The Gay Musician," will enter on its second annual tour at Toledo, Ohio, on Aug. 22.

Lee Kohlmar, who played the lovesick German youth with David Warfield in "The Music Master," has been engaged by Lew Fields for a similar part in support of Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl."

Contracts were signed last night by Frank Hennessy, producer of "The Motor Girl," and Gustav Kerker, the composer, who recently returned from a trip to Germany, by which Mr. Kerker receives the right to produce "The Motor Girl" in Germany and Austria. Mr. Hennessy reserves the right to produce the play in other European countries, and will produce it in London probably the first week in January.

Howard Pyle, the artist, has been engaged to design the costumes for "Springtime," which Frederic Thompson is to produce on Oct. 18.

Vernon Steele, a young English actor, for some time a member of the Playhouse Company, London, has been engaged as leading man for Miss Billie Burke.

Obituary Notes.

OTTO A. SOMMER, a business man of Chicago, dropped dead in the Carnegie Building in Pittsburg yesterday. He was 60 years of age.

WILLIAM ALFRED COTTRILL of Bushwick died Tuesday, at his residence, 18 Granite Street. He was 65 years old. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and two sons.

HENRY NICHOLSON, for years in the real estate business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 283 Railroad Avenue, on Wednesday. He was 68 years old, and came to this country from Denmark. He leaves a widow and two sons, Henry C. Nicholson and George A. Nicholson.

HUGH TAFT died on Wednesday evening at his home, 662 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was 60 years old, and was born in Ireland. He was a widower, and is survived by three daughters. The burial will be held to-morrow morning in Greenwood Cemetery.

Miss MARY A. VERMILYE died at the home of her cousin, William V. Ruton, 31 Baldwin Street, East Orange, N. J., yesterday morning, after a three months' illness. She lived in Hartford Conn, nearly all of her life.

NEW BELASCO PLAY; HIS SEASON'S PLANS

All of His Stars and Themes of All New Productions to be American.

PLAY OF HIS OWN READY

Special Company to Begin Rehearsals Soon—To Produce "Is Matrimony a Failure?" Next Week.

At his offices in the Stuyvesant Theatre yesterday afternoon David Belasco announced his theatrical plans for the coming season. He said that every actor featured and every play produced by him this year would be American.

"I shall not produce any plays by foreign authors, nor feature any foreign-born stars," said Mr. Belasco. "All shall be American and represent the features of our teeming and kaleidoscopic National spirit."

Ditrichstein's "Is Matrimony a Failure?" with which Mr. Belasco will open his season at Atlantic City next Monday, is a comedy of American suburban life, according to Mr. Belasco. The plot deals with a marital muddle. Walker's "Just a Wife," in which Charlotte Walker will play the principal rôle, has also an American author and setting, and is essentially American in its psychology, according to Mr. Belasco. There will be other plays by Clyde Fitch, William De Mille, Avery Hopwood, Austin Strong, and a new writer, Alice Bradley.

Mr. Belasco said he had also written an American play of his own, and that he would begin rehearsing a special company in this play as soon as "Is Matrimony a Failure?" has been safely launched.

Blanche Bates, it is planned, will appear in a new play, and also in "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It" as soon as she has completed her tour in "The Fighting Hope." David Warfield will continue to play "The Music Master" until Spring, when he will have a new play. He may also play the rôle of Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," to the production of which Mr. Belasco has given considerable thought.

"Warfield's rendering of Shylock will be as simple as his rendering of 'The Music Master,' said Mr. Belasco. "The stage setting will also be simple. The day of ornate and florid productions of Shakespeare has passed."

Mr. Belasco said that, for the last year, he had been recruiting an exceptionally large company of American actors and actresses, and that he was sending out "the first column of this company next week in "Is Matrimony a Failure?"

LIEUT. COL. FRENCH BURIED.

He Was Tactician, West Point Instructor, and Quartermaster in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The funeral of Lieut. Col. John T. French, Jr., U. S. A., who died on Tuesday, was held here to-day. He was interred in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors.

Lieut. Col. French was notable as a tactician. He participated in Indian campaigns. For services during the Powder River expedition under Gen. Crook, he received a medal of honor from Congress.

Col. French was born in Massachusetts on April 27, 1854, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point from that State in 1872. He was graduated four years later and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Fourth Cavalry. He was stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb. In the latter part of 1876 he took part in the Powder River expedition. He went in the following year to enter the artillery school at Fort Monroe, from which he was graduated in 1880.

His next assignment was to West Point as Assistant Professor of Spanish. At West Point he was also Assistant Professor of French, and later Assistant Professor of Modern Languages. He was made a First Lieutenant in 1885, and became Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain ten years later. He became a Lieutenant Colonel in February, 1908, and in the following month was placed on the retired list because of disability. He went to Cuba as Quartermaster of the Department of Havana in 1899.

Rear Admiral W. J. Thomson.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 13.—Rear Admiral William Judah Thomson, U. S. N., retired, died at the Province Hospital yesterday after a long illness. He was born in Washington April 27, 1841, and was educated in the Baltimore public schools. He married Miss Maud Spurgeon of New York in 1898. He served through the civil war. He retired in 1903 with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Miss Mary Rhinelander King.

Miss Mary Rhinelander King, daughter of the late Gov. John A. King and sister of the late Congressman John A. King, died on Thursday at her home, King's Point, Great Neck, L. I., after a brief illness, in her sixty-eighth year. She was unmarried and devoted her life to charitable objects. Last October Miss King presented to All Saints' Episcopal Church, Great Neck, a valuable plot of land and dwelling house at Middle Neck and Red Brook Roads, to form part of the parish endowment. She had previously given the church, as a memorial to her parents, a rood screen and altar. The funeral will be held at 11:30 this morning in All Saints' Church, and a special car will be attached to the 10:12 train from Long Island City for those who wish to attend the service.

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WILLIAM E. INGERSOLL DEAD.

He Was Second Vice President of the New York Life.

William E. Ingersoll, Second Vice President and General Manager in Europe for the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday in Paris. He was 67 years of age, and had been connected with the company for thirty-five years. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and during the civil war served as Special Ordnance Messenger. He entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company as a bookkeeper in the London office. He was steadily promoted, until on the death of H. S. Homans in 1889 he was appointed European manager. In 1899 he was made Vice President.

In 1899 Mr. Ingersoll was made a member of the United States jury at the Paris Exposition. For his good services to Denmark while an exposition official, he received from the King of that country the Danish Order of Danburg. In August, 1892, he was made a member, by right of inheritance, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1890 he was appointed Chevalier of the Portuguese Military Order of Christ by the King of Portugal, and in 1893 he was promoted to Officer. On July 21, 1903, he was gazetted Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PLATT.—Aug. 8, Plymouth, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Platt, a son.

Married.

DANE—COOKSEY.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, 1909, at Millbrook, N. Y., by President William F Slocum of Colorado College, Eunice, daughter of George B. Cooksey and the late Linda Dows Cooksey, to Dr. John Dane of Boston.

BARNETT—ATTERMAN.—Aug. 10, Betty Atterman to Harry W. Barnett.

COLBY—McKENNA.—Aug. 7, Waterbury, Conn., Theresa McKenna to Wilfred Colby.

DE MANN—JONES.—Aug. 7, Paterson, N. J., Anna Jones to George L. De Mann.

EUSTACE—HOLLORAN.—Aug. 11, Waterbury, Conn., Julia Holloran to John J. Eustace.

GREENE—BRIND.—Aug. 11, Isabella Brind to Percival U. Greene.

McMANN—BENJAMIN.—Aug. 12, Greenport, L. I., Jessie Benjamin to William H. McMann.

MALE—GORDON.—Aug. 12, Lesley Gordon to Harold L. Male.

ROGERS—SMITH.—Aug. 11, Christine V. Smith to Willard B. Rogers.

SCHOONHOVEN—HOOG.—Aug. 11, Jersey City, Charlotte Hoog to John O. Schoonhoven.

TWITTY—WILCOX.—Aug. 12, Bridgeport, Conn., Frances M. Wilcox to William A. Twitty.

THOMPSON—HOWARTH.—Aug. 8, Elizabeth, N. J., Clarice Howarth to James L. Thompson.

Died.

ASKIN.—On Aug. 12, 1909, John Askin, age 46 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 647 Central Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 15, 1909, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends and also Monitor Lodge, No. 528, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—On Friday, Aug. 13, Theodosia Baldwin, widow of Luther Baldwin, in the 85th year of her age. Services at her late residence, 11 Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, at 2 P. M., on the arrival of the 1:06 train from the Lexington Av. terminal.

BROWN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 13, 1909, Mary Strong, widow of the late Edwin J. Brown of New York City, in her 81st year. Funeral service at the residence of her son, Irvin H. Brown, 946 Central Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 16, 1909, at 12:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Rochester and New York papers please copy.

CAMMEYER.—At Sea Gate, Friday, Aug. 13, Alfred J. Cammeyer, beloved husband of Mattie Cammeyer, in the 69th year of his life. Funeral services Monday morning, Aug. 16, at 10:30 A. M. from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CHURCH.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1909, Alonzo W. Church, in his 81st year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 688 High St., on Monday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M. Interment Salisbury, Conn.

DE WOLFE.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1909, Georgiana Copeland de Wolfe, wife of the late Dr. Stephen E. de Wolfe.

ELLIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1909, at Worcester, Mass., Mrs. Sarah Ellis, widow of the late Robert Ellis. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRIEDBERGER.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, Lazarus Friedberger, beloved husband of Charlotte (nee Wohlgenannt;) father of Leopold L., Sybille Dreifuss, Julius, Simony Strauss, and Birdie. Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 88th St., on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Members of National Lodge, No. 209, F. and A. M.; H. W. Longfellow Lodge, No. 512, K. & L. of H., and Simon Lodge, No. 23, I. O. F. of I., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1909, Thomas, youngest son of the late James and Ellen Gibson. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, North St., Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 12:32 train, Grand Central annex.

INGERSOLL.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1909, William E. Ingersoll, Second Vice President and General Manager for Europe of the New York Life Insurance Company, formerly of Springfield, Mass., in the 67th year of his age.

KING.—At her residence, Great Neck, L. I., on Aug. 12, 1909, after a brief illness, Mary Rhinelander King, Daughter of the late John A. and Mary C. King, in the 67th year of her age. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Jamaica. A special car will be attached to the train leaving Long Island City at 10:12 for Great Neck.

MULHALL.—At Newport, Max J. Mulhall, age 30 years, youngest son of the late Thomas Vincent Mulhall, Esq., and Ann Graham of County Cumberland, England. Funeral services from the residence of his sister, Sarah E. A. Mulhall, 315 West 79th St., on Sunday at 3 o'clock. Interment private at convenience of family. English papers please copy.

PITTS.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, Nellie S. Pitts, wife of Dr. G. Fred Pitts, at Warwick, N. Y.

SMITH.—On Aug. 12, Mary Anna Kenyon, wife of James B. Smith. Funeral services at her home, 18 Hamilton Terrace, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 4 P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, Lillie, beloved daughter of Norman S. Walker. Funeral services at Trinity Church, New Dorp, S. I., on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, at 44 Lexington Av., Jersey City, N. J., William Williamson, in his 73d year. Funeral private.

ALLDRITT.—John A., 809 East 173d St., Aug. 12, aged 78.

BAILEY.—Joseph L., Massapequa, L. I., Aug. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

CALLAGY.—John, 153 East 85th St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

COCOALET.—Penelope D., Buchanan, N. Y., Aug. 11, aged 87.

DONLIN.—Lucy L., Saugerties, N. Y., Aug. 10, aged 7.

ENDRES.—Joseph, 166 Waverley Place, Aug. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

FERDON.—Clarence A., Yorktown Heights, Aug. 11, aged 29. Funeral to-day.

FITZPATRICK.—Eliza, Aug. 12. Funeral 64 6th Av. to-day, 9:30 A. M.

FRANK.—Edward C., 385 3d Av., Aug. 12, aged 64. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

FULLER.—Willie R., Aug. 11. Funeral 64 6th Av.

HALFINGER.—Mary, New Haven, Conn., Aug. 11, aged 81. Funeral to-day.

HARPER.—Margaret, Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 12, aged 38. Funeral to-day.

KELLY.—Matilda, 349 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 11.

LITTLEFIELD.—Emma L., 142 3d Av., Astoria, Aug. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MACK.—William, Aug. 11. Funeral 1,987 Broadway.

MALLORY.—Ernest J., New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10, aged 13.

MORRIS.—Henry, 300 East 112th St., Aug. 12.

MURPHY.—Thomas J., Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 10.

PESENECKER.—Albert, 501 East 71st St., Aug. 12

PETTIT.—Leonard C., Whitestone, L. I., Aug. 12, aged 62.

RIDER.—Mrs. James, Sr., 474 Hamilton St., Long Island City, Aug. 11, aged 78.

RIECHEL.—Amelia, 286 West 147th St., Aug. 11, aged 64.

SCHMID.—John C., Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 12, aged 57.

Brooklyn.

BARNES.—Amelia, 349 93d St., Aug. 11, aged 27.

BISHOP.—William, 682 Hancock St., Aug. 11. Funeral to-day.

GEHLER.—Katharine, 905½ Gates Av., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HAVIGAN.—Michael, 75 Monitor St., Aug. 10, aged 60.

HOERNER.—Karl A., 229 Central Av., Aug. 12, aged 62. Funeral to-day.

HORN.—John J., 72 Johnson St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

HYDE.—Emelie F., 1,121 39th St., Aug. 11, aged 91.

LITTMANN.—May S., 501 17th St., Aug. 12. Funeral Aug. 16.

MARTH.—Elizabeth, 178 Smith St., Evergreen, Aug. 11, aged 67.

O'BRIEN.—Johanna, 382 South St., Aug. 11.

OLDENBUTTEL.—Anna, 531 Gates Av., Aug. 11, aged 73. Funeral to-day.

PIERCE.—James, 375 Court St., Aug. 12, aged 54. Funeral to-morrow.

TOBIN.—Hannah, 151 Ainslie St., Aug. 12, aged 59. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

ZEISER.—Bertha, 166 Bleecker St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

New Jersey.

BIELAWSKI.—Hendrick, 184 Avenue E, Bayonne, Aug. 10, aged 10.

BLACK.—Daniel, 43 Laidlaw Av., Jersey City, Aug. 13.

CALLAGHAN.—Mary, 24 Richard St., Newark, Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 7:30 A. M.

CONGER.—Thomas B., Scotch Plains, Aug. 12, aged 72. Funeral to-day.

CONOVER.—John S., 98 Redmond St., New Brunswick, Aug. 11. Funeral to-day.

DEAL.—John H., Palatine, Aug. 12.

EAGLE.—Ellen D., 66½ Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, Aug. 13, aged 73.

FARRELL.—Janet V., 254 Grove St., Jersey City, Aug. 13.

FISHER.—Joseph, Ocean Grove, Aug. 12, aged 61. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

GAFFNEY.—Emily L., Somerville, Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GILLING.—Axel, 66 Hamburg Place, Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HOHLE.—Moritz, 492 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Aug. 12.

HORNBURGER.—Jennie, 30 Canal St., Jersey City, Aug. 12, aged 35. Funeral to-day.

KRAEMER.—Melanie, 345½ South 9th St., Newark, Aug. 13, aged 60.

LEPPERT.—William, 55 Charlton St., Newark, Aug. 13, aged 36. Funeral to-morrow.

MARSH.—Edyth E., 18 Goble St., Newark, Aug. 12.

MUDDELL.—Jerome R., Elizabeth, Aug. 11. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

NAEGELI.—Anna, 936 Hudson St., Hoboken, Aug. 12, aged 82.

NEWKIRK.—Robert L., 252 York St., Jersey City, Aug. 12.

PAUL.—Albert, Newark, Aug. 12. Funeral to-day.

QUINN.—John, 256 Pine St., Jersey City, Aug. 12. Funeral Aug. 16, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—John J., 153 Bright St., Jersey City, Aug. 12. Funeral to-day.

RICHARDOT.—William N., West Hoboken, Aug. 13, aged 36. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

RITO.—John, 1,047 Broadway, Bayonne, Aug. 10.

SCHMIDT.—Gottfried, 16 Belmont Av., Newark, Aug. 12, aged 48.

SZEVEPANSKI.—Alec, 19 East 21st St., Bayonne, Aug. 10, aged 11.

VAN OSTRAND.—Amanda P., Highland Park, Aug. 11. Funeral to-day.

VERMILYE.—Mary M., Orange, Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 4 P. M.

In Memoriam.

FOSTER.—Michael, mass, St. Benedict's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

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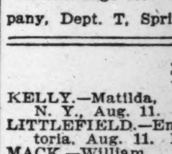

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By SIMON JOHN McPHERSON, A. M., D. D.,
Headmaster Lawrenceville School.

It is, of course, self-evident that the characteristic function of a preparatory school is to prepare students for college. This axiomatic function distinguishes it from high schools and from all sorts of "finishing schools." For the average high school usually occupies the last stage of the education given to its pupils. It does them a splendid and constantly improving service, which most of them would wholly miss without it. Yet relatively few of them intend to go to college. Many of its teachers have never enjoyed collegiate training. To meet the miscellaneous needs of its constituency it must provide wider, more general, and perhaps more practical courses of study than those of the average preparatory school, and these must be selected from the almost endless list of school and college subjects.

In comparison the range of the preparatory school is less broad, and its purpose is more specific. It never aims to complete the educational process, but, always forelooking, seeks its own fulfillment in the next higher institution. Instead of existing for itself it is an educational stepping-stone. Practically all its teachers must be college-bred. Its first test is afforded by the college entrance examinations. But only a cramming school (which sometimes studies examination papers, and even the idiosyncrasies of examiners, instead of subjects,) would make these the decisive test. The fundamental fitness of pupils to profit by the college course is measured by their work, life, and achievements throughout their college careers and in the world afterward. Unless the preparatory school have the misfortune to send all its students to the same college its students will be sufficiently, if not excessively, varied, because this variety, for the sake of the students, needs to be simple and these studies definite. Drill is a vital function of the healthy preparatory school, and all the more so because it is less common in many colleges than it once was.

Perhaps one of the chief difficulties of the preparatory school will emerge in the necessary endeavor to preserve a reasonable degree of integrity in its own educational work. Like the high school it is largely dependent for its success upon the primary school and the home. But, unlike the high school, it is also, to some extent, a creature of the colleges. There have been times when its relations to them were puzzling if not strained. There may still be colleges whose bearing toward it is more patronizing than helpful. But these times seem to be passing, and these colleges to be decreasing in number. In reality the colleges and the preparatory school are mutually dependent, and are bound by undivided interests to co-operate always. It is, therefore, one of its functions to know the colleges, and to work with them as well as for them. Moreover, the preparatory school should ever be conscious that the educational unit, of which it is a fraction, is at least threefold, including with itself the primary school and the college. Consequently it should have a subconscious perception that complete educational integrity is not to be found in itself alone, but constitutionally involves all three. The realization is later as well as larger than that of the high school, which has greater freedom because it is a fraction of a smaller unit.

The functions of the preparatory school should, I think, be strictly limited to what is known as secondary education. It should avoid as far as possible the sphere of the primary school and the sphere of the college. But every educator knows how difficult it is precisely to define these limits. Primary schools have their own share of unevenness and indefiniteness of scope. College courses are admittedly in a somewhat fluid state. The field of knowledge is growing rapidly. New subjects are clamoring to be admitted. Some of the old subjects are footballs of opposing theorists. Just where the college courses should begin is a mooted question. Scarcely two colleges in the country, and scarcely two courses in any college have exactly the same requirements for admission.

But in spite of all the uncertainties about line fences the preparatory school should try hard to keep on its own farm and to avoid trespassing. There are almost enough primary schools, and, if not, they are all the time multiplying. The American demand for them is instinctive and virtually universal. There may perhaps be too many colleges for the present, and I have yet to hear of any one that does not complain of the average quality, if not of the quantity, of preparation shown by its entering classes. The period of adolescence, acknowledged to be at least as important as any other in human life, appears to be comparatively neglected. Many are convinced that the greatest and most pressing need of the higher education at present would be met by the equipment and adequate endowment of preparatory schools. Those which exist for public benefit and are not proprietary establishments for personal or corporate gain, should be strengthened, and their number increased. Mrs. Sage's munificent gift to the Emma Willard School is one of the finest and wisest of recent benefactions to education.

What has so far been written applies equally to boarding and day schools of the preparatory type. If we turn now to the boarding school in particular, we face additional and somewhat changed conditions. There are not wanting those who wonder why, with public schools flourishing, boarding schools can even survive. As a fact they have been, as Mr. Howard Williams recently stated, of late years "growing rapidly, both in numbers and in attendance." If we glance at the reasons we shall ascertain some of the functions demanded of the schools.

The most obvious and insistent occasion of this growth, undoubtedly, is to be found in the increase of wealth, which has enabled more and more parents to follow their preferences freely. It would appear to be true that this increase of wealth, instead of creating the desire to patronize boarding schools, has in most instances merely afforded the means of following a wish which existed, but which could not be gratified, before. At any rate, the number of parents who formerly patronized such schools was apparently as great in proportion to their means as it is now. But many suppose the change to be due to the snobbery of the rich. Well, there are snobs both among the rich and among the poor. They are discoverable even in public schools, as many of us know by personal observation. Mr. Williams goes so far as to say that in them social distinctions "always exist, and sometimes in very objectionable forms." I know very little at first hand of girls' boarding schools, but I do know that a wholesome boys' school is remarkably free from social distinctions. Unless pains be taken to sophisticate them, boys will always be democratic. They are intolerant of privileged classes, unless the privileges are earned. They demand that merit alone, as they understand it, shall entitle to preferment or distinction. They have thoroughly unconventional and amusing, if somewhat rude, methods of discounting snobbery. It is a safe guess that a snobbish parent could defeat his purpose in no more effective manner than by sending a son to a boys' boarding school.

The real reason for sending boys to boarding school, as these have come out in my experience, fall usually under three heads.

First, we find family reasons of every kind. It is often true, for instance, that such a boy has lost one or both of his parents, or that they are traveling, or, for some other cause, have no settled home. Unfortunately an increasing number of families of the city, and especially of the larger cities, live in hotels or in apartments, which are hardly to be recommended for children and youth. Many other family reasons might be mentioned, but that would hardly be helpful, as these reasons are often local and usually special. Frequently they are pathetic and occasionally tragic. It is plain that such boys need the guidance and sympathy of wise, capable, and big-hearted men and women. A second set of reasons for sending boys to boarding school may be found in the conditions of city life. Writing in the country, on a cool August day, one does not easily conceive it necessary to argue that the country is preferable for a normal boy. God's out-of-doors is all playground, even for a person at work. It is naturally interesting. Breathing is fun. There is no league baseball game within reach, but we can play ball ourselves if we choose, and, between innings, have plenty of time for watching other "hired men." This is not recommending the town or village so much as the open country itself, which, with suitable conveniences provided, seems the ideal place for a boarding school.

The great matter of health is urgent, and the country is the native place of health. Compared with the city it knows little of contagion. It encourages regular habits, and sends one to bed at night agreeably fatigued. I am not surprised that fathers send their sons from the city to the boarding school in the country, when I remember that the average health of the school is far better than the health of the city home, and that the issue in the battle of nature life largely depends upon the stored health and the toughened fibres of the fighter.

But city parents often give pedagogical reasons for patronizing the boarding school. For example, the spirit of the city is not favorable to study. The ideals of Chicago are commercial, those of Washington social and political, those of New York all three together, with others besides, and no one of them is favorable to a reasonable amount of study on the part of a boy or girl. How often one hears that the city furnishes too many social distractions, unobjectionable in themselves, perhaps, but disconcerting for real college preparation. The boarding school reduces these to much simpler terms, especially if it be not co-educational. It belongs, then, to the school's functions to supply conditions and oversight favorable to strong health, to simplify the demands of convention, to make work and play seem natural and mutually congruous, and to create an atmosphere congenial to fellowship in study.

In the third place, educational reasons frequently lead to the patronage of a boarding school. The school at home may be poor because of poor teaching or equipment, or meagreness of its life as an institution, or ugliness in the buildings and their furnishing and decoration, or torpid support in the community, or political shuffling in the administration. The student is likely to suffocate in such conditions.

It is only just to say that objections to the public school lead to the transfer of many a pupil to the boarding school. The schoolrooms may be overcrowded. The classes are almost always too large for effective teaching or attention to any individual pupil. In every such case the transfer is a blessing not only to the student, but likewise to both the schools concerned.

The ground for a similar transfer is sometimes found in the forced association with a neighbor of the public school who is morally undesirable. Of course, this might occur also in a boarding school, when the association would probably be more contaminating because closer. But in a good school this would be far less likely because the pupils, as well as the teachers, are selected and because a pupil discovered to be morally undesirable could not remain. It is the function of a good school to provide a clean moral atmosphere.

There is no disguising the fact that the public school loses many a pupil because it may not teach the Bible nor recommend religion. One does not see how the public school can properly change its attitude under the circumstances with regard to religion. But it does seem absurd that the Book which has breathed its quickening influence upon so many great pages of English literature cannot be taught even as literature. At any rate, the writer believes that the supreme sanction and motive of the moral life is the religion of Christ, and that it is therefore a delightful function of the preparatory school to teach not, indeed, any sectarian views, but the great unifying essentials of that religion and life to the alert and impressionable young souls entrusted to it.

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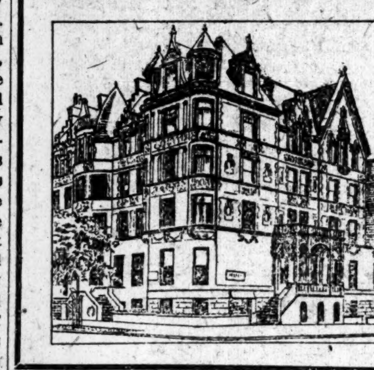

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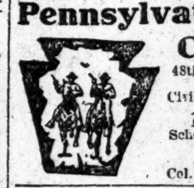

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SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.

For paving with asphalt tiles certain walks of Central and other parks in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated August 6, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, Foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1909,

For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of annex on west side of main building, Kings County Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn. The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.
Dated August 11, 1909.

Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1909.
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No. 3. For furnishing and delivering cast iron pipe and special castings.

No. 4. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains and appurtenances in Bay, Griffin, and Arrietta Streets, Columbia Street, Stuyvesant Place, and Richmond Terrace.

For full particulars see City Record.

M. F. LOUGHMAN,
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Dated New York, August 4, 1909.

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Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *11.25 A. M., 12.10, *12.55, *1.40, 2.55, 3.40, *4.25, 5.25, 6.15, 7.10, *7.55, *8.40, *9.25, *10.10, 10.40 P. M.
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Lv. Foot 129th St., N. R., 9.30 A. M., *12.30 P. M.
Lv. 22d St., N. R., 10.15 A. M., *2.00 P. M.
Lv. Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 10.40 A. M., 2.30 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12.30 P. M., 5.30 P. M.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St. at 9.00; West 22d St., 9.45; Battery, 10.15 and 2.00. Leaving Seaside Landing, Rockaway, 12.00, 5.30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
Up the Picturesque Hudson to West Point, Newburg and Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9:00 and 10:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Returning on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St. 2:00; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M., where close connection for New York is made with Day Line steamer "ALBANY." Excursion fare $1.00. Also choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Cent. train or Cent. Hud. Str. $1.10, giving ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board. This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

BRIDGEPORT SUNDAY EXCURSION
as far as Valley Grove, L. I., and Return. Mammoth Palace Str. City of Worcester. Lv. Pier 29, E. R., (ft. Market St.,) 10 A. M.; E. 24th St., 10:30 A. M. Round Trip Fare, 75c. Music, Entertainment, Restaurant, Refreshments.
SUNDAY EVENING TRIP
Up the Sound; Fare, round trip, 50c.
Lve. E. 24th St. 7:15 P. M.; Battery 8 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
50c. Afternoons Up the Hudson. 50c.
Lve. E. 24th St. 2 P. M.; Battery 2:30 P. M.
50c. Evenings Up the Sound. 50c.
Lve. W. 131st St. 6:45 P. M.; Battery 8 P. M.; 24th St. 8:20 P. M. Ret., land E. 24th St. only.
Staterooms or Information 'Phone Orch. 606.

SIGHT SEEING STEAMER ZEPHYR Around Manhattan Island. Lvs. Daily & Sunday, Battery 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M.; E. 24th St. 11:00 A.M. & 3:00 P.M. Lecturer. Fare $1.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY.
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, ret. via Sag Harbor, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday of each week, at 120 B'way, 263 Fifth Ave., and Long Island R. R. station, foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., and at Long Island City and Brooklyn stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Music and refreshments on steamer.

EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Excursion UP THE Hudson
To West Point & Newburgh
Str. Homer Ramsdell AND Wm. F. Romer
Leave foot FRANKLIN ST., 9:00 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.
Returning, leave NEWBURGH, 6:00 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 Cents
DINNER SERVED ON BOARD, 50c.
TROLLEY CONNECTS with Steamers at Newburgh for ORANGE LAKE PARK, 35 minutes' ride from dock to this beautiful Summer resort and amusement park. Music, boating, and all modern attractions.
Excursion tickets from New York to Orange Lake Park, $1.10. Tickets sold on Steamers.

UP THE HUDSON EVERY SUNDAY
To Highland Falls—West Point.
Steel Steamer "Montauk."
Lve. L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Dock.. 9:30 A. M.
" Ft. New Chambers St., E. R.. 9:45 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., (Nr. Hanover Sq.).10:00 A. M.
" 131st Street, N. R., N. Y.......11:00 A. M.
Ret. due N. Y., 7:00; L. I. City, 8:00 P. M.
Round Trip, 75c.
Music and Refreshments.

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY
(OLD BAY LINE)
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
Splendid Steamers. Finest South of New York.
All the delicacies of the Chesapeake.
Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M., affording a refreshing night's rest. Connection made by Pennsylvania R. R. train leaving Jersey City at 1:15 P. M. and Baltimore & Ohio R. R. train leaving at 12:12 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all principal offices.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
ON SUNDAYS superb steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10.00 A. M.; due New Haven 2.30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8.45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.
UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
Splendid steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music, Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
These excursions under management of
FALL RIVER LINE
Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY UP THE SOUND
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Str. "Nantasket" lvs. Pier 8, E. R. (near Hanover Sq.), Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M. On Sundays lvs. Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:50 A. M. Additional boat on Sunday when necessary. Ret. lve. Glenwood 5:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

REFINED FAMILY EXCURSIONS
By the Large, Palatial Steamer
SAM SLOAN
Fare 50 Cents, Children Free.
Orchestra, Vocal concerts, Refreshments.
EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY UP THE HUDSON. Leaving Battery Landing 2 P. M., West 21st St., 2:30 P. M., West 131st St., 3 P. M.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY DOWN THE BAY. Viewing Coney, Brighton and Manhattan Beaches illuminated; leaving West 131st St., 6:30 P. M., West 21st St., 7 P. M., Battery Landing, 7:30 P. M.; return Battery.
EVERY SUNDAY UP THE HUDSON stopping at West Point and Newburgh, leaving Battery Landing, 9 A. M., West 21st St., 9:30 A. M., West 131st St., 10 A. M.; return 131st and 21st Sts.

TO BOSTON
Metropolitan Line. Direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route. Luxurious Express
Turbine Steel Steamships **YALE & HARVARD**
Leave Pier 45, N. R., near foot Christopher St., Week Days and Sundays, 5 P. M., due Boston, 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning. Staterooms, etc., at Pier and Principal Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices. Through tickets to all points.

UP THE SOUND
Best Sunday Excursion
OUT OF NEW YORK.
BRIDGEPORT 75c Round Trip.
AND RETURN.
Every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. from Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, by elegant Fast Str. EDGEMONT, stopping a short time at City Dock, Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
"MANHATTAN LINE"
Beginning About AUG. 18
$1.00 BETWEEN
NEW YORK and ALBANY
STEAMERS
FRANK JONES and SARATOGA
Daily, Sundays Included, Leave Pier 54, N. R., foot W. 13th St., 5:30 P. M.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON Long Island Sound
NORWICH LINE: On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10.00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10.45 A. M. for New London, connecting there for Stonington, Fishers Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. For New Haven and Bridgeport Line Service see regular advertisement. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

BELLEWOOD $1
Mountain Excursion Resort. Every Sunday.
Leave W. 23d St..................8:55 A. M.
Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts........9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania Ferries.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT.
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Every Sunday.
Leave W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 A. M.
Next Friday, August 20th.
Leave W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
To-morrow.
Leave W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Leave N. Y., E. 34th St. Sta., (via Long Island R. R.,) week days, (4.10, Hammel only,) 6.30, 8.20, 9.10, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.50, *1.20, 1.50, *2.20, 2.50, 3.40, 4.30, 5.30, 6.40, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Sta.,) 6.03, 6.50, 7.10, 7.34, 8.14, 9.20, 10.00, 10.42, 11.15 A. M., 12.10, *12.50, 1.06, *1.40, 1.56, *2.15, 2.29, *2.57, 3.17, 3.37, 4.27, 4.48, 5.07, 5.27, 5.47, 6.07, 6.32, 7.35, 7.50, 8.21, 9.45, 10.40, 11.20, 12.10 P. M.—*Saturdays only.

Manhattan Red Sight-Seeing Cars leave New York Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., for Uptown, Downtown, Chinatown, Coney Island, Race Tracks, Ball Grounds. 'Phone Bryant 1933.

SEEING NEW YORK—STEAM YACHT—Free Transportation from Seeing N. Y. Auto Office, Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. Side—Only starting point. West 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare, $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in world. Tel. 4044—Gram.

Just Be Quick. In trying to recover a lost article, the best thing to do is to advertise your loss. But be quick about it. Prompt publicity counts a great deal. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

NATHAN A. TURNER.—Nathan A. Turner, grocer at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,904 and assets of $4,369, consisting of outstanding accounts, $3,889; stock, $200; fixtures, $500; horse and wagon, $125; cash, $2, and a claim for damages, $153.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elias J. Adler and Bernard Seidl, who compose the firm of E. J. Adler & Co. at 109 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Goldenberg Brothers & Co., $196; Muser Brothers, $35, and Billwiller Brothers. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made preferential payments, and removed some of their property. Mr. Adler was for sixteen years a manufacturer of boys' clothing, which he gave up last Spring and went into the business of manufacturing waists and dresses. A judgment for $3,594 was obtained against them on Wednesday in favor of H. Richard on a note dated April 5.

BRONX STORE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Bronx Store Company, department store at the corner of Third Avenue and 163d Street, show liabilities of $46,714 and actual assets of $17,000, cash in the hands of the receiver from sale of the assets. Of the liabilities $4,506 are for wages and salaries, and of that amount $1,184 is preferred wages. There are 220 creditors, among them being Henry Ruhl, $13,817, for rent and notes; Henry Ruhl and John C. Heintz jointly $10,000 on notes; L. C. Rogge, $2,240 for wages; S. M. Griggs, $1,325, loans and wages, and the H. B. Claflin Company, $997, merchandise.

FREDERICK ELLIS & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed F. H. Bangs receiver in bankruptcy for Frederick Ellis & Co., tailors of 75 Liberty Street, with a bond of $2,000. Assets are estimated at $3,350, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $950, and accounts, $1,400. It was stated that a few days ago the firm called a meeting of creditors and stated that they began business in February last with a capital of $3,100, and had since did a business of $16,000, but notwithstanding this good business they were insolvent, had paid recently $2,500 to George A. Foehl and $2,500 to Martin Murray as loans, which the petitioners believe is untrue, and that their books of accounts have been lost.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the New York Export and Import Company of 133 Front Street, which had branches in Manila, Hongkong, Calcutta, Sydney, and other cities in the Far East, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy at 50 Church Street. Fifty-five claims were filed, and Augustus H. Skillin was elected Trustee with a bond of $10,000. Liabilities are $122,000 and good assets estimated at $25,000, of which $9,000 is cash on hand. The company has merchandise in the Far East of an estimated value of $35,000, but with charges and expenses of selling it, it is thought, will realize at least $10,000. H. A. Bayne, the receiver, stated that some of the assets would never come into the hands of the Trustee, for they would be "taken by Eastern diplomacy." The Trustee was authorized to carry out a contract with another corporation to sell some of the goods in the Far East. The Trustee was also asked to look into the acts of some banks in this city which took $27,000 on deposit and applied the money to payment of notes of the company held by the banks. It was ascertained that the company owed the banks more than $27,000, and doubts were expressed whether the Trustee would be able to recover any of this money.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Albert J., Jr.—R. G. Chase Co., $363.
Arfman, Walter—H. C. White Co. of N. Y., $113.
Arnstein, Joseph—United Dressed Beef Co., $300.
Berkowitz, Samuel—I. Hammer et al., $165.
Brown, Harry F.—A. Hauser et al., $121.
Corrigan, Annie—T. A. Shiels, $520.
Same—Same, $520.
Corle, Christianus V. D.—E. Carpenter, $197.
Elsworth, Joseph W., Jr.—C. Reilly, $101.
Edward, Peter W.—J. Levay, $123.
Epstein, Ida—M. Krane, $520.
Feller, Benjamin and Samuel—C. Dimon, $122.
Foster, Orlando H.—A. Silz, $405.
Geller, Louis, et al.—M. A. Cohn, $548.
Greimel, Frank—J. C. O'Connor, costs, $117.
Gutterman, Abram—H. Dieter, $226.
Hamlin, William E.—Glenside Woolen Mills, $2,252.
Hamilton, William E.—R. E. Leavitt et al., $437.
Hupfer, Edward J.—F. D. Richardson, $126.
Heyman, Edward J.—Henry Kupfer & Co., $119.
Holst, Andrew J., n(ot summoned,) Christ and August, (not summoned,)—Wm. A. Thomas Co., $272.
Hanfield, Dewey C.—F. Ross, $116.
Kramer, Aaron et al.—M. A. Cohn, $548.
Kranz, James M.—Bakst et al., $384.
Lyon, James A.—J. Sinot, $487.
Nappi, Sarerio—J. W. Dusenbury et al., $122.
Rauch, Beckie, et al.—M. A. Cohn, $548.
Rubin, Morris—Robert Reis & Co., $159.
Rosenberg, Abraham—C. H. Tiebout et al., $125.
Peck, Theodore G., Jr.—G. E. Schultz, $215.
Rosenbaum, Theresa, (not summoned,) and Saly—W. T. Johnson, $2,616.
Shayne, Mary E.—H. P. Rice, $116.
Silverman, Abraham—German Exchange Bank, $1,534.
Weber, Joseph L.—S. D. Multz, $574.
Great Northern Engineering and Supply Co.—Topping Bros., $185.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Derby Desk Co.—H. S. Jones, Aug. 6, 1909, $119.
Federal Union Surety Co.—H. F. Bindsell, June 2, 1909, $118.
Rothenberg, Fritz, et al.—M. H. Koblin, Feb. 21, 1907, $519.
Kramer, Abraham, et al.—M. H. Koblin, Feb. 21, 1907, $519.
Cohen, Morris, et al.—M. H. Koblin, Feb. 21, 1907, $519.
Roman, Edward M.—Keystone Publishing Co., Feb. 8, 1909, (reversed) $313.

Warning!

DALLET & WEYL BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADE THAT THEY ARE THE SOLE OWNERS OF THE DESIGN AND NAME "CO-ED," AND HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE DRESSES WITH SAID NAME AND DESIGN ON SAME.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN TO USE THE SAID NAME AND DESIGN, OR TO REPRESENT DRESSES AS "CO-ED" DRESSES, UNLESS THE DRESSES ARE PURCHASED FROM US. ANY INFRINGEMENT OF SAME WILL BE PROSECUTED BY US TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.

DALLET & WEYL, 27-33 W. 20TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Thinking of Moving?

Then you must look at these Apartments—very fine, but inexpensive.

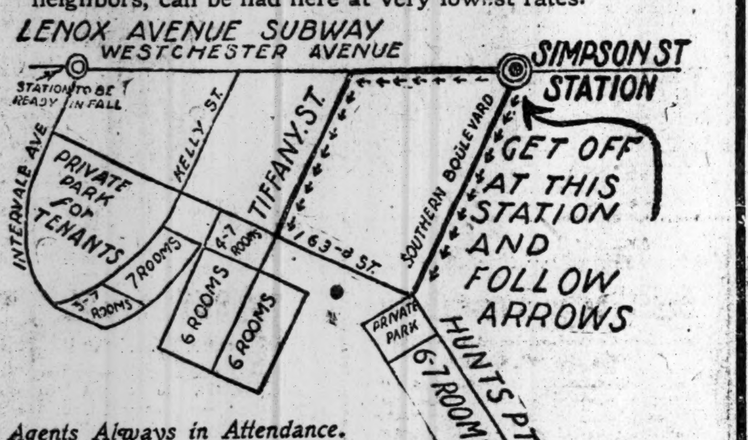
3, 4, 6 and 7 Rooms—$21 to $40

Is the house you now live in new and clean? Are your rooms large and light? Have you a Private Park with Swings and Sand Piles for your Children, where they are safe from automobiles? Have you Private Tennis Courts and Croquet Grounds?

Have you a wide street and deep yard, and plenty of air through your apartment?

Can you dry clothes without going to your roof?

All these conveniences and many more, such as electric lights, hardwood floors, wall safes, steam heat, hot water, large closets, beautiful decorations, and select neighbors, can be had here at very lowest rates.



Agents Always in Attendance.

HENRY MORGENTHAU COMPANY
165 BROADWAY

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MEDFORD APARTMENTS,

BROADWAY, (East Side,) 163d to 164th St.

Convenient to Subway Express station and surface car lines.

Finest Elevator Apartment House on Washington Heights, built and finished similar to the well-known Hendrik Hudson Apartments.

All apartments face on street.
Foyers, 15x8½ ft.
Parlors, 18x11 ft.
Dining Rooms, 16x11 ft.
Bedrooms, 18x10 ft.
Large wall closets, some 8x3 ft.
Superior system of ventilation.

5 rooms, foyer, bath, $55.00 up.
6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths, $65.00 up.
7 rooms, foyer, 2 baths, $83.33 up.

MEDFORD REALTY COMPANY, Owners and Builders.
ALECK KAHN, President.
R. P. HESS, MANAGER, On Premises.

"AT THE URANIA"

238 West 129th.—Six rooms; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water; every convenience. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

West Side.

Allenhurst

BROADWAY
Southeast Cor. 100th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

A new high class, carefully constructed and elaborately finished apartment house on the West Side; 12 stories high. Filtered Water, Service Elevator, Mail Chute, Laundry on Roof.

6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths; Every Room an Outside Room.

Rents $1,300 to $2,000

RESIDENT MANAGER
ON PREMISES OR
Allenel Construction Co.
135 BROADWAY.

HOTEL APARTMENT AND STUDIO, Furnished or unfurnished, 57 West 57th Street.
Apartment, three rooms and bath—single or connected. Studio, two rooms and bath; modern equipment; electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator. Care of apartment included in rent. Fireproof equipment. Exceptional restaurant facilities. Best location in New York at most reasonable rate; $80.00 per month. Leased by the year only. Reference required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

STANLEY COURT

West End Ave. & 106th Street

Housekeeping apartments.

One apartment to rent from October 1st. Ten rooms and three baths. Rent $2,580. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Life Building Apartment

21 WEST 31ST STREET.

One apartment, three rooms and bath; also one smaller suite; very high ceiling and large rooms; steam heat and open fireplaces. WILLIAM HARVEY, Supt.

CROSS CHAMBERS, 210 FIFTH AVENUE.
Apartments of two rooms and bath from Oct. 1; all improvements; ideal for bachelor or married couple; rents from $800 to $1,500. James E. Ball, Superintendent.

At 109 W. 88th St.—First apartment of seven rooms to let; desirable for doctor; rent, $55. S. B. Goodale & Son, 12 West 27th St.

88th St., 148 West.—8 exceptionally large, light; all improvements; $40.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of A. A. WEEKS-HOSKINS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 12,418.

To the creditors of the above bankrupt:

You are hereby notified that bids will be received for the sale of all of the bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to all of the stock in trade, patents, patent rights, and good-will of the businesses known as the A. A. Weeks Manufacturing Company and C. H. Numan Departments of the bankrupt, up to twelve o'clock noon of August 16th, 1909, at the office of Albert B. Kerr, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, at which time and place said bids will be opened and said businesses, either or both of them, awarded to the highest bidder therefor. Bids may be made separately for either of said two businesses, or jointly for both of them. A full opportunity to investigate said businesses will be given. Inquiry in regard thereto may be made of the Receiver, and an opportunity to inspect the stock in trade will be furnished prospective bidders by calling at the bankrupt's premises, No. 354 Broadway, New York City. ALBERT B. KERR, Receiver, 49 Wall Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. A. WEEKS-HOSKINS COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 12,418.

To the creditors of A. A. Weeks-Hoskins Company, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, on Friday, August 20th, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon, at the premises, No. 354 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and upon succeeding days, if necessary, the remaining stock of retail merchandise of said bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, stationery, and other miscellaneous office supplies.

The stock of merchandise may be inspected at the premises above named.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1909.
ALBERT B. KERR, Receiver,
49 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of The Mead Company, bankrupt. Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 19, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 538 W. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the plant and good will of a carpet-cleaning establishment, the stock comprising about 50 carpet-renovating machines, other miscellaneous machinery, factory equipments, rugs, safe, office furniture, &c., &c.
ROBERT VAN IDERSTINE,
WENDELL P. BARKER, Receiver.
Attorney for Receiver, 100 William St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRATT, HARVEY D.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber intends to apply to Hon. Gilbert H. Baker, Surrogate of Yates County, New York, for letters of administration upon the estate of HARVEY D. PRATT, late of Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, deceased, under the provisions contained in Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to said Surrogate at Penn Yan, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of September, 1909. SENECA L. PRATT.—Penn Yan, N. Y.

Arrival of Buyers

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Nugent, B., and Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Geisel, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Jacoby, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodward.
Ellsworth, J. C., South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. A. Kirger, ladies' wear; Miss E. Pope, ladies' wear; 41 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Dobbin-Ferrall Company, Raleigh, N. C.; T. W. Dobbin, dry goods and carpets; Hotel York.
Pogue, H., & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Bockmeier, ladies' knit underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; W. H. Valentine, notions; 683 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Loreman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. P. Ammerman, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albany.
Conway-Hannan Company, Youngstown, Ohio; M. W. Guggenheim, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Patterson, clothing; 214 Church Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Finlayson, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Scattergood & Son, Mansfield, Ohio; H. Scattergood, dry goods, cloaks, and carpets; The Hermitage.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. H. Bugbee, draperies; Hotel Breztell.
Johnson-Kiernan Company, Peoria, Ill.; W. E. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Marting Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; A. F. Marting, domestics, linens, notions; P. Davidson, cloaks, suits; 45 East Seventeenth Street; The Breslin.
Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; F. Ludlow, linings; 55 White Street; The Hermitage.
Canelo Brothers & Stacklehouse, San Jose, Cal.; A. Canelo, dress goods, silks, ladies' and infants' wear; F. Canelo, cloaks, suits, laces, notions; Hotel Wellington.
Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Hackenjor, domestics, linens, white goods; M. Feaheny, dress and wash goods, silks, velvets; J. J. Liston, gloves, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs; F. R. Hettinger, toilet goods, books; 684 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss M. Brown, ladies' underwear and infants' wear; 100 Fifth Avenue; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hirsch Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Leyser & Co., Greenville, Miss.; N. L. Riteman, dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Bradner Stores, Olean, N. Y.; Miss M. Yorke, cloaks and suits; 65 Bleecker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lando, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Lando, woolens; Hoffman House.
Schoenfeld, L., Seattle, Washington; A. G. Findlay, draperies and blankets; Herald Square Hotel.
Judel & Rothschild, Helena, Ark.; J. Judel, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Guthrie, E., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; E. Guthrie, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Hoffman House.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss E. Dietrich, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Conden, millinery; H. G. Redfield, upholstery goods and rugs; 214 Church Street.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Thomas, laces and embroideries; 214 Church Street; Hotel Latham.
Lindner Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. V. Dilley, ready to wear; Knickerbocker Hotel.
Brandon-Durrell Company, South Bend, Ind.; Miss R. Pope, ribbons and embroideries; Hotel Woodward.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Webb, laces and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wile & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; Miss M. Shannon, cloaks and suits; C. Wise, umbrellas and furnishing goods; 41 Union Square.
Schuneman & Crane, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Whitman, ladies' neckwear, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; 31 Union Square.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; O. D. Sheets, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.
Lindner Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; A. V. Dilley, women's special; Hotel Knickerbocker.
Redfon & Williams Company, Elkton, Ky.; John N. Williams, dry goods, &c; Hotel Latham.
Johnson & Van Cleave Company, Paris, Tenn.; S. M. Van Cleave, dry goods; Hotel Latham.
Elton, Sidney, Denison, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Collingwood.
Kilduff, Francis, La Salle, Ill.; Miss Malone, dry goods; Miss Karney, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Kleeman, I., Columbus, Ohio; ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Knickerbocker.
Hughes, B. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; general store; Broadway Central.
Dunn-Taft Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. M. L. Egburt, millinery; Hotel Knickerbocker.
Faulhaber Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Campbell, cloaks, suits, &c.; New Grand Hotel.
Shoff, C. J., & Sons, Cadillac, Mich.; H. C. Shoff, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Hardy, Corum & Jackson, Union City, Tenn.; Z. W. Corum, dry goods; Hotel Latham.
Parker's, Charleston, Ill.; J. A. Parker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Sauerwine's, Voblesville, Ind.; C. W. Sauerwine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Koch Brothers, Alliance, Ohio; I. Koch, clothing; The Breslin.
Glauber Brass Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Lee Dinkel, brass goods; The Breslin.
Robertson Redmond Company, Jackson, Tenn.; P. A. Robertson, dry goods; ladies' ready-to-wear clothing and millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Scholnik, N., Canton, Ohio; ladies' tailor; 212 Avenue B.
McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; M. N. McGehee, dry goods and clothing; King Edward Hotel.

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AUTOMOBILE COATS.
L. Felsenheld, 20 E. 17. (also Raincoats.)
Huchberger, 684 B'way, (also clothing spec.)
Oceanus Manufacturing Co., 18 W. 18th St.
BRAIDS.
Gibson & Ballow Co., 321 & 323 W. 13th St.
Novelty Braid Mills, 25 East 20th St.
CANDIES.
Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., 617-623 W. 47th St.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co., 44 East 14th St.
C|B a la Spirite Corsets, 45 East 17th St.
La Reine Corsets, Birdsey-Somers Co., 3 W. 19th.
Princess Corset Co., 406 Broadway.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
I. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 22d St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ROBES.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FLANNELETTE Gowns, Petticoats & Aprons
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., near Av. A.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
Kahn & Baskin, 25 Union Sq. W., bet. 15th & 16.
HOSIERY.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 369 B'way.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
E. Bloom, 237 6th Av., (Importer & M'f'r.)
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
Jewelry Boxes and Window Novelties.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
KIMONOS AND NEGLIGEES.
Samuel Franklin & Co., 56 East 11th St.
LACES.
Julius Strauss & Co., 146 Fifth Avenue.
LEATHER Novelties, Trav. Bags, Belts, &c.
John Davenport & Co., 760 Broadway.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grossman Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Bachrach Co., 15 West 24th St.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Charles W. Lyford & Son, 141 Fifth Avenue.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
Hano Cravats, 1161 B'way, at 27th St.
C. Stern & Mayer, 44 E. 14th St., Union Sq. S.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's.
Amer. Renaissance Novelty Co., 78 Grand St.
Boehm & Levine, 561 B'way, (also Ruchings.)
Mayer & Crowley, 5 East 17th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
Klein Bros., 441 B'way. Raincoats, $2.25 to $8.
Oceanus Manufacturing Co., 18 W. 18th St.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
RIBBONS, SILKS, & LADIES' NECKWEAR.
Burton Price & Co., 466 and 468 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STATIONERY.
A. L. Salomon & Co., 345-347 B'way.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
Yale Suspender Co., 452 Broadway.
VEILINGS AND NETS.
The Ideal Veiling Co., 620 Broadway.
WATCHES—American.
Louis Manheimer & Bros., 35 Maiden Lane.
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8:00	†	....	B'klyn Annex	†	6:20	....
8:40	9:40	1:45	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	....
9:00	10:00	2:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	....	Yonkers	....	4:30	7:35
....	....	4:50	High'd Falls	8:40	....	....
11:50	1:00	5:00	West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
....	*1:25	5:25	Cornwall	8:15	....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	Newburgh	8:00	2:15	5:05
....	....	6:15	New Hamb'g	7:30	....	....
....	....	6:30	Milton	7:15	....	....
1:15	2:35	6:45	Po'keepsie	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	....	....	Kingston Pt.	....	12:25	....
....	....	7:45	Kingston	6:00	....	....
3:25	....	....	Catskill	....	11:00	....
3:40	....	....	Hudson	....	10:40	....
6:10	....	....	Albany	....	8:30	....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

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Saturdays 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P.M.
SUNDAYS 9 A. M., Pier 24 N. R. 9:30 A. M., West 129th St.

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St. Paul......Aug. 14 | St. Louis......Aug. 28
New York.....Aug. 21 | Philadelphia...Sept. 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
Minnehaha..Aug. 14, 9 A.M. | Min'tonka..Aug. 28
Minneapolis..Aug. 21, 9 AM | Min'wask..Sept. 4

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Vaderland.....Aug. 21 | Kroonland.....Sept. 4

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Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Adriatic.Au.18,9:30AM | Oceanic.Sep.1, 9:30 AM
Majestic.Au.25,9:30AM | Teutonic.Sep.8, 9:30 AM
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Mauretania.Aug. 25, 10 AM | Lusitania.Sep. 8, 10 AM

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Kaiser W. D. Gr. Aug. 24 | Kronprinz Wm. Sept. 7
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
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*Cincinnati..Aug. 21, 9 AM | *Cleveland. Sept. 4
Bluecher..Aug. 25, 3 PM | *Pres. Grant. Sept. 8
†Amerika..Aug. 28, 2 PM | †Kais'n A V. Sep. 11
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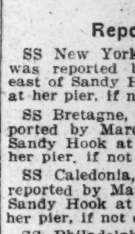

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N. Amsterd'm. Aug 24, 9 AM | Noordam..Sept. 7
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Mohawk......Aug. 17 | Arapahoe.....Aug. 20
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TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
Direct Connections in New Union Station, Washington, with All Lines South.

Leave New York Daily.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Parlor, (Parlor Car New York to Richmond, Va.)	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Parlor,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner Parlor,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Parlor,	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
Through daily trains to the West.		
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG,	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED,"	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	9:50 am	10:00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 225 5th Av., New York; 55 Av. B, 77 Ridge St., 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car reservation and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone 6550 Chelsea.

If you are in the market for a second-hand car you will find it listed in the Automobile Exchange columns of next Sunday's New York Times.—Adv.

Shipping and Malls

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:08 | Sun sets..7:01 | Moon rises..8:21

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.........	6:45	6:48	12:33	1:0[illegible]
Governors Island.....	7:18	7:15	1:05	1:3[illegible]
Hell Gate	9:08	9:05	3:04	3:2[illegible]

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 13.

SS Pannonia, Naples, July 28.
SS Volturno, Rotterdam, July 31.
SS Italia, Palermo, July 30.
SS Californie, Bordeaux, July 31.
SS Excelsior, Shields, Aug. 1.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 10.
SS Oregonian, Puerto Mexico, July 30.
SS Ely, Baracoa, Aug. 7.
SS Paloma, Matanzas, Aug. 7.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Aug. 7.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 10.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 12.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 12.
SS Rio Grande, Galveston, Aug. 7.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton...	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool....	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hamburg, Azores.........	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland...	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra......	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana..........	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. A. Wilhelm, Jamaica.	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ferndene, Rio Janeiro...	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ripley, Pernambuco......	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Berlin, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp........	———	11:00 A.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	———	
Baltic, Liverpool.......	———	8:30 A.M.
Madonna, Naples.........	———	
Furnessia, Glasgow......	———	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London.......	———	9:00 A.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah.	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville.....	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston........	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Suriname, Demerara.....	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk......	———	8:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Pr. F. Wilhelm, Bremen.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Advance, Cristobal......	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam......	———	9:00 A.M.
City of Macon, Savanah.	———	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville...	———	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Angella Ciampa........	Algiers	July 27
Provincia.............	Oran	July 31
Dinnamare.............	Naples	July 29
Lillie................	Port Antonio....	Aug. 6
Ida...................	Palermo	July 28
Rio Grande............	Galveston	Aug. 7
Cincinnati............	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Buenos Aires..........	Cad'z	Aug. 2
Volturno..............	Rotterdam	July 31
Chicago City..........	Swansea	July 31
New York..............	Southampton	Aug. 7
Corsican Prince.......	Trinidad	Aug. 7
Mohawk................	Jacksonville ...	Aug. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caledonia.............	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Arabic................	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bretagne..............	Havre	Aug. 7
Regina d'Italia.......	Naples	Aug. 4
Tamarac...............	London	Aug. 1
Nueces................	Key West	Aug. 11
Algonquin.............	Jacksonville ...	Aug. 12
Princess Anne.........	Norfolk	Aug. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam.......	Rotterdam	Aug. 7
Minneapolis...........	London	Aug. 7
Vaderland.............	Antwerp	Aug. 7
Zulia.................	La Guayra.......	Aug. 9
Marowijne.............	Barbados	Aug. 9
Bermudian.............	Bermuda	Aug. 14
Coamo.................	Porto Rico......	Aug. 11
Guiana................	St. Thomas......	Aug. 11
Cienfuegos............	Progreso	Aug. 9
El Dia................	Galveston	Aug. 10
Excelsior.............	New Orleans.....	Aug. 10

Reported by Wireless.

SS New York, incoming from Southampton, was reported by Marconi wireless 650 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday evening.

SS Bretagne, incoming from Havre, was reported by Marconi wireless 810 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:20 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday afternoon.

SS Caledonia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported by Marconi wireless 745 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4:50 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Philadelphia, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 270 miles west of the Lizard at 3:45 P. M. yesterday. Due at Plymouth about 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 245 miles southwest of Brow Head at 6:40 P. M. yesterday. Due at Plymouth about 5 P. M. to-day.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS President Grant, at Plymouth, Aug. 13.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 12.
SS Drumeldrie, at Montevideo, Aug. 13.
SS Delaware, at Barrow, Aug. 11.
SS Galicia, at Santos, Aug. 11.
SS Lux, at Gibraltar, Aug. 12.

Sailed.

SS Amerika, from Southampton, Aug. 13.
SS Voltaire, from Montevideo, Aug. 13.
SS Verona, from Genoa, Aug. 12.

Passed.

SS Kasenga, New York for Aden, passed Sagres.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.		Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, (specially addressed only,) Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco) —Siberia	Aug. 19	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Oceano	Aug. 19	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver and Victoria)—Empress of India.	Aug. 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Hilonian	Aug. 20	6:30 P.M.
New Zealand, Australia, (except West,) Samoan Islands and New Caledonia, (via San Francisco)—Yeddo	Aug. 22	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco) —Alameda	Aug. 23	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco) —U. S. transport	Sept. 1	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, New Zealand, and especially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco) —Mariposa	Sept. 6	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Moderate temperatures were general during the last twenty-four hours in the East, but pressure distribution now indicates warmer weather over these districts during the next three days. In the Mississippi Valley the weather will remain warm Saturday and Sunday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, light, variable; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable, mostly south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to moderate variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and rising temperature Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds, mostly south.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds, mostly south and southeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
3 A. M.	73	69	4 P. M.	90	73
6 A. M.	73	68	6 P. M.	88	74
9 A. M.	75	71	9 P. M.	83	69
12 M.	86	65	12 P. M.	80	67

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 82; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 9:30 A. M.

Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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100 Virginia Ry. & Power, Com.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Irregular—Call Money Rates, 2¼@2½ Per Cent.

UNION PACIFICS' MARKET

Sensational Advances Trading's Feature—Turn in Money Markets Indicated by Currency Movements.

Yesterday's stock market was really the market for Union Pacific common and preferred shares. Transactions in these two issues made up nearly 270,000 shares out of a total of some 1,200,000, and upon this enormous volume of trading the common stock advanced a trifle over 5 points and the preferred 9½ points, while the rest of the list stood still or sold off. As a matter of fact, at the close of the day, in a compilation of some forty active stocks only eight, including the Union Pacific issues, showed gains, and among the losses were those of 1½ points in St. Paul, 2¾ points in Chicago Northwestern, 2 points in Amalgamated Copper, and 1 point or more in Steel, Reading, Atchison, Erie, and Great Northern Ore. This is the plainest possible intimation of the general market's dislike of the action of the Union Pacific issues. In the afternoon, when the Harriman shares were rising point on point on excited trading, business in other directions was practically suspended on the Stock Exchange. No definite news was forthcoming to explain the behavior of the Harriman shares, but there is every reason to believe that at least some one of the many reported plans for a distribution of Union Pacific assets which are now filling Wall Street is true, and that one feature of the final arrangement will include the participation by the preferred stock in the general scheme. In no other way can a price of 118 for a fixed 4 per cent. security be explained. It is useless to speculate upon the nature of the Union Pacific arrangements, although Wall Street will perhaps continue to do so. It has been Mr. Harriman in the past who has settled the matter in the end, and Mr. Harriman will presumably put the finishing touches to the scheme now under discussion. It is more than likely that he will return from Europe earlier than had been expected for this particular purpose, and knowledge of this fact alone has served to inflame the speculative mind. There was very little in the actual developments of the day to withdraw the attention of the markets from things going on within them, but the record of bank clearings for the second week of the month, published during the day, throws light upon the rapid expansion in business in all sections of the country, with its showing of a gain of 17.8 per cent. in exchanges over those of the same week last year and 15.5 per cent. over the same period in 1906. For the month thus far clearings have averaged some $473,000,000 daily, against $379,000,000 daily last year and $416,000,000 in 1906.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week mark the actual turn in the money tide. If the banks have not lost a substantial amount to the interior this week, they have at least no more than held their own, and this in spite of the fact that last week their gain from the interior was above $4,000,000. Actual receipts on balance have been the smallest in some five months, and, in connection with a loss to the Sub-Treasury, this will probably result in a further decrease in reserves in to-day's bank statement. Call money rates again ruled above 2 per cent. steadily, and time money for many maturities worked still firmer.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Stogie Co. preferred.
American Tobacco Co. common.
Butterick Co.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway preferred.
Dolores Mines Co.
Susquehanna Light and Power Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Cambria Steel Co.
Havana Electric Railway, on common and preferred.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.
Peacock Valley Mining Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. on common.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3⅞@4 per cent. for five months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $304,441,793; balances, $13,592,467; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,814,674.

Private discount rates at foreign centres: London, 1⅝ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 1¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2 per cent., unchanged.

The local banks have lost $1,627,000 from the Sub-Treasury since Friday.

Sterling exchange was quiet, with demand quoted at $4.8640@$4.8650, sixty days at $4.85@$4.8510, and cables at $4.8670@$4.8680.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17½ plus 1-32 for cables, 5.17½ less 3-64@5.17½ less 1-64 for sight, and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95¼ less 1-32@95¼ for cables, 95 3-16 less 3-64@95 3-16 for sight, and 94 13-16@94 15-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 15c discount; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; St. Paul, 45c premium.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee was again easy yesterday. The market opened barely steady at a decline of 5 points, and closed steady at a net decline of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 17,500 bags, including some exchanges of near for late months.

Rio was barely steady, while Santos was weak, with 7s unchanged and 4s 50 reis lower. Havre was ¼ franc lower and Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig lower. It is reported that the Government of Sao Paulo has issued a statement to the effect that the crop now moving will prove under estimates, and that the coming crop will be smaller owing to the injurious effect on the plantations of the dry weather. Also that there will be no change in the laws to regulate exports from Sao Paulo.

Spot coffee was quiet; 7¼@7½c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
August	5.95	5.95	5.85@5.90	5.95
September	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60	5.60
October	..	..	5.30@5.35	5.35
November	..	..	5.25@5.35	5.30
December	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30	5.30
January	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30	5.35
February	..	..	5.25@5.35	5.35
March	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35	5.35
April	..	..	5.30@5.35	5.35
May	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40	5.40
June	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.40
July	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45	5.45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George B. Post, Jr., of Post & Flagg, 38 Wall Street, who has been abroad about four months, was a passenger on the Lusitania.

The Reorganization Committee of the Seaboard Air Line Railway met yesterday, but did not extend the time for the deposit of the bonds, which was made Aug. 15. As the date falls on Sunday, bonds will be received by the depositaries and overdue coupons on the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds cashed up to 3 P. M. on Monday, Aug. 16.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Aug. 13, 1909.......... 1,228,170
From Jan. 1, 1909.......... 122,176,293
Corresponding period last year.......... 108,065,353

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	15⅝	100	Allis-Chalmers	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
54¼	54½	500	Allis-Chalmers pf.	55	55	54½	54½	— ½
86	86¼	34,500	*Amalg. Copper	87⅝	88	86	86	—2
48¼	48⅝	1,000	Am. Ag. Chemical	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	—1⅛
45⅝	46	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	45¾	46½	45¾	46	...
12½	12⅝	2,000	Am. Can	12⅞	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅝
83¾	84½	1,100	Am. Can pf.	85	85	84	84⅛	— ⅞
67¼	67½	5,820	Am. Car & Foundry	68⅛	68⅝	67	67¼	—1
74	74¾	2,300	Am. Cotton Oil	75	75	74⅛	74½	— ½
8¾	9	100	Am. Hide & Leather	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
49½	49¾	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	50⅛	50⅛	49⅝	49¾	— ¼
36½	36¾	3,050	Am. Ice Securities	37⅛	37⅛	36	36½	—1
43⅞	44	200	*Am. Linseed pf.	44	44	44	44	...
66	66½	2,900	Am. Locomotive	67	67¼	66½	66½	— ½
118	120	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	120⅝	120⅝	120	120	—1⅛
9½	10	200	Am. Malt	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅞
53½	55	800	Am. Malt pf.	54	54	54	54	— ⅝
102⅛	102⅜	29,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅞	104¼	102	102⅛	—1⅞
116	116¼	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
90	90¼	1,300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., B.	90	90	89⅞	90	...
59½	60	335	Am. Steel Foundries	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
132½	133	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	133¼	133¼	133	133	— ½
126	127	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	125½	126	125½	126	...
141¼	141⅝	3,520	Am. Tel. & Tel.	142	142¼	141½	141½	— ½
101½	101⅝	500	Am. Tobacco pf.	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
38½	39	1,000	*Am. Woolen	38	39	38	39	...
104¾	105⅛	100	*Am. Woolen pf.	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
49¾	50	3,100	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	50¼	50½	49¾	49¾	— ½
119¼	119⅜	29,250	At., Top. & S. F.	120⅛	120⅛	119	119⅛	— ⅞
104½	104⅞	*633	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅛
140	141	400	Atlantic Coast Line	141½	141½	141	141	— ¾
119⅛	119¼	8,550	Baltimore & Ohio	119⅞	119⅞	118⅞	119⅛	— ¾
93¼	95	160	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
4⅞	5⅛	350	Batopilas Mining	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
82¾	83	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	82¾	82¾	82	82¾	— ⅛
64¼	65	300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	65	65	64½	64½	—1
80⅛	80¾	4,910	Brook. Rapid Transit	80	80¾	79¾	80¼	...
146	148	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	147	147	147	147	—2⅞
186	186½	900	Canadian Pacific	186⅝	186½	186	186	—1¼
36⅞	37⅛	12,400	Central Leather Co.	37	37⅞	36⅞	37	...
108½	109½	200	Central Leather pf.	109	109	108½	108½	— ½
310	315	150	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	310	310	310	310	—4¾
82¼	82⅝	22,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	83	83⅝	82¼	82⅝	— ⅞
70	74	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
2¾	3	1,800	Chi. Great Western	3	3⅛	2½	3	— ¼
2¾	3	600	Chi. Gt. West. t. r.	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
158¼	158½	22,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160	160⅛	158⅛	158½	—1½
171¼	172	1,400	Chi., M. & St. Paul pf.	171	171	170¾	171	— ½
195¼	196	1,300	Chi. & Northwestern	196½	197	195¼	195¼	—2¾
165	167	300	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	166	167	166	167	+2
76	77	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis	77⅝	77⅝	77	77	— ¼
45⅝	46¼	3,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46	45	46	— ⅝
54½	55	25	Colorado & Southern	55	55	55	55	...
81½	82	102	Col. & South. 1st pf.	82	82	81½	81½	...
80¼	81	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
70¾	71	900	Colum. & H. C. & I.	70⅝	71	70	71	+ ½
146½	147	7,950	Consolidated Gas	147	148	146½	146½	— ⅞
24	24¼	2,400	Corn Products Ref.	24¼	24⅝	24	24	— ½
88¾	89	100	Corn Products R. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
195	196	700	Delaware & Hudson	196	196½	195	195	—1½
50	50¼	2,530	Denver & Rio Grande	51½	51½	50	50	—1⅛
87	87½	1,050	Denver & Rio G. pf.	88½	88½	87	87	—1½
71⅛	72	325	Detroit United Ry	70	71¾	70	71¾	+2¾
38½	39	700	*Distillers' Securities	38½	38½	38¼	38½	— ½
16	16½	10	Dul., S. S. & At.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
36¾	37	14,900	Erie	37⅞	37¾	36⅝	36⅝	—1
55	55¼	2,400	Erie 1st pf.	55½	55¾	55	55	— ½
44	45	400	Erie 2d pf.	45¼	45¼	45	45	—1
83	89½	25	Fed. Min. & Smelting	84	84	84	84	...
93	93½	100	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
170	171	700	General Electric	171⅜	171⅜	171	171	— ½
156	156¼	10,100	Great Northern pf.	157	157½	156	156¼	— ¾
86	86¼	12,000	*Gt. No. cts., ore props	87	87¾	85¾	86¼	—1¾
64½	65	200	Havana Electric	65	65	65	65	...
124	125	1,800	*Hock V. trust rects	120	124	119¾	124	+3½
89	91	40	Homestake Mining	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
160	160¾	5,350	Illinois Central	161¼	161½	159¾	160½	— ½
14⅜	14⅝	2,400	Interborough-Met	15	15	14¼	14⅝	— ⅞
46¾	47⅛	2,100	Interborough-Met. pf.	47¼	47¼	46½	46¾	— ¾
89¼	89⅝	200	Internat. Harvester	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	— ⅛
120⅞	121¼	100	Internat. Harv. pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ ¼
16¾	17	600	Internat. Paper	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	— ¼
67¾	68	100	Internat. Paper pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ½
39¾	40	500	Int. Steam Pump	40	40½	40	40	...
87¾	88	400	Int. Steam Pump pf.	87¾	87⅞	87¾	87⅞	— ¼
31½	32	750	Iowa Central	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	— ¾
57½	58	1,075	Iowa Central pf.	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	— ¾
47¼	47½	1,100	Kan. City Southern	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	...
73	73¼	420	Kan. City South. pf.	73¼	73¼	72¾	73	— ¼
59	62	100	Lake Erie & West.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
160¼	160⅝	5,600	Louisville & Nash.	160⅝	160½	159¼	160½	+ ⅛
81	83½	100	Mackay Cos.	83	83	83	83	— ¾
74⅜	74¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
143	145	100	Manhattan Elevated	143½	143½	143½	143½	— ½
6½	6⅞	100	Mercantile Marine	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
54	56	200	Minn. & St. Louis	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
144¼	145	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	144	144	144	144	—1½
89⅝	89¾	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
42¼	42½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	42½	42½	42	42⅛	— ⅝
74	74½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
74¾	75	2,300	Missouri Pacific	76	76¼	74¾	75	—1
106¼	106½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
16½	17	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16⅞	17	16½	16½	— ¼
90	95	300	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	89½	92	89½	92	+2⅝
92⅜	92½	12,750	Nat. Lead Co.	92½	94	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
113	114	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	...
52½	53½	400	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	52½	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ¾
24¼	24½	1,400	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	24½	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ½
3½	4	100	*Newhouse M. & S.	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
94	95½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅝
142½	142⅝	47,300	New York Central	143	144¼	142½	142½	...
55½	56	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56	56	56	56	—1
50¾	51	1,950	N. Y., Ont. & West.	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
95	95½	2,900	Norfolk & Western	95⅝	95⅝	95	95¼	— ¼
85¼	85¾	300	North American	85½	85½	85¼	85½	— ⅛
157⅞	157¾	21,700	Northern Pacific	158	158¾	157⅞	157⅞	— ⅞
32	32½	700	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32	32	— ½
141¾	142	40,750	Pennsylvania R. R.	143⅜	143½	141¾	142	— ¾
118¼	118½	25,500	People's Gas, Chi.	117	119	116⅝	118¼	+1½
27	28	100	Peoria & Eastern	27	27	27	27	+ ½
91½	92½	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	92	92	92	92	— ¼
14	15	800	Pittsburg Coal	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅞	—1⅛
52	54½	10	Pittsburg Coal pf.	52	52	52	52	...
51¾	52	3,145	Pressed Steel Car	51	52¼	51	52	— ½
109	111	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
196	199	200	Pullman Company	199¾	199¾	197	197	—2
50	51	1,200	*R'way Steel Spring	51	51	50	50½	—1
107	108	100	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	108	108	108	108	—1
163¼	163½	104,400	Reading	163¾	164⅞	163	163⅜	— ⅞
93	95	200	Reading 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	— ½
38½	38¾	3,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	38⅝	39	38⅜	38⅞	— ⅛
107	108	2,500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	107	109	107	107½	+ ½
40½	40¾	22,025	Rock Island Co.	40⅞	41⅜	40½	40½	—1
78½	78⅞	3,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	78⅞	79	78½	78¾	— ⅞
56½	57	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	56⅞	57½	56¼	56½	+ ½
27⅜	27½	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
67⅜	67½	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
85¾	88	500	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	86¾	86¾	86	86	—1½
135⅞	136	81,600	Southern Pacific	135⅞	136¾	135⅝	135⅞	— ¼
32¾	33	11,200	Southern R'way ext.	33⅝	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
73	73¾	400	South. R'way pf., ext.	73⅝	73⅝	73	73	—1
39⅛	39½	300	*Tennessee Copper	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
35¼	35¾	2,300	Texas & Pacific	36⅛	36¼	35⅝	35½	— ½
18½	19	200	Third Avenue	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	...
53	53½	1,900	Tol., St. L. & West.	52⅞	53⅝	52⅝	53⅜	+ ½
71	71⅜	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
108⅛	108½	2,425	Twin City R. Transit	105¾	108½	105¾	108½	+3
14	14¼	800	Union Bag & Paper	14	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
77½	80	100	Union B. & Paper pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
214⅛	214¼	225,930	Union Pacific	208½	215	208¼	214⅛	+5⅛
117¼	117¾	59,200	Union Pacific pf.	108¼	118	108	117½	+9½
110¾	111½	100	*United Dry G. pf. cfs.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
37½	37¾	1,100	United Rys. Inv.	36	37¼	36	37¼	— ¼
56¼	56¾	1,800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	55¼	57	55	57	+1
32	33¼	500	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	33	33¼	33	33	—1⅜
83	85	200	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	84	84	84	84	...
82½	83½	400	U. S. Realty & Imp.	83	83⅛	83	83	...
15	16	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
38	40	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	39	39	39	39	— ½
52¼	52½	21,500	U. S. Rubber	49	53	49	52¼	+3⅝
117½	118½	4,020	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	117⅝	118¾	117⅝	118	+ ⅞
88	88¼	2,600	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	87½	88½	87½	88¼	+1¾
76¾	76⅞	185,150	U. S. Steel	77½	77¾	76⅝	76¾	—1⅛
125½	125¾	2,937	U. S. Steel pf.	126⅛	126¼	125½	125¾	— ⅝
52¼	53	1,800	Utah Copper	53⅜	53½	52¾	52¾	— ¾
48¾	49¼	3,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	50¾	50¾	48½	49	—1¾
21¾	22	1,200	Wabash	22	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
57⅛	57¼	8,100	Wabash pf.	57¼	57¾	56¾	57⅛	— ⅜
5¼	5⅝	500	Western Maryland	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
74	74¾	500	Western Union Tel.	74	74¾	74	74¾	...
86½	87	1,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	87½	87¾	87	87	— ¾
57¼	57⅝	700	Wisconsin Central	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½

*Unlisted.

MINING STOCK.

..	..	500	Comstock	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Imp Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan
500.........94¾
500.........95⅛
500.........95
2d series
500.........93⅝
500.........93¾
4s, ster loan
12,500.........86⅝
4,000.........86⅞
Sao Paulo 5s
2,000.........95⅜
N Y City 4½s, 1957
25,000.........112
new
4,000.........112¼
N Y City 4s, 1958
5,000.........101¾
N Y City 4s, 1959 temp rects
2,000.........101⅝
6,000.........101½
25,000.........101⅝
10,000.........101½
Adams Exp 4s
1,000.........92½
Allis-Chalmers 5s
4,000.........86¾
6,000.........86¾
27,000.........86
Am Hide & L 6s
10,000.........102¼
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000.........78
5,000.........77
Am T & T conv 4s
24,000.........105¾
55,000.........105½
82,000.........105⅝
8,000.........105¼
85,000.........105½
Am T & T col 4s
5,000.........93⅞
Am Tobacco 6s
13,000.........112
Am Tobacco 4s
54,000.........80¾
Armour 4½s, int ctfs
2,000.........94½
A, T & S F gen 4s
6,000.........100⅜
adjustment 4s
500.........93½
28,000.........94
stamped
18,000.........94
conv 4s
5,000.........119¼
10,000.........119½
10,000.........119
5,000.........118⅝
2,000.........118½
50,000.........118⅝
conv 4s, sub rects
10,000.........118⅝
50,000.........119¼
80,000.........119
1st inst paid
1,000.........117¼
conv 5s
5,000.........119½
22,000.........119⅝
1,000.........119¼
50,000.........119¼
80,000.........119
Trans S L 4s
4,000.........94¾
At Coast Line L & N col 4s
5,000.........92½
9,000.........92¾
9,000.........92½
B & O gold 4s
4,000.........100¼
10,000.........100⅜
registered
1,000.........98¾
P, L E & W V 4s
5,000.........93⅞
1,000.........93¾
Beth Steel 5s
15,000.........89¼
11,000.........89⅞
1,000.........89½
4,000.........89¼
9,000.........89
Bk R T ref con 4s
10,000.........87¼
10,000.........87⅜
11,000.........87
Cent Leather 5s
16,000.........100¼
10,000.........100⅛
4,000.........100¼
15,000.........100⅛
5,000.........101
18,000.........100⅜
10,000.........100⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
6,000.........97½
10,000.........97¾
Cent Vermont 4s
15,000.........89¾
Ch & O fund 5s
15,000.........101½
Ch & Alt 3½s
3,000.........76
89,000.........76¼
4,000.........76¾
C, B & Q gen 4s
14,000.........99⅝
1,000.........99⅞
C, B & Q joint 4s
12,000.........98¼
2,000.........98¼
1,000.........98
12,000.........98¼
Ill div 4s
2,000.........100⅝
5,000.........101
Ch Gas Lt & C 1st 5s
1,000.........104¼
C, M & S P 4s, temp rects
5,000.........94¾
C, M & S P, H & D div 7s
1,000.........191
Ch & Northw sink fund 5s
1,000.........110¾
Ch & Northw deb 5s, 1921
5,000.........107½
C, R I & P gen 4s
6,000.........99¾
C, R I & P Ry refunding 4s
7,000.........92¼
40,000.........92
C, R I & P R R 4s
19,000.........81½
10,000.........81⅛
5,000.........81
10,000.........81¼
C, R I & P R R col trust 5s
15,000.........93½
Ch & West Ind conv 4s
2,000.........93⅞
Cin I St L & C 4s, registered
10,000.........98½
1,000.........98
Col F & I gen 5s
1,000.........100
Col & So 1st 4s
5,000.........98
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
5,000.........99⅜
Del & H conv 4s
10,000.........106½
1,000.........106
Delaware & Hud 1st & ref 4s
8,000.........101⅜
Den & Rio Grande 1st & refund 5s
1,000.........96¼
7,000.........96
3,000.........95¾
2,000.........96
1,000.........95¾
5,000.........96
Det Citi Gas 5s
2,000.........101
Dis Sec Cor 5s
5,000.........77
Elg, J & E 1st 5s
5,000.........115
Erie 1st gen 4s
11,000.........78⅝
Erie conv 4s, ser A
6,000.........88¼
Evans & Ter Hte gen 5s
5,000.........106½
Ft W D C 1st
2,000.........115¼
1,000.........113¾
Gen Elec conv deb 5s
3,000.........155
Hoc Val 1st 4½s
5,000.........106
H & Tx C 1st 5s
2,000.........110¼
Ill Cent ref 4s
6,000.........96½
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000.........83¼
16,000.........83⅜
20,000.........83¼
50,000.........83⅛
32,000.........83
3,000.........83¼
22,000.........83
12,000.........83⅛
69,000.........83
80,000.........82⅞
10,000.........82¾
10,000.........82⅞
10,000.........82¾
100,000.........83
51,000.........82⅞
Interboro R T conv 6s
1,000.........104¼
Int Paper con 5s
3,000.........87½
Kan Cy S ref 5s temp ctfs
1,000.........100¾
L S & M So 4s
15,000.........95¼
L S & M So 4s, 1931
6,000.........95
25,000.........94¾
10,000.........95
25,000.........94¾
Leh & N Y 1st 4s
5,000.........97
La & Ark 1st 5s
1,000.........96
Louis & Nash unif 4s
1,000.........100⅜
Mer & Marine col trust 4½s
20,000.........70⅞
5,000.........70¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000.........100½
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
5,000.........91¼
Mo Pac trust 5s
3,000.........101¾
Mo Pacific 4s
15,000.........83½
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s
1,000.........112¾
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s
1,000.........94⅞
4,000.........95
N Y Cent H R R R gen 3½s
1,000.........92½
N Y Cent & H R R R deb 4s, 1934
5,000.........95⅞
3,000.........95¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s
5,000.........103⅞
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
7,000.........138⅝
N Y, N H & H conv 3½s
17,000.........108¼
N Y, Sus & Wn gen 5s
1,000.........90
Norf & W conv 4s
25,000.........103¾
75,000.........103½
2,000.........103¾
10,000.........103⅝
North Pac 4s
25,000.........102⅝
20,000.........103
Nor Pac gen 3s
20,000.........73½
Og & Lake C 4s
10,000.........93¼
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000.........98⅛
Ore Short Line 1st 6s
10,000.........119¼
Ore Short Line gtd refg 4s
12,000.........94⅝
3,000.........94½
1,000.........94⅝
Pac Tel & T 5s
10,000.........97⅝
5,000.........97⅜
5,000.........97½
Penn R R 4s, 1948
10,000.........104¼
10,000.........104⅛
10,000.........104¼
Penn conv 3½s
15,000.........103
1,000.........102⅝
1915
6,000.........98¼
50,000.........98¼
60,000.........98⅛
20,000.........98⅜
30,000.........99
10,000.........99¼
20,000.........99¼
40,000.........99⅛
28,000.........99
6,000.........98⅞
5,000.........98⅜
13,000.........98⅞
5,000.........98⅜
17,000.........98⅞
Peo & Pekin Un 1st 6s
1,000.........116
Reading gen 4s
2,000.........100¼
3,000.........100⅜
8,000.........100½
5,000.........100⅝
8,000.........100⅜
Rep I & S 5s
7,000.........101⅞
St L, I M & So gen 5s
1,000.........110⅝
10,000.........110¾
2,000.........110⅝
River & Gulf 4s
5,000.........89⅞
unif & ref 4s
10,000.........89
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000.........110⅝
St L & S F R R gen 5s
3,000.........91
3,000.........90⅞
10,000.........90⅞
5,000.........91
St L S W 1st 4s
2,000.........94¼
Seaboard A L Ry gold 5s
1,000.........89½
South Pac 4s
5,000.........93
So Pac conv 4s
356,000.........105⅛
33,000.........105⅛
100,000.........105¼
100,000.........105⅛
100,000.........105¼
55,000.........105⅛
266,000.........105¼
2,000.........105
110,000.........105⅛
26,000.........105⅛
50,000.........105⅛
8,000.........105⅛
10,000.........105⅛
So Pac 1st ref 4s
13,000.........95⅜
So Ry 1st 5s
35,000.........113
1,000.........112½
So Ry gen 4s
1,000.........82⅜
8,000.........82½
Union Bag & P 5s
5,000.........97
Union Pac 1st 4s
6,000.........103¾
10,000.........103⅝
Union Pac conv 4s
90,000.........118¼
28,000.........118⅜
1,000.........118½
4,000.........118⅜
14,000.........118⅝
58,000.........119
35,000.........119¼
70,000.........119½
21,000.........119½
45,000.........119¼
314,000.........119
10,000.........119⅝
15,000.........119½
5,000.........119⅞
26,000.........120
100,000.........119¾
1,000.........119⅞
1,000.........120
95,000.........119⅞
25,000.........119½
7,000.........119
64,000.........119¼
15,000.........119⅜
8,000.........119⅜
54,000.........119⅝
9,000.........119⅞
114,000.........120
10,000.........120¼
33,000.........120⅛
500.........120⅜
25,000.........120⅜
25,000.........120⅝
25,000.........121
10,000.........121⅛
35,000.........121½
15,000.........121⅜
10,000.........121½
Union Pacific 1st & ref 4s
2,000.........99¼
20,000.........99⅛
2,000.........99¼
U S Leather 6s
18,000.........106
U S R & Imp 5s
5,000.........90¼
10,000.........90
U S Rubber 6s
2,000.........105⅜
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
3,000.........107¼
11,000.........107⅜
1,000.........107¼
6,000.........107⅜
3,000.........107⅛
1,000.........107⅛
25,000.........107¼
8,000.........107⅛
10,000.........107¼
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
28,000.........99½
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000.........118
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000.........104¼
Wabash ref & ext 4s
1,000.........78
1,000.........77⅞
5,000.........77⅞
26,000.........77¾
81,000.........77⅞
15,000.........77¾
2,000.........77½
20,000.........77⅞
Wabash Pitts Ter 1st Trust Co ctfs
15,000.........47
5,000.........46½
West Md 4s
5,000.........86¼
5,000.........86⅛
West Md conv 4s
1,000.........69
West Un fund & real estate 4½s
12,000.........94
West Union conv 4s, Series A
15,000.........93
West Shore 4s
3,000.........102½
Westinghouse El & M 1st conv s f 5s
10,000.........94½
2,000.........94¾
1,000.........94½

Total sales Aug. 13, 1909.......... 5,747,000
From Jan. 1, 1909.......... 877,252,700
Corresponding period last year.......... 487,025,020

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 23 9-16d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 51⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Interest Among the Coppers Shifts to Older Issues, Which Are Firm.

ACTIVITY IN STANDARD OIL

Sales of 245 Shares Reported at Still Higher Prices—Cumberland-Ely and Nevada Consolidated Strong.

The interest among the copper stocks shifted yesterday to some of the older issues which recently have been comparatively neglected. Nevada Consolidated and Cumberland-Ely were both active, coincidently with the return of President James Phillips, Jr., to New York. In the industrial list Standard Oil again made a high record for the year on active trading. The sales reported reached the unusually high total of 245 and the price rose from 705 to 708¾. The so-called Heinze stocks were sluggish, United Copper reporting transactions of only 300 and Ohio Copper of only 2,500. The bond list was at a standstill.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.	INDUSTRIALS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Bay State Gas	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
270	B. Con. M. rgts.	3	3	2 15-16	2 15-16
1,275	Man. Transit	2⅝	†2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
500	*R. I. & S. rgts	40	40	40	40
1,000	R. Island Coal	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
850	Sears-Roebuck	100	100½	100	100½
300	S. I. & S., w. i.	20	20½	20	20
100	So. I. & S. pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
245	Standard Oil	705	708¾	705	708¾
250	United C. Co.	74	75	74	†74¼
	RAILROADS.				
100	C. Gt. W., w. i.	24½	24½	24½	24½
35	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	55	55	53	55
1,000	Chi. Subway	22¼	22½	20	21
	MINING STOCKS.				
200	Barnes-King	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
1,500	Big Vein Cop.	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼
500	Boston Copper	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
700	B. Col. Cop.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
250	Butte Coal'n	†26⅝	†26⅝	26¼	26¼
3,000	Canadian Mines	4	4⅛	4	4
700	*Carisa	95	98	95	98
2,000	Chino Copper	8½	8½	8⅜	8½
6,000	*Cobalt Central	40	40½	40	40½
2,600	*Com. Fract'n	70	70	67	68
300	Con. Ariz. S.	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	12	12½	12	12½
5,000	C.-Ely Mining	7⅝	7 9-16	7⅝	7½
1,500	D.-D.-Copper	7¼	7¼	7 1-16	7⅛
500	Douglas Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12,500	Ely Central	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
4,000	F. Nat. Copper	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6
4,500	Gila Copper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9½
2,000	Giroux Mining	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
2,500	Goldfield Con.	7	7	6⅞	6 15-16
600	Gr.-Cananea	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Guanaj. Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Insp. Copper	7⅝	7 11-16	7⅝	7⅝
300	Int. S. & R.	135	135	130	135
3,500	Kerr Lake	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8 3-16
3,300	La R. Cons.	8 5-16	8⅜	†8⅛	8⅜
3,000	Miami Copper	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
1,000	*McK.-Dar.	90	94	90	94
1,100	*M. of C. R.	24	24	24	24
1,000	*Mount. Flower	13	13	13	13
7,000	Nev. Con Cop.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25
400	Nev. Smelting	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
100	N.-U. M. & S.	2	2	2	2
300	Newh. M. & S., 1st inst. pd.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Newh. M. & S., full paid	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Nip. Mines Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,000	Ohio Copper	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
1,000	*Otisse	36½	36½	36½	36½
300	Prec. Metals	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
8,000	*Raw. Coalition	22	22	20	22
5,000	Ray Central	3 1-16	3 1-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
2,550	Ray Consol	†23	†23	20¼	20½
100	Sup. & Pitt.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	Tri-Bullion	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
3,700	Tuolumne Cop.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
50	Union Mines	1	1	1	1
300	United Cop.	11	11¼	11	11¼
2,000	*United Rico	18	19	18	19
700	Utah G. & C.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	W. V. W. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	*Willet S. Mines	28	28	23	23
350	Yukon G. M.	5⅝	5⅝	†5 9-16	5 9-16
	BONDS.				
$5,000	A. W. P. 5s	87	87	87	87
11,000	Bing. C. R. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
10,000	J. & L. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
22,000	W. Pac. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Aug. 13. Bid.	Aug. 13. Asked.	Aug. 12. Bid.	Aug. 12. Asked.
American Tobacco	445	455	455	465
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4½	3½	4½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Am. Lt. & Traction	244	247	245	250
Am. Lt. & Traction pf.	107	108	108	112
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16
Boston Copper	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
British Col. Copper	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7½
Butte Coalition	26	26½	26⅝	27
Butte & New York	1	1¼	1	1¼
Chicago Subway	20¼	21	21⅜	22¼
Combination Fraction	67	69	69	70
Cobalt Central	40	40½	40	40½
Cumb.-Ely Mining	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½
Davis-Daly	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
Dolores, Limited	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Giroux Mining	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼
Goldfield Con.	6 15-16	7	6⅞	6 15-16
Greene-Cananea	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Inter. S. & R.	130	140	125	130
Kerr Lake	8⅛	8¼	8 1-16	8 3-16
La Rose Con.	8¼	8 5-16	8 5-16	8 7-16
Manhattan Transit	2	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
Mason Valley	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mines Co. of America	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Miami Copper	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16¾
McKinley-Darragh	88	95	90	95
Nevada Con. Cop.	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Nipissing Mines Co.	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
Ohio Copper	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5½
Ray Central	2⅞	2 15-16	2 13-16	3
Ray Consolidated	20¼	20½	22	22⅛
Standard Milling	19	20	18½	19
Standard Milling pf.	59	60	59	60
Standard Oil	705	709	703	705
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	11-16
United Copper	10⅞	11½	11⅛	11⅜
Yukon Gold Mines	5 9-16	5⅝	5⅝	5 11-16

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
1st week Aug.	$197,900	$193,700	$4,200
July 1-Aug. 7.	1,079,200	1,125,000	*45,800
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
1st week Aug.	528,294	527,593	700
July 1-Aug. 7.	2,844,688	2,622,725	221,963
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
1st week Aug.	22,284	22,030	254
July 1-Aug. 7.	124,409	125,377	*968
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
1st week Aug.	77,470	56,482	20,988
July 1-Aug. 7.	375,034	287,414	87,620
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
1st week Aug.	113,430	121,922	*8,492
July 1-Aug. 7.	666,166	666,464	298
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
1st week Aug.	123,113	129,809	*6,696
July 1-Aug. 7.	675,467	696,400	*10,933
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
1st week Aug.	423,167	353,336	69,831
July 1-Aug. 7.	2,135,118	1,932,136	202,982
MINERAL RANGE—			
1st week Aug.	16,971	13,642	3,329
July 1-Aug. 7.	90,228	84,841	5,387
MOBILE & OHIO—			
1st week Aug.	173,681	147,746	25,935
July 1-Aug. 7.	937,830	874,912	62,918
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
1st week Aug.	954,724	839,348	115,376
July 1-Aug. 7.	4,824,991	4,480,367	344,624
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
1st week Aug.	19,541	17,992	1,549
July 1-Aug. 7.	102,707	109,357	*6,650

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. OF BALTIMORE for the year ended June 30—

Net earnings	1,227,974	1,060,949	168,025
Bond interest	442,440	442,440	....
Surplus	786,534	618,509	168,025
Prior lien & pfd. stock dividends	405,600	405,600	....
Surplus	380,934	212,909	168,025

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—People's Gas, on the local Exchange, caused some animated trading, and the price shot up to 118½. Booth Fisheries shares were higher, the common selling at 17½, and the preferred at 56¼. Carbon preferred sold at 118. National Biscuit preferred sold at 127.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Can	13	12⅞	13
313	Am. Can pf.	85	84¾	81⅛
1,050	Am. Tel. & Tel.	142¼	141½	141½
417	Booth Fisheries	17½	17¼	17½
350	Booth Fisheries pf.	56¼	56	56¼
110	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	26	26	26
1,745	Chicago Subway	22	20	20⅞
100	Chicago Title & Trust	142	142	142
60	Chicago Rys., Series 2	38¼	38	38
35	Chicago Telephone	135½	135½	135½
30	Com. Edison	120¼	120¼	120¼
19	Diamond Match	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
125	Illinois Brick	50	49½	50
100	Kansas City L. pf.	83¼	82¾	83¼
14	Nat. Carbon	99	99	99
20	Nat. Carbon pf.	119	119	119
2,207	People's Gas	118½	116¾	118½
200	Reading	163	163	163
455	Sears-Roebuck	100¼	100	100
479	Swift & Co.	112¼	111⅛	111⅛
100	Street's Stable Car	45	45	45
25	South Side Elev.	56	56	56
350	United Boxboard	14¼	14⅛	14¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅜	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	101¼
3s, r., 1918	101	102
3s, c., 1918	101	102
4s, r., 1925	116	117
4s, c., 1925	118	119
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	101½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101½
D. C. 3-65s	108	..
Adams Exp.	225	..
Alb. & S.	224½	..
Am. A. Ch. pf.	102	110
Am. B. S. pf.	95	96½
A. C. & F. pf.	121	122
Am. Coal	120	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	102½	107
Am. D. Tel.	20	30
Am. Exp.	231	235
Am. L. Co.	16¼	16¾
Am. Snuff	250	300
Am. Sn. pf.	101	110
Am. T. & Cable	83	86
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	80
Asso. M. 1st pf.	107¾	..
Asso. M. 2d pf.	107½	..
Bruns. City	17	18
Buff., R. & P.	90	105
Buff., R. & P. pf.	121	130
B. & S. pf.	..	70
But'k Co. ex div.	30¼	32
Canada So.	69	69¾
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	117
Chi. & Alt.	68¼	69
C., B. & Q.	250	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	116	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	25	45
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	7⅝	8¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B cts.	7⅝	8¼
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	61	64
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	40	80
C. & N. W. pf.	227	229
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185
Chi. T. T.	2	3¼
Chi. T. T. pf.	12	18¾
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	6	6½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	..
Cleve. & P.	173¼	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	82	110
Crex Carpet	56	60
D., L. & W.	550	600
D. M. & Ft. D.	12	17
Det. & M. pf.	..	96
D., S. S. & A. pf.	31¾	32
Ev. & T. H.	56	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
Gen. C. Co.	90	100
Gen. C. Co. pf.	100	107
Granby Con.	104	107
G. B. & W.	80	..
Hav. E. R. pf.	84	87½
Hock. V. pf.	93	94½
Ill. C. l. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	55	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	90	..
Int. Power	..	35
Jol. & Chi.	168¼	..
K. & M. r.	55	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	77	78½
K. & D. M.	9	11
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	68	80
Laclede Gas	104	..
Laclede Gas pf.	..	93
L. E. & W.	23½	27
Lake Shore	300	400
Long Island	68	70
Mah. C. R.	310	..
Man. Beach	3	8
Md. C. pf.	70	..
Mer. Marine pf.	21½	22¾
Met. St. R.	20	28
Mich. Cent.	150	180
M. S. T. pf.	..	90
M. & St. L. pf.	84	92
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	160	165
N., C. & St. L.	135	140
Nat. B. pf.	128¼	..
N. Cent. C.	40	58
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	89
N. Y. D. Co.	40	47
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82	82½
N. Y., L. & W.	126	130
N. Y., N. H. & H.	171	172
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	141	142
Nor. & W. pf.	90	92
N. O. T. & L.	28	30
Ont. Mining	3	4
Pac. Coast	101	102
Pac. C. 1st pf.	100	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	100	110
Peo. & E.	27	28
Phelps D'ge	175	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	117½
P., Ft. W. & C.	174¾	..
Quicksilver	5½	6
Q'ksil'r pf.	5¾	6½
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	90½	..
Rdg. 2d pf.	101	102
Rens. & Sar.	195	..
R., W. & O.	125	..
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	103	110
Rutland pf.	36½	37
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	155	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	62	69
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	116	125
Sears-R. pf.	..	117½
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	86	90
Texas Cent.	35	..
Texas Cent. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. Tr.	90	91
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	10	11
Un. C. M. pf.	108	110
U. S. Exp.	89	95
U. S. L. pf.	114	120
U. & B. R.	174	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	123	124
Va. I., C. & Coke	64	67
Vulcan Det.	..	15
Vul. D. pf.	63¾	65
W.-F. Exp.	315	..
Westingh'se 1st pf.	125	130
W. & L. E.	7½	8½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	18	20
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	10	10¾
Wis. C. pf. rec.	88	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
4s, May, '59	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4½s, May, '57, l'chg	112	112¾	112¼	112½
4½s, Nov., '57, l'chg	112	112⅝	112¼	112½
4½s, May, '17, l'chg	104¼	..	104¼	104½
4s, Nov., '58, l'chg	101⅛	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4s, May, '57, l'chg	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s, Nov., '36, reg	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
4s, Nov., '36 reg	100¼	101⅜	100⅝	101⅜
3½s, Nov., '55, l'chg	91¼	91⅝	91	91½
3½s, May, '54, coup	91¼	91⅝	91	91½
3½s, May, '54, reg	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	91¼
*6s, Nov., '09, rev	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
*6s, Nov., '10, rev	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜

*Coupon or registered.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—The only feature of the day's trading was the activity of Cotton Duck 5s, which were in good demand, and advanced ¾, to 83, but reached 82⅝. United Railways income bonds were under some pressure and lost ¾, to 58½. Shares, 280; bonds, $203,000.

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	At. Con. St. Rys. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼
93,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83	82¼	82⅝
1,000	City & Suburban 5s, (Wash.)	104	104	104
18,000	Detroit United 4½s	85	85	85
1,000	Ga., Car. & No. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	98	98	98
15,000	Seaboard 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3,000	Seaboard 4s ctfs	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
58,000	United Rys. incomes	59	58½	58½
5,000	United 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	United Rys. fund. 5s	85½	85½	85½
	STOCKS.			
5	At. C. Line of Conn.	330	330	330
10	American Bonding	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
20	Bank of Commerce	27	27	27
100	Consolidation Coal	92	91½	92
20	Maryland Trust pf.	105	105	105
75	Seaboard Co.	19	19	19
50	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	39	39	39

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The following were the closing transactions on the local exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amalgamated Copper	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
110	Consolidated Ice	12⅛	12	12
1,543	Crucible Steel	13	12⅝	12⅝
280	Crucible Steel pf.	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝
515	Fireproof	9⅜	9	9¼
60	Fireproof pf.	25½	25⅜	25⅜
45	Harbison-W. Ref. pf.	95	91	95
75	Fed. St. & Pl. Valley	25	25	25
700	Mfrs. Light & Heat	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛
212	Ohio Fuel	44	44	44
75	Pittsburg Pipeage	28	27½	28
380	Pittsburg Brewing	24	23⅞	24
1,102	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5,800	Pitts. Consolidated	6c	6c	6c
1,000	Ross Mining	22c	22c	22c
385	Sewer Pipe	19	18¼	19
1,300	Shoshone	$2.40	$2.15	$2.30
500	Tonopah Extension	60c	60c	60c
10	United States Steel	77	77	77
15	Westing. Elec. 2ds	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
	UNLISTED.			
50	Lustre	78c	70c	78c
1,100	Mount Elliott	40c	39c	39c
2,200	San Toy	48c	47c	47c
	BONDS.			
$2,000	West Penn 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Jones & Laughlin 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT — Rust in the Northwest, reported from several sources; estimates of less soft Winter wheat in States east of the Rockies than last year, with rumors that much was unfit for milling, resulted in a strong close yesterday. Strength of cash wheat was a feature at several points, notably at Kansas City, where No. 2 soft was up 3c a bushel. Liverpool advanced ¼@⅜d, Berlin showed 1⅛c net loss, and Budapest ⅜c decline. The interior movement of 738,000 bushels compared with 824,000 bushels last year. On the late Curb September sold up to $1.07⅝. Cash wheat in New York closed: No. 2 red at $1.08½ elevator and was quoted at $1.11¼ free on board, afloat, prompt for new; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.35⅝, and No. 2 hard Winter, new, $1.11¼ free on board, afloat, both nominal.

CORN—Buying was inspired yesterday by reports of hot and dry weather in the Southwest. The movement at all Western points aggregated 391,000 bushels, against 324,000 bushels a year ago. Argentine shipments were about 130,000 bushels more than last week. Liverpool closed ¼@½d net lower. Exporters took seven loads. Old No. 2 mixed in New York was quoted at 77½c elevator and 78c delivered, domestic, both nominal; new No. 2 corn, 62½c free on board, afloat, Winter shipment.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	$1.07¼	$1.05⅝	$1.07¼	$1.06¼
December	1.04¼	1.02⅞	1.04¼	1.03¼
May	1.06	1.04¾	1.06	1.05⅛
Corn—				
September	..	..	73¼	72⅝
December	..	..	64½	64½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	98⅝	97¼	98⅝	97⅝
December	96	94½	95⅞	94⅝
May	99½	98	99⅜	98⅜
Corn—				
September	65¼	63¾	65	64¼
December	54¼	53½	54⅛	53⅝
May	55¼	54	55⅛	54⅝
Oats—				
September	37½	37	37¼	37
December	37⅝	37	37⅝	37
May	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39¼
Lard—				
September	11.40	11.32	11.40	11.32
October	11.35	11.25	11.35	11.25
Ribs—				
September	11.10	10.92	11.10	11.00
October	10.85	10.70	10.82	10.75
Pork—				
September	20.50	20.45	20.50	20.45
January	16.90	16.70	16.90	16.80

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Early Trading Active.

Initial quotations yesterday morning did not give a distinct idea of the sharp upward movement that was to follow almost immediately. Brokers reported from the floor in some instances that there appeared to be considerable stock in the market. They did not report that there were evident, or must have been evident, very large buying orders, but these orders were made manifest very quickly and resulted in the sharp uprush of prices. The first few minutes were described by those transmitting news to the interior as irregular. This information had to be qualified immediately by the statement that the market had turned strong, almost violently so in some instances. The status of some of the stocks is somewhat uncertain in the eyes of the speculative public. For instance, Union Pacific is presumably advancing on impending developments of importance. New York Central is strong on a variety of rumors, each purchaser of the stock doing so on his own individual information. Steel common has a group of followers who do not watch for trade indications, but who do try to follow the doings of certain operators in the market. Yet all these things are not convincing to the conservative speculator.

***

Union Pacific Preferred.

Some question has been raised as to the status of Union Pacific preferred and what benefits may accrue to it and to the holders thereof in the event of the segregation plan which has been talked of being put into effect. For a moment or so yesterday morning Union Pacific preferred appeared to be unable to swing into the pace set by the common stock, but the hesitancy was short, and in a little while the advance in the preferred was greater than in the more speculatively tensed common. The segregation plan and distribution of some kind of bonus or profit or the like are accepted as a fact by a majority of the traders. They merely wait for the consummation of the proposition. Meanwhile the stockholders who have nothing but the common stock appear to feel that they will be the sole and exclusive beneficiaries.

***

Market Advice from Brokers.

Information contained in market letters is usually of a character that aids very little in establishing a definite and clear, as well as correct, position in the market. These letters are usually intended in any event to be oracular, and, while it is desirable to be able to say in the event of verifications appearing that the broker told the client so, it is not desirable that the client having lost money in the market should be able to tell the broker that he (the broker) had told him so, and wrongly. Individual advice by brokers is more to the point. Here is an extract from a letter from the head of a large house to a timid client who was, however, desirous of speculating: "Your query, in order to be answered correctly, would necessitate my securing absolute information as to the plans of the so-called dominant interests in this market. There are dominant and dominating interests, aside from the influence that ordinary news developments exert. Suffice it, however, to say that there must be a doubt of the wisdom of buying at a time when the market has advanced steadily for months, when new high prices have been established all along the line, and when no reaction of any kind has taken place. I may be wrong, but I should wait a little while."

***

Scalper or Holder.

Whether advice from brokers be conservative or not, and whether there be a disposition to assume that the market is not being made by the public, the question is raised as to what the public is doing in the market, for there is undoubtedly a public participation. Some watchers of market developments would like to know whether the public is playing the rôle of investor or scalper. They do not mean investor in the ordinary sense of purchasing securities for the dividend or interest return. It is meant in the sense of buying to hold for very much higher prices. There is evidence that the public, having been educated to the value of scalping operations in a market where there must be some uncertainty, has gone into that line of speculation, and with more or less success. This is satisfactory to brokers as well as to the speculators themselves.

***

Future of Bonds.

Those who go into the deep, dark fundamental influences in speculation and investment, and who pay more attention to economics than to tips, have been worrying about the bond market. It is not the bond men who have been raising questions, but men who make a study of the influences of world movements in trade, business, money, gold, and all the other primary elements. The suggestion has been made, coming from this source, that a reaction in bonds in view of conditions is inevitable. It is asserted that in the next six months there will be a gradual decline in price, the result of necessity, and that necessity being the adjustment of yield to investment, and all going back to the influence directly or indirectly exercised by the enormous output of gold. This is an interesting question, but the man who would disturb a brokerage office with a dissertation on this proposition at the present time would be likely to find himself disliked, nor would he feel that he had convinced his audience even in the matter of bonds. This matter is suggested from time to time, however, because of the genial optimism of the average bond man.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 219 failures in the United States during the week, against 184 for the previous week, and 249, 146, 143, and 147 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 55, New England 31, Southern 50, Western 42, Northwestern 16, Far West 25, and Territories 0. Canada had 24, against 27 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of business throughout the country, Dun's Review says:

All branches of business affected by the new tariff law are rapidly adjusting themselves to the amended schedules, and the ending of the period of uncertainty as to the rates of duty to be imposed has already had the effect of stimulating trade, and especially in those lines which have been slow in reviving from the late depression. Reports from all the important cities in all the leading trades are most encouraging. Nothing is apparently lacking to complete the evidences, which have been accumulating during the past few weeks, of a full recovery from the deadening effects of the crisis of 1907, and the revival now gives promise of a rapidity without parallel in the records of American business.

The dry goods trade continues its steady improvement. The demand for labor is increasing. The railroads in the first week of August earned 12.5 per cent. more than in 1908. Bank clearings in New York increased 19.6 over 1908 and 14.5 per cent. over 1906, while outside New York they gained 14 and 11.4 per cent. respectively. The financial markets display activity and buoyancy as the proofs of new business confidence and new industrial enterprise develop. Customs receipts are increasing. The foreign commerce of the port of New York during the latest week was $28,503,077, a gain of $8,435,737 over 1908 and of $2,577,790 over 1907. The increase in imports amounted to $8,819,403 over 1908 and to nearly the same amount over 1907.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Slack Trading in London—Paris Prices Steady, Berlin Inactive.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Money was abundant and easy on the market to-day and discounts were quiet.

Trading on the Stock Exchange developed an easier tendency, with slack business, owing to the holidays. Grand Trunk broke sharply from 1 to 4 points on the absence of a dividend on the second preferred shares, but closed above the lowest for the day. Kaffirs and copper shares lost their early improvement, and Mexican rails eased on realizations. Consols and gilt-edged securities, however, were maintained, owing to the monetary ease.

American securities opened a fraction over parity. During the forenoon the trading was moderate, and at mid-day the market was quiet and steady, with prices ½ above to ¼ below yesterday's New York closing. Profit taking caused prices to droop in the afternoon. This droop was accentuated by Wall Street offerings, but New York support later caused a sharp recovery, Union Pacific jumping from 214½ to 216⅛, and the market closed irregular.

Bar silver steady, 23 9-16d per ounce.

Money, ½@¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1¼@1⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1 7-16@1½ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 98 francs 7½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was inactive. The tendency of prices early was slightly downward on the Turkish news, but they became firm later.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	84¼	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account..	84 5-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	10⅜	50½	50¼	+ ¼
Atchison	124	120½	120¼	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	191⅝	186⅝	187¼	— ⅝
St. Paul	164½	160	160	..
Erie	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf......	57½	55½	55½	..
Illinois Central...	165	160½	161	— ½
Louis. & Nash...	164⅝	160¼	160⅜	— ⅛
N. Y. Central....	147½	143⅜	142⅛	+ 1¼
Pennsylvania	73⅜	143⅜	142¼	+ 1⅛
Reading	84½	164⅛	164⅛	..
Southern Pacific.	140	136¼	136⅛	+ ⅛
Union Pacific ...	216¼	210½	209	+ 1½
U. S. Steel......	79⅞	77⅝	77⅞	— ¼
U. S. Steel pf...	129½	125⅞	126⅜	— ½

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s..................	95¼	96¼
German consol 3s..................	85½	86½
Prussian Government 4s..........	102½	103½
Bavarian Government 4s..........	101½	102½
Hessian Government 3½s..........	94½	95½
Saxony Government 3s............	85½	86½
Hamburg Government 3s...........	84½	85½
City of Berlin 4s................	101½	102½
City of Cologne 4s...............	101	102
City of Augsburg 4s..............	100	101
City of Munich 4s................	101	102
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s.....	95	96
City of Vienna 4s................	97	98
Mexican Government gold 5s........	101¼	102¼
Russian Government 4s.............	88¾	89¾
French Government rente 3s........	97½	98½
British consol. 2½s..............	84	84¾

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird......	1	5	6	Esperanza	2	17	6
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	5	0
El Oro	1	5	6	Stratton's Ind...	0	3	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Union Pacific was again the great feature on the Consolidated Exchange, with its movements dominating the entire list. Its total of 44,360 shares was nearly one-third of the total for all issues. Profit taking on a very heavy scale occurred elsewhere throughout the list. The offerings were, however, generally well absorbed. A total business approximating 136,000 shares was distributed among sixty-three different issues:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,670	Amal. Copper..	87⅝	87⅞	86	86
480	Am. Beet S..	45¾	46⅜	45¾	46
10	Am. Can...	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
750	Am. C. & F..	68⅛	68⅜	66¾	67
10	Am. Cot. Oil..	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
550	Am. Ice	37	37	36⅛	36⅝
70	Am. Locomo..	67¼	67¼	66¾	66⅝
9,340	Am. Smelting.	103⅝	104⅛	102½	102⅝
130	Am. Sugar ..	133	133	132½	133
450	Anaconda C..	50¼	50½	49⅝	50
560	A., T. & S. F.	120	120	119½	119½
400	Balt. & Ohio..	119⅜	119⅞	119¼	119½
1,040	Brook. R. T..	80⅛	80⅞	79⅝	80⅛
110	Canadian Pac.	186½	186⅝	186	186
850	Cent. Leather..	37	37⅜	36⅞	37
2,040	Ches. & Ohio..	82¾	83½	82⅛	82¾
60	Chi. Gt. West.	3	3	3	3
1,020	C., M. & St. P.	159	159⅞	158	158
1,230	Col. F. & I..	46¾	46⅝	45	45¼
10	C. & H. Coal.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
230	Consol. Gas..	147⅞	148	145½	145½
50	Corn Prod....	24¼	24¼	24	24
330	Den. & R. G..	51⅛	51⅝	50	50
20	D. & R. G. pf.	88	88	87½	87½
20	Dist. Secur....	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1,190	Erie	37⅛	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞
10	Erie 1st pf...	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
230	Gt. North. pf.	157	157	156	156
40	Gt. N. ore ctfs.	86⅞	86⅞	85⅝	85⅝
50	Ill. Central....	161	161⅛	160½	161⅛
550	Inter.-Met. ...	15	15	14½	14½
1,120	Inter.-Met. pf.	47¼	47¼	46⅜	46½
60	Kan. City So..	47	47⅜	47	47⅜
30	Louis. & Nash.	159⅞	160	159⅝	159⅝
280	Mo., K. & T.	42½	42½	42	42
190	Mo. Pacific...	76⅛	76⅛	75⅜	75⅜
1,400	Nat. Lead....	92¾	93⅞	92¼	92½
3,620	N. Y. Central.	143	144	142½	142½
800	N. Y., O. & W.	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅝
10	Norf. & West.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
370	Nor. Pacific...	158	158½	157⅛	157⅝
20	Pacific Mail..	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜
1,160	Pennsylvania..	143	143⅛	142	142⅝
1,060	People's Gas..	117⅛	118⅝	116½	118⅛
10	Pressed Steel..	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
50	Ry. Steel S....	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50½
20,380	Reading	164	164⅝	163	163½
80	Rep. Steel	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
10	Rep. S. pf....	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
940	Rock Island....	40⅜	41⅜	40½	40½
6,600	Southern Pac..	136⅛	136⅝	135⅜	135⅝
560	Southern Ry...	33½	33⅝	33	33
50	Tenn. Cop.....	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
50	Third Av......	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
130	Texas Pac.....	35⅞	36	35½	35⅞
44,360	Union Pac....	208⅞	215	208½	214½
2,200	U. S. Rubber..	49	52⅞	48⅞	52¾
18,540	U. S. Steel....	77⅛	77⅞	76⅝	76⅞
370	U. S. Steel pf.	126⅛	126⅝	125⅞	125⅞
10	Utah. Cop.....	53	53	53	53
580	Va.-Car. C.....	50⅞	50⅞	48½	48⅝
220	Wabash	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
320	Wabash pf.....	57⅛	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛
135,580					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
600	Challenge	.40	.40	.39	.39
300	Chollar	.24	.24	.24	.24
1,200	Comb. Frac	.66	.66	.66	.66
300	C. C. & Va....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
600	El Paso	.68½	.68½	.66	.66
600	Elkton	.76	.77	.76	.77
400	Gould & C.....	.22	.23	.22	.23
1,200	Gold. Daisy ...	.25	.25	.25	.25
400	Gold. Con......	6.87½	6.90	6.87½	6.90
1,000	Kendall	.05	.05	.05	.05
1,500	Kewanus	.10	.10½	.10	.10½
400	Mexican	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	Ophir	1.35	1.42½	1.35	1.40
500	Potosi	.40	.40	.40	.40
60	Quicksilver ...	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½
1,400	Red Hill	.09	.09	.08½	.08½
1,000	Sandstorm	.08	.08	.08	.08
12,960					

WHEAT.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250,000	Sept. option..	97½	98¾	97⅝	98⅝
10,000	Dec. option....	94⅞	96	94⅞	95⅞

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$851,267,869
Silver dollars	485,964,000
Silver dollars of 1890....................	4,153,000
Silver certificates outstanding...........	485,964,000

GENERAL FUND.

Standard silver dollars in General Fund	6,052,539
Current liabilities	106,360,772
Working balance in Treasury offices	32,853,954
In banks to credit of Treasurer of the United States........	41,113,230
Subsidiary silver coin....................	26,213,507
Minor coin	2,176,109
Total balance in General Fund.............	102,611,115

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to Be Added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911....	99	99⅝
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912....	98	98⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, January, 1910..	100⅛	100⅞
At. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910.....	100⅝	101⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911..	101	102
Interborough 5s, March, 1910.......	100⅞	101⅜
Interborough 6s, May, 1911.........	104⅛	104⅝
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s., Sept., 1912.	99⅞	100⅝
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910.....	99⅞	100⅛
Lake Shore 5s, February, 1910.......	100⅝	100⅞
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910......	100⅞	101⅛
Mich. Central 5s, February, 1910....	100⅛	100⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911....	99½	100
New York Central 5s. Feb., 1910.....	100⅛	100⅞
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910.....	100⅝	101⅛
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910.....	100⅝	101
Southern 5s, February, 1910.........	100⅝	100⅞
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913........	102⅝	103⅛
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910...	100⅞	101⅛

UNION PACIFIC STILL RISING.

Gossip About Harriman's Plans Induces Heavy Trading.

Union Pacific remained the centre of interest in the stock market yesterday, the common at the close of the day showing a net gain of 5⅛, and the preferred a net gain of 9½ points on very heavy trading. So sharp were the advances in these two issues in response to the information had in banking circles regarding the progress of the Harriman plans in respect to Union Pacific, that the rest of the market hesitated and showed reluctance to follow the lead of Union Pacific. At the close many of the active stocks showed net losses, United States Steel showing a decline of 1⅛ points.

The movement in Union Pacific preferred was very generally accepted as in the nature of a readjustment in the relation of this issue to the common stock, this readjustment being based on the expectation that the preferred will share with the common in some proportion in the proposed segregation plan. The position of the holders of Union Pacific preferred, as has been stated in these columns, is that they are entitled to share equally with the common in any liquidation of the company's assets. In this connection interest attaches to this paragraph from the articles of association of the Union Pacific Railroad:

> Such preferred stock shall be entitled, in preference and priority over the common stock of said corporation, to dividends in each and every fiscal year at such rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, payable out of the net profits as shall be declared by the Board of Directors. Such dividends are to be non-cumulative and the preferred stock is entitled to no other or further share of the profits. The Directors may adopt proper by-laws to carry into effect the provision of this article.

This provision of the company charter, it is pointed out, limits the dividends to which the preferred stockholders are entitled, but leaves to the holders of the preferred the right to share fully with the common in the event of liquidation of the company. The preferred stockholders are also entitled, it is declared, to share in any distribution of part of the road's assets, such a distributin being held in effect to be a partial liquidation.

C. R. BYRAM, JR., BANKRUPT.

Member of a New York Exchange Is Petitioned by Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Charles R. Byram, Jr., a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, conducting business in this city, was petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy this afternoon at the instance of these creditors: Mamie C. Morrison of Boston, $4,000; Ralph D. Morrison, $250, and Fannie Chase of Holyoke, $1,328.

The money is alleged to be due on account of stock transactions. The petitioners allege as an act of bankruptcy the transfer of money while insolvent to certain persons as preferences.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The local market opened strong and fairly active. North Butte was the feature among the copper shares, advancing to 61 on sales of over 6,000 shares. There was a good demand for the United States Smelting stocks and the general list was all higher during the early trading. After the noon hour, however, realizing orders appeared and the market suffered some reaction. The market closed steady at a fractional recovery.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s..	102¾	102	102½
12,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	93¾	93½	93⅝
10,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..	105½	105½	105½
9,000	Atl., G. & W. I. SS. 5s........	72½	72	72
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915.	104	104	104
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s......	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s..	104	104	104
1,000	United Fruit 4½s....	96¾	96¾	96¾

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Atchison	120⅛	119⅝	119⅝
85	Boston Elevated	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
400	Boston Suburban	17	17	17
108	Boston & Albany....	230	230	230
71	Boston & Maine	146½	146½	146½
85	Mass. Elec. pf.......	73¼	73¼	73¼
30	N. Y., N. H. & H...	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜
10	Old Colony	200	200	200
1,405	Union Pacific	215	209⅞	214⅝
154	Union Pacific pf....	114⅞	108	114

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
626	American	142¼	141½	141¾
107	New England	137	137	137
10	Western	11¼	11¼	11¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
127	Am. Agr. Chem.....	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝
10	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	30	30	30
1,387	Am. Pneu. Service..	8⅞	8¼	8½
415	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	20	19¼	19½
78	Am. Sugar Refg. pf.	127½	127	127
70	Am. Woolen	38¼	38	38¼
224	Am. Woolen pf......	105	104⅜	104¾
6,050	Am. Woolen rights..	30c.	22c.	24c.
100	East Boston Land....	13	11⅛	11½
25	Eastern SS.	76½	76½	75½
2	Edison	254	254	254
254	Mass. Gas	65½	65	65
72	Mergenthaler	212¼	212	212
8	N. E. Cot. Yarn....	95	95	95
30	Cotton Yarn pf.....	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Pullman	199	199	199
104	Seattle Elec.	116½	115	116½
88	Seattle Elec. pf....	106	105	106
350	Swift	112⅝	111	111⅞
14	Torrington pf	27	26¾	27
11	Torring., Class A..	25	25	25
46	United Fruit	148	148	148
215	United Shoe	66	64	65½
240	United Shoe pf.....	30½	30	30
4,465	U. S. Steel	77¾	76½	76¾
20	U. S. Steel pf......	126¾	126¼	126¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Adventure	7¼	7¼	7¼
5,170	Amalgamated	88	86¼	86¾
50	Allouez	47½	47½	47½
325	Arcadian	4¼	4	4
1,090	Arizona Com'l	45½	45	45
1,195	Atlantic	12½	11½	11½
275	Boston Con.	16½	16⅛	16⅛
215	Boston & Corben....	20⅞	20½	20½
715	Butte Coalition	26⅞	26	26
345	Calumet & Arizona..	109½	109	109
7	Calumet & Hecla ..	695	694	694
225	Centennial	36¼	36	36
5,000	Con. Mer.	25c.	25c.	25c.
456	Copper Range	84⅞	84	84
680	East Butte	13	12½	12⅞
50	Elm River	1¾	1¾	1¾
920	Franklin	18	16¾	17
1,510	Giroux	10¼	10	10⅛
100	Greene-Cananea ...	10⅛	9⅞	10
545	Hevetia	7½	7¼	7¼
55	Isle Royale	29½	28½	29
5	Kerr Lake	8	8	8
100	Keewana	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,350	Lake	36⅜	35¼	35½
60	Lasalle	16	15	15½
15	Mass	8¼	8¼	8¼
745	Mexico	5¼	5	5¼
8,700	Miami	16¾	16⅜	16¾
115	Mohawk	65	64½	64¾
2,700	M. C. & C.	33c.	30c.	33c.
800	Nevada	25¼	24¾	25
160	Nipissing	10⅛	8	8
6,882	North Butte	61	59	59⅛
2,180	North Lake	11¼	10¾	10¾
110	Ojibway	11⅜	11¼	11¼
1,290	Old Dominion	59	58	58
10	Osceola	148	147	147
447	Parrot	33⅜	32¾	33
63	Quincy	93½	92	93½
1,150	Shannon	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
1,000	Superior	59½	58	58½
135	Superior & Boston..	16¾	16½	16½
1,150	Superior & Pittsburg.	17¾	17	17⅛
45	Trinity	13⅞	13½	13¾
300	U. S. Oil	37⅞	36¾	36¾
950	U. S. Smelting ...	57⅞	56⅞	56½
55	U. S. Smelting pf..	53⅛	53	53¼
610	Utah Con.	47¼	46¼	46⅝
400	Winona	6½	6½	6½
125	Victoria	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Wyandotte	2⅞	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.05	Julia	.08
Alpha Con. ...	.07	Justice	.06
Andes	.14	Kentucky Con. .	[illegible]
Belcher	.75	L. Wash. Con. .	.02
Best & Belcher...	.50	Mexican	1.05
Bullion	.80	Occidental Con. .	.22
Caledonia ...	.24	Ophir	1.35
Challenge Con. .	.44	Overman	.30
Chollar	.30	Potosi	.45
Confidence...	1.42½	Savage	.55
Con. Cal & Va...	1.15	Seg Belcher ...	.11
Con. Imperial....	.04	Sierra Nevada...	.42
Crown Point....	.63	Union Con. ...	.47
Gould & Curry....	.30	Utah Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross..	.59	Yellow Jacket ..	.97

Silver bars, .51⅛; Mexican Dollars, .51 to .52; drafts, sight, .02 to .02½; Telegraph, .04 to .05.

TONOPAH.			
		Goldfield Cons...	6.87
Belmont	.86	Great Bend......	.08
Jim Butler	.09	Jumbo Extension..	.21
McNamara	.33	Kendall	.04
Midway	.78	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.02	Red Hills	.08
Ohio	.01	Sandstorm	.02
Tonopah Extension.	.59	St. Ives	.07
West End	.32	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog Mining...	.02
Atlanta	.17	Bullfrog N. B....	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Gold Bar	.01
Combination Fract.	.67	Homestake King...	.01
Crackerjack	.01	Montgomery Mtn...	.03
Daisy	.24	Original Bullfrog..	.01
Diamondfield	.02	Tramps Cons.....	.04

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 13.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	10	10½	Jackpot ...	8	10
Elkton	75⅞	76¾	McKinney..	49	50
El Paso....	62⅞	63¾	Portland ..	78	81
Gold Dollar.	13	14⅛	Vindicator..	70	70½
Isabella ...	23¾	24	Semple	7	7½

THE COTTON MARKET.

Breaks on New Crop Free Movement —Closes 12 to 14 Points Down.

Cotton prices lost nearly all Thursday's gain yesterday, the close being steady at a net decline of 12@14 points.

The market opened easy at a decline of 4@15 points.

Larger receipts at Houston attracted attention to the new crop movement, and advices from Texas indicated that the entire crop of that State might begin to move about the same time owing to late maturity in the Southwest and early maturity in the North.

The weekly total crop movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 9,899,084 bales, (2,947 deducted receipts season, Savannah, &c.,) against 8,417,808 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,292,011, against 847,865 last year; Southern mill takings, 2,365,000, against 2,011,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, —, against 32,172 last year. Brought into sight thus far for season, 13,556,095, against 11,308,845 last year.

Movement is for 347 days this season, against 349 days last year.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
August	..	..	12.23@12.25	12.36
September ...	12.23	12.18	12.17@12.18	12.29
October	12.24	12.06	12.14@12.15	12.27
November ...	..	..	12.12@12.14	12.25
December ...	12.21	12.04	12.13@ ..	12.27
January	12.18	12.03	12.12@12.13	12.24
February	..	..	12.13@12.14	12.25
March	12.19	12.04	12.13@12.14	12.26
April	..	..	12.12@12.14	12.26
May	12.21	12.09	12.16@12.17	12.28

Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 12.80c for middling upland and 13.05c for middling Gulf. Sales, 612 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 12¼c; sales, 1,208 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 12½c; sales, 12 bales. Augusta steady, 1-16c@⅛c lower, at 12⅝c; sales, 325 bales. St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 215 bales. New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 12 5-16c; sales, 350 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 12¼c; sales, 700 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida—Local showers Saturday and Sunday.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Local showers Saturday and Sunday; light southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy, showers and warmer in northern portion Saturday. Sunday, fair; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Local showers Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

Indiana—Local showers Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy; light east to south winds.

Illinois—Showers Saturday, warmer in northeast portion. Sunday, partly cloudy; light to moderate southerly winds.

Michigan—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Wisconsin—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Minnesota—Local showers and warmer Saturday. Sunday, showers; moderate east and southeast winds.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Aside from a three-point drop in Lake Superior income bonds, as a result of yesterday's announcement that no interest would be paid this Autumn, the local market displayed a fairly firm tone during the morning. Philadelphia Company was the feature. United Railway investment bonds improved. Lehigh Valley lost about a point on light realizing. Lehigh Navigation merely marked time.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amal. Copper	87⅛	86½	86½
100	Am. Ice	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
425	Cambria Steel	45	44½	44¾
10	Central Leather	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	Col. Fuel & Iron.......	45¼	45¼	45¼
22	Con. Traction, N. J....	77	77	77
11	Del. Ins	25	25	25
60	Electric Storage	61¾	61¾	61¾
150	Erie	37⅛	37	37
255	General Asphalt pf....	70½	70	70
57	Ins. Co., N. A.........	22¼	22¼	22¼
40	Keystone Tel	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2,029	Lake Sup. Corp.........	26¼	26	26
108	Lehigh Nav	118½	118	118
319	Lehigh N. trust ctfs..	118½	118	118
2,380	Lehigh Valley	86	85	85
344	Penn. R. R...........	71 11-16	71⅛	71⅝
3,448	Philadelphia Co........	47	45½	46¼
90	Phil. Co. pf...........	44½	44½	44½
295	Phil. Electric	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
120	Phil. Rapid Transit....	30⅝	30½	30½
8,750	Reading	82¼	81 7-16	81⅞
450	Southern Ry	33½	33	33
130	Tonopah Mining	7 1-16	7	7 1-16
200	Union Pacific	213⅛	213	213⅛
360	Union Traction	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
1,055	U. G. Imp.............	90⅝	90	90¼
4,040	U. S. Steel............	77¾	76¾	76¾
50	Wabash	22	21¾	21¾
125	Warwick I. & S........	9 5-16	9¼	9 5-16
43	Westmoreland Coal....	98	97⅞	98

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Capt. C. W. Fenton, Second Cavalry, to Chicago and report to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant for appointment and duty as aid de camp on his staff.

Capt. F. W. Ralston, Coast Artillery Corps, is placed on the unassigned list.

Major C. G. Morton, Inspector General to the army and navy, General Hospital for observation and treatment.

Capt. W. C. Metcalf, Quartermaster, to San Francisco, thence by transport to the Philippines.

First Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Jr., Coast Artillery, to the Philippines on the transport to sail about Oct. 5.

Major A. M. Smith, Medical Corps, to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty.

The Navy.

Commissioned—Capt. R. T. Hall, Capt. H. O. Dunn, Commander A. H. Scales, and Naval Constructor J. E. Bailey.

Commander J. P. Parker to navy yard, Norfolk, for duty as Captain of the yard.

Lieut. F. L. Pinney to temporary duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. J. R. Combs, to the Des Moines as executive and navigating officer.

Pay Director J. A. Ring to home and wait orders.

Pay Inspector H. A. Dent to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as purchasing pay officer, Sept. 15.

Paymaster T. S. O'Leary to duty training station, Newport, temporarily, thence to home and wait orders.

Paymaster W. A. Merritt to duty as pay officer and general storekeeper naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wolverine at Mackinac Island, Mich.; Idaho at Southern Drill Grounds, Hannibal at Newport News, Brutus at Boston, and Standish at Annapolis.

Sailed—Supply, from Mare Island for Honolulu; Lebanon, from Newport News for Bradford, R. I.; Prairie, from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Marcellus, from Newport News for Boston; Whipple, Hull, Truxtun, Perry, Hopkins, Paul Jones, from Esquimalt for Bremerton.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,

Wednesday, August 18th, 1909

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st Ref. Mtge 4 p. c. Bd., 2002.
$1,000 Bethlehem & Nazareth Passenger Rway. Co, 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bd., 1929.
$500 Carbon Transit Co. (Mauch Chunk, Pa.,) 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bd., 1938.
$1,000 Slate Belt Electric Street Ry. (Pen Argyle, Pa.,) 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
1 share Slate Belt Electric Street Rway.
$1,500 Note of Robert Benjamin, dated New York, Sept. 27th, 1905, payable in 1 year.
112 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

2 shs. Music Hall Assn. of Orange, N. J.
10 shs. North American Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J., Trust Ctf.
105 shs. United States Express Co.
50 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
1 share Trust Co. of America.
$3,900 Standard Cordage Co. 5 p. c. Adjustment Bds., 1931.
20 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st pfd.
$300 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$600 Union League Club of B'klyn 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.

JUDGE VALUES FOR YOURSELF

Our cabinet of DAILY CARD INDEX RECORDS put the facts about each prominent security at your elbow. Our trained statisticians and complete office files meet your more particular requirements. Our business is to give the particular information you want, just when you want it. Service $5 per month.

THE STANDARD STATISTICS BUREAU, Tel. 4784 Rector. New York, 13 Wall Street.

CITY TO SAVE ON COAL BILLS.

Deputy Loughman Shows How Water Supply Department May Spend Less.

Deputy Commissioner H. F. Loughman of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has prepared a report on experiments conducted by him to determine what grade of coal might be utilized in city departments with the greatest economy. The report was compiled under instructions from Commissioner O'Brien, who some time ago directed that tests be made of the various sizes of anthracite coal in the pumping stations of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Egg coal was formerly used at the pumping stations, but at the suggestion of Mr. Loughman, who was for a long time engaged in the coal business, broken coal was substituted, with the result that the cost of pumping water was reduced from $3.83 to $3.54 per million gallons. The saving to the city was $7,250.

When buckwheat coal was used the saving on a million gallons was $1.59 over egg coal, or $39,750 per 25,000,000 gallons, and the saving over broken coal was $32,500.

This year the city has been using No. 1 buckwheat coal and in future contracts the city will save a good deal of money. Many experiments have been also made in different kinds of grates, and it has been found necessary, in some cases, to add a slight percentage of semi-bituminous coal to act as a sort of binder in holding the fire together.

Commissioner Loughman said yesterday that it was the intention of the department to use No. 3 buckwheat, instead of No. 1, as soon as possible, and he hopes for a still further saving. The opinion is expressed that the anthracite coal bills of the department in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn will be cut $200,000 per annum as a result of these experiments.

GREENE MINERAL LANDS SOLD.

Property Brings $2,000,000 at Foreclosure Sale by Knickerbocker Trust.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Two and a half million acres of timber and mineral lands, with all the sawmills and machinery located thereon, the property of W. C. Greene, and the Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company, were sold at public sale at Chihuahua yesterday under foreclosure of a deed of trust executed by Greene to the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, and assigned to the Guaranty Bonding and Trust Company of this city.

The property was appraised by the Chihuahua court at $3,000,000, and was bought by the Pearson Syndicate for $2,000,000.

FOR SALE!

BONDS

of the

MADISON PUBLIC SCHOOL,

Madison, New Jersey.

$58,000 (4) Four Per Cent. Bonds

Denomination $1,000.

Dated August 1, 1909, with $2,000 maturing 1919 and two each year thereafter until the entire issue is paid.

Interest payable February first and August first at the First National Bank, Madison, New Jersey.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed valuation 1908................	$3,292,246
Total bonded indebtedness, this issue..	174,000
Population, 4,115.	

The Borough of Madison, New Jersey, is located on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, about 27 miles from New York, and is one of the most thriving of the municipalities in the State. It has a valuable water and light plant, from which a handsome profit is realized each year, and this is aplied to the retirement of the water and light bonds. These bonds when issued were eagerly sought by investors, as the credit of the Borough is considered first class in the financial world.

These bonds are exempt from taxation in New Jersey for National, State Banks and Savings Banks and Trust Companies, and their issue has been authorized by the Attorney General of New Jersey.

These bonds will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on Saturday, August 21st, 1909. All applications should be addressed to C. W. Scarborough, District Clerk, Madison, New Jersey, who will also give any desired information.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON CLOTH.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., August 10, 1909.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. March 1, 1910, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either the Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, or St. Louis depots of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army: 1,000,000 yards of olive drab cotton uniform cloth, quantity subject to increase of not to exceed 50 per cent. if desired by this department. This cloth must be like and equal to the Standard Sample adopted by the Quartermaster General's office April 1st, 1909, as to shade, stability of dye, construction and texture, and conform therewith in all other particulars. Deliveries under this contract to commence not later than May 1, 1910. The dyes (coal tar products known as "Indanthrene") used in the manufacture of the adopted Standard Sample of this cloth were furnished by the Badische Company, of New York City, and are covered by letter patent, the Badische Company being the sole agents of the owner, which company has granted to the United States the right for any contractor making this olive drab cotton cloth under contract with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States to purchase said dyes at the same price at which they are usually sold in the market. Bidders are not restricted in the brand or make of dyes to be used. The Quartermaster's Department has been informed that the shade of the Standard Sample can be produced from other coal tar dyes, such as "Ziba" or "Algol," in the hands of an experienced dyer, and the cloth be like and equal to the Standard Sample. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. The adopted Standard Sample can be seen at this office, and specifications, blanks for proposals, with swatch of the Standard Samples, and full information will be furnished to intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for olive drab cotton uniform cloth, to be opened March 1, 1910." Major CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR TRUNK LOCKERS AND FIELD DESKS.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, Whitehall Street, New York City, August 14, 1909.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. August 24, 1909, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either New York, Washington, Philadelphia, or St. Louis Depots of the Quartermaster's Department 20.000 Trunk Lockers and 500 Field Desks. Quantities to be subject to an increase of not to exceed fifty per cent. if desired by this department. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture. Standard samples can be seen and blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Trunk Lockers and Field Desks, to be opened August 24, 1909," and addressed to Col. WM. S. PATTEN, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ORNAMENTS.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, August 11, 1909.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. August 26, 1909, and then opened, for furnishing and altering at this depot: Cap and Collar Ornaments, gilt and bronze; quantities subject to not to exceed 50% increase if desired by this Department. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price, (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. Standard samples can be seen and specifications, blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Ornaments, to be opened August 24, 1909." Major CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Depot Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

46th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the forty-sixth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable August 31, 1909, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17, 1909. Transfer books will not be closed. F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, August 3d, 1909.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record at noon on August 21st, 1909.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

Executor — Chartered 1822 — Trustee

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON: 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Administrator — Guardian

The Weekly Financial Review of **J. S. Bache & Co.,** Bankers, 42 Broadway, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

Western Maryland Railroad Company

GENERAL LIEN AND CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of Western Maryland Rail Road Company, and has filed copies of the same with The Equitable Trust Company of New York and the City Trust Company of Boston, at which offices copies of the plan may be obtained by holders of certificates of deposit representing General Lien and Convertible Mortgage Bonds.

New York, July 26, 1909.

ALVIN W. KRECH,
MYRON T. HERRICK,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
GEO. P. BUTLER,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE,
FREDERICK T. GATES,
HENRY E. COOPER,

Committee of General Lien and Convertible Mortgage Bondholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company.

To Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

A Syndicate, of which the undersigned are Managers, has agreed to purchase, if, when and as issued, $20,685,400 (out of a proposed immediate issue in reorganization of $23,959,560) of the new common stock of the Company to be formed under the plan of reorganization of Western Maryland Rail Road Company, referred to in the foregoing notice. Said Syndicate hereby offers to sell $15,685,400 of the new stock so to be purchased, as, if, when and as received by said Syndicate, to holders of the outstanding $15,685,400 of stock of Western Maryland Rail Road Company, who shall pay for the same by surrender and transfer of their shares of old stock in said Western Maryland Rail Road Company in equal par amounts and payment of $40 per share for the new stock of a par value of $100 per share; such sale and purchase and the surrender and transfer of said old stock to be made in accordance with and subject to all of the terms of a form of agreement providing therefor, to be entered into by stockholders desiring to take advantage of this offer, copies of which agreement are lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Stockholders of Western Maryland Rail Road Company desiring to avail of this offer must deposit the certificates representing their shares, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with the depositary, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before September 1, 1909, accompanied by payment of 25 per cent. of the purchase price of the new stock, namely $10 per share, receiving therefor a transferable deposit receipt which will entitle the registered holder thereof to complete the purchase of said new stock, if, when and as received by the Syndicate, by payment of three further instalments of $10 per share each on or before the first days, respectively, of October, November and December, 1909, or, in the event that the above-mentioned plan should be declared inoperative or abandoned, or the agreement under which such deposit may be made should be terminated as herein provided, to a return of his deposited stock and all instalments of purchase price (without interest) theretofore paid in respect thereof upon surrender of the deposit receipt, duly endorsed.

Copies of said agreement are obtainable at the office of the above-mentioned Trust Company.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York and City Trust Company of Boston for General Lien and Convertible Mortgage Bonds of Western Maryland Rail Road Company:

The Syndicate mentioned in the foregoing offer hereby offers to sell to holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit an amount of the new common stock to be purchased by the Syndicate and mentioned in said offer, if, when and as received by the Syndicate, equivalent at par to 50 per cent. of the par amount of the General Lien and Convertible Mortgage Bonds represented by their several certificates of deposit, at the price of $40 per share (par value $100) for said new common stock.

Holders of said certificates of deposit desiring to avail of this offer must present their certificates at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before September 1, 1909, accompanied by a payment of $10 per share for each share of said new common stock so to be purchased. The certificates of deposit must be stamped to show that the purchase right has been exercised in respect thereof and a transferable purchase warrant issued by the depositary which will certify to the right of the registered holder thereof, upon the terms and conditions therein stated, to complete the purchase of said new common stock, as, if and when received by the Syndicate, by payment of three further instalments of $10 per share each, on or before the first days respectively of October, November and December, 1909, or in the event that the plan of reorganization should be declared inoperative or abandoned, or this offer terminated or withdrawn by the undersigned, to the return, upon surrender of the purchase warrant duly endorsed, of all instalments of purchase price (without interest) theretofore paid in respect thereof.

BLAIR & CO., Syndicate Managers.

New York, July 26, 1909.

THE JOHNSON COMPANY

(OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

The bonds numbered below, secured by the Johnson Company's First Mortgage to the undersigned as Trustee, have been drawn for redemption at 105 and accrued interest on September 1st, 1909, out of the funds to be provided by the Mortgagor for the purpose:

16	439	842	1365
18	447	856	1408
27	455	863	1411
47	484	869	1421
71	486	876	1428
79	497	920	1440
87	556	1028	1462
92	562	1070	1463
93	584	1077	1470
134	637	1082	1487
135	646	1091	1532
145	650	1097	1590
163	663	1107	1682
177	698	1117	1698
249	702	1122	1707
260	714	1133	1763
274	718	1135	1786
292	735	1136	1796
300	762	1163	1813
320	780	1187	1823
331	796	1195	1841
333	797	1214	1858
339	800	1253	1866
365	808	1285	1870
394	823	1300	1874

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee,
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
August 3, 1909.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, Room 219.
New York, August 13th, 1909.

This company's six per cent. bonds secured by mortgage on the property of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, maturing September 1st, 1909, together with the attached coupons then becoming due, will be paid, on and after that date, at this office.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Dated June 1, 1909,

OF THE

Chicago Great Western Railway Company

CALL FOR PAYMENTS BY DEPOSITORS OF PREFERRED B AND COMMON STOCKS.

To the Holders of Debenture Stock, Preferred Stock A, Preferred Stock B, Common Stock, and to the Holders of Outstanding Certificates of Deposit:

More than 97 per cent. of the Debenture Stock and a substantial majority of each of the other classes of stock, making more than 73 per cent. of the entire outstanding stock, having been deposited under the Plan of Reorganization dated June 1, 1909, the Plan has been declared operative and PAYMENTS BY DEPOSITORS OF PREFERRED STOCK B AND OF COMMON STOCK ARE HEREBY CALLED TO BE MADE AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED IN THREE INSTALMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

$5 per share payable on or before August 20, 1909.

$5 per share payable on or before September 20, 1909.

$5 per share payable on or before October 21, 1909.

All payments must be receipted for by the undersigned on the Certificates of Deposit. In case of failure to pay any instalment on or before the date specified, all rights of the depositor in the deposited stock, and in respect of any instalment theretofore paid, ipso facto will pass to and will vest in the Reorganization Managers and in the Syndicate, and any and all rights of the depositor to further participation forthwith will cease and determine.

Pursuant to the decree entered by the United States Court, mentioned in our notice dated July 14, 1909, the Special Master has advertised the property of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for sale, August 21, 1909, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that the time within which the several stocks may be deposited under the Plan is hereby extended and limited to and including AUGUST 20, 1909. AFTER THAT DATE NO STOCK WILL BE RECEIVED, except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned. Participation under the Plan in any respect whatsoever by any holders of any stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company is dependent on the deposit of Certificates for such stock with the undersigned within the period hereby limited therefor and making the payments in respect thereof as above stated.

Debenture Stock and Preferred Stock A are to be received without payment, as stated in the Plan, and, upon completion of the reorganization, will be entitled to receive voting trust certificates in respect of capital stock of the new Company mentioned in the Plan, of the amount and class, respectively, as follows: Debenture Stock, 110 per cent. in new preferred stock voting trust certificates, and Preferred Stock A, 120 per cent. in new common stock voting trust certificates.

Depositors of Preferred Stock B must pay $15 in respect of each share of such Preferred Stock B so deposited, and will be entitled to obtain from the Syndicate mentioned in the Plan Preferred Stock voting trust certificates of the new Company, when issued, equal at par to such payment, and also Common Stock voting trust certificates of the new Company, when issued, to an aggregate amount at par equal to 60 per cent. of the par value of their present Preferred Stock B so deposited.

Depositors of Common Stock must pay $15 in respect of each share of such Common Stock so deposited and will be entitled to obtain from the Syndicate Preferred Stock voting trust certificates of the new Company, when issued, equal at par to such payment, and also Common Stock voting trust certificates of the new Company, when issued, to an aggregate amount at par equal to 40 per cent. of the par value of their present Common Stock so deposited.

On or about August 9, 1909, engraved Certificates of Deposit will be ready, to cover new deposits, and for exchange for outstanding temporary Certificates of Deposit. Application has been granted for the listing of such engraved Certificates on August 10, 1909, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement and further information in connection with the reorganization will be furnished to stockholders on application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street, New York, August 5, 1909.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY REPRESENTING FIVE PER CENT. GOLD NOTES OF THE ABOVE RAILWAY COMPANY MATURING AUGUST 1ST, 1909:

Upon presentation and surrender, duly indorsed in blank, on and after the 4TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1909, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, of the above-described Certificates of Deposit issued under the Noteholders' Protective Agreement, dated the 4th day of February, 1908, holders of Certificates for Registered notes will receive the sum of $5,500.69 for each note represented by such certificates, (being the principal of such note, together with interest thereon for two years and one day at 5% per annum,) and holders of Certificates for Coupon Notes will receive the sum of $5,523.41 for each note represented by such certificates, (being the principal of such note and one day's interest thereon at 6%, together with the amount of the defaulted coupons and interest thereon at 6% to August 2d, 1909,) subject, however, to a deduction of $65.00 on each registered or coupon note of $5,000.00, to meet the expenses and obligations under said Protective Agreement.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1909.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman;
SIDNEY C. BORG,
WINTHROP BURR,
Committee.

LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Counsel.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Secretary,
20 Nassau Street,
New York City.

If you want a used automobile bargain, just examine the Automobile Exchange columns in next Sunday's New York Times. Every conceivable type at all prices will be found there.—Adv.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House for West Thirteenth Street—Upper Lexington Avenue Purchase—$525,000 Loan by Republic of Panama.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Frederic de Peyster Foster, 128 and 130 West Thirteenth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 44 by 100.3. The buyer is a builder, who will erect a seven-story elevator apartment house on the site. The property has been held in the family of the present seller for forty-five years.

Lexington Avenue Dwelling Sold.

John J. Cody has sold for Lewis L. Clarke, trustee of the Phelan estate, 1,265 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street.

Harlem Apartment House Sold.

Louis Ottman has sold the Hancock Court apartment house, a six-story structure at 281 to 287 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of 124th Street. It occupies a plot fronting 100.11 on St. Nicholas Avenue, 62 feet on 124th Street and 63 feet on Hancock Place, with a northerly line measuring 118 feet. The property adjoins the West End Theatre on the east and was acquired by Mr. Ottman in December, 1905, from the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company. Mr. Ottman recently bought the Barnard Court apartment house, at 15 Claremont Avenue, from the Michael E. Paterno Construction Company.

The City Mortgage Company has made a building loan of $70,000 to the John H. Scully Construction Company on the property on the north side of 159th Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Panama Money for Maiden Lane Loan.

Van Wyck Thorne has secured for Joseph Fahys from the Republic of Panama a mortgage for $525,000 on the twelve-story Fahys Building, at 29 and 31 Liberty Street and 52 and 54 Maiden Lane. The loan is for five years at 4½ per cent. interest.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the $300,000 loan on the Schuyler apartment house at 57 to 63 West Forty-fifth Street. The loan is for five years at 4½ per cent.

Eugene Higgins Buys a Lot.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for the Mercantile Trust Company and clients of Grenville B. Winthrop to Eugene Higgins the lot 25.2 by 59.5 and irregular, on the west side of West End Avenue, 25.2 feet north of Ninety-fifth Street.

Henry Witte has sold 306 West 104th Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.11, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Builders Sell House on Heights.

The Egan & Hallecy Construction Company has sold 652 West 170th Street, near Fort Washington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 90. This completes the sale of a row of dwellings recently completed by the sellers.

Trinity's Newest Operation.

The Trinity Corporation filed plans yesterday for another of the new buildings which it is going to erect in the lower west side district. This structure will cover a plot 34.4 by 179.8, at 16 Desbrosses Street and 119 and 121 Watts Street, and will cost $75,000, according to the estimate of Architects Ernest Flagg and A. T. Sutcliffe.

Tenant for Church Street Store.

O'Connor, Lawrence & Ellison have leased the store in the building 3 Church Street for the Onoka Realty Company to Frederick Nelson.

Benjamin R. Lummis has leased for W. G. Walbaum the four-story building 33 West Thirty-third Street for a long term of years to Amron Brothers, proprietors of the Little Waldorf Restaurant now at 42 West Thirty-third Street. The aggregate rental will amount to $300,000. This property has never been rented since it came into the possession of Mr. Walbaum, who spent $100,000 on the interior decorations.

George B. Corsa negotiated the recently reported lease of the Hotel Gallatin at 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street to William H. Grosscup.

McKee, Hayward & Co. have leased for Mrs. S. Sterns to Mrs. H. Leon the three-story dwelling 254 West Eighty-eighth Street for a term of years.

Joseph D. E. Hughes, who has been connected for a number of years with Slawson & Hobbs, will assume the management of Gibbs & Kirby's Washington Heights branch office.

Rent Receivers Appointed.

Theodore K. McCarthy has been appointed by Justice Lehman receiver of the rents of 29 Oak Street and 428 Water Street, pending suits brought by Samuel S. Manheimer against Morris Barron to foreclose mortgages amounting to $3,200.

Justice Lehman has also appointed Samuel Hoffman receiver of the rents of 416 East 123d Street, a four-story tenement, pending a suit brought by J. Van Vechten Olcott and James W. B. Rockwell, trustees, against Morris H. Park and others to foreclose a mortgage of $6,000.

Edward H. Burns has sold his interest in the firm of William C. Flanagan & Co. to Mr. Flanagan, who will continue business under the same firm name.

Flat Sold on Brook Avenue.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold for Thomas Costello 1,511 Brook Avenue, a four-story triple flat, on lot 100 by 89, to Louis Seidman.

Conron Brothers have secured from Jared W. Bell a building loan of $80,000 on their property on the east side of Bergen Avenue, just south of 158th Street.

The Longfellow Realty Company of 141 Broadway has filed plans for a five-story brick tenement to be erected on the north side of Longfellow Street, 90.5 feet south of Freeman Street.

Brooklyn Tenement in New Hands.

The Columbian Board of Brokers has sold for Julia Weiss to the Mosholu Realty Company 18 Moore Street Brooklyn, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Far Rockaway Auction To-day.

The number of all-year residents at Far Rockaway is increasing rapidly, and this afternoon's sale by Joseph P. Day of twenty-five villa plots at Windsor Park, formerly part of the Lord estate, will in all probability result in the early improvement of the greater part of those sites with permanent residences. The property is at Broadway and McNeil Avenue, in the restricted section adjacent to Lawrence. The sale will take place, rain or shine, on the premises at 2 P. M.

No Business in the Salesroom.

There were no offerings at auction scheduled yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Desbrosses St., 16, and 119 and 121 Watts St,

MORTGAGE LOANS.

CASH
in any amount at lowest rates on first or second mortgages for building or permanent loans in Greater New York. Quick action on owner's applications. Brokers protected.
CITY & SHORE REALTY CO.,
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SECOND MORTGAGES IN AMOUNTS RANGING FROM $3,000.00 to $10,000.00.
GROSS & GROSS COMPANY,
5th Avenue and 34th St.

$40,000 for Bronx first mortgages, amounts not over $10,000, 5%; money never called; no mortgage tax; no brokers. Underwriters, 425 5th Av.

Have unlimited amount of money for mortgages; all sections; reasonable charges. Roberts, 500 5th Av., New York. 'Phone Bryant 238

20,000 to loan 1st mtge., Manhattan only; church fund. Box 33, 2,121 3d Av.

Wanted, $18,000 first mortgage 5% new modern apartment house. Savage, 1,872 Lexington Av., N. Y.

Loans made, $2,500-$10,000, Bronx improved 5½, 6%; reasonable charges. Dehrman, 222d St., William sbridge.

Mechanics' Liens.

HOME ST, s s, 100 ft w of Intervale Av, 25x100; James C. Forbes against Halversen-Barmore Construction Co., owner and contractor, $319.

180TH ST, 784 East; Christian Vondran's Sons against Frederick Meyer, Nathaniel Candino, Dennis Carraher, and Salvat L'Asoerches, owners and contractors, $176.

180TH ST, 784 East; Frank Pittinati against Frederick Meyer, Nathaniel Candino, Dennis Carraher, and Salvat L'Asoerches, owners and contractors, $70.

180TH ST, 784 East; Papantonio & Salzano against Frederick Meyer, Nathaniel Candino, Dennis Carraher, and Salvat L'Asoerches, owners and contractors, $700.

180TH ST, 784 East; Raffo Sellite against Frederick Meyer, Nathaniel Candino, Dennis Carraher, and Salvat L'Asoerches, owners and contractors, $970.

7TH ST, 241 East; Ordo & Silk against David Goodman, owner and contractor, $507.

48D ST, 311 to 319 West; Edward Smolka & Co. against Charles and Arthur H. Scribner, owners, renewal, $261.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, w s, 250 ft n of 181st St; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Cerra Realty and Construction Co. and others, April 26, 1909, $1,002.

72D ST, s s, 66.8 ft w of Avenue A; Morris Delitsky against Louise Fink and others, July 6, 1909, $200.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; George H. Mitchell against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $50.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; James McNeal against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $42.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; Michael Ryan against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $54.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; James Grosson against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $21.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; Edward McCue against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $17.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; Daniel Breen against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $11.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfield Av; Patrick Lynch against Emil S. Levi and others, Aug. 4, 1909, $31.

228D ST, n s, 230 ft e of Barnes Av; Michele Attenasio against James Ceburre and others, June 12, 1907, canceled, $39.

Lis Pendens.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s w s, 98 ft s of Heath Av, runs w 68.1 to Heath Av x s w 45.6x e 89.9x n 40 to beginning; Park Mortgage Co. against Bartholomew Donovan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

110TH ST, 10 East; Barbara Schmidt against Knepper Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Hoeninger.

97TH ST, 315 to 325 East; John S. Lyle against Samuel T. Pearson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

179TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x99.10; Randall Salisbury against Louisa Casina and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 270; 11th St, s s 333 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; 117th St, 538 and 540 East; 119th St, s s, 285 ft e of Park Av, 27x100.11; Northern Bank of New York against Albert Reitman and others, (action to set aside transfer, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Hoffman.

EAGLE AV, 688; Park Mortgage Co. against Frank Valenti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

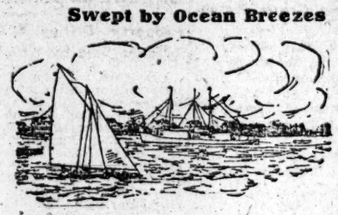
7TH AV, 260; Otto Petersen against Augusta Pollfeme and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. C. Franciscus.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY.

Easy To Reach.

Manhattan Beach Estates

Swept by Ocean Breezes



Prices Very Low — Terms Very Reasonable

Residential and Bungalow Lots

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Sewers, Macadam Streets, Concrete Sidewalks, Curbs, Water and Lighting Mains.

—NO ASSESSMENTS—

Everything ready for you to connect. And only 35 minutes from your business.

Elevated Trains Every 10 Minutes || Trolleys Every 2 Minutes

2½ miles of ocean front and shore boulevard on Sheepshead Bay. Fine Boardwalk.

DON'T WAIT. IF YOU WANT A BUNGALOW PLOT COME DOWN TO-DAY, ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER LEFT.

Offices on property, between the Manhattan Beach Hotel and bathing pavilion, also at Manhattan Beach entrance of Sheepshead Bay Bridge. Also 31 Nassau St., New York.

Joseph P. Day
SalesAgent.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Investors in Guaranteed Mortgages obtain

1. Absolute safety.
2. Interest on due date.
3. Fire insurance maintained.
4. Payment of taxes and assessments attended to.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $6,000,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
184 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Horace S. Ely & Co
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

Geo R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
Head Office: 63 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO
Managers of Estates
Brokers, Appraisers,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

51ST ST., NEAR PARK AVE.
Two 3-story houses, 20.6x100 each; side lights; rent $1,500.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

Nothing is Cleaner and Brighter than WHITEWASHING well done. F. J. FLECK & CO., 407 West 18th St. Tel. 99 Chelsea.

Have for sale or exchange for apartment house private houses, good neighborhood. Wm. Smith, Real Estate, 218 West 64th St.

ROOFS REPAIRED AND PAINTED. American Roofing Co., 79 Malden Lane. Telephone.

West Side.

BARGAIN Private house, suitable for two families, located on 137th St., near 7th Av. Drive, 22 ft. wide; price $12,750. Aldhous & Co., 2,339 7th Av.

BARGAIN 5-story double flat, all improvements. 140th St., near 8th Av.; price $32,500. Aldhous & Co., 2,339 7th Av.

Below 14th St.

Storage warehouse, 19,000 square feet; long term; reasonable rent. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most perfect 2-family houses ever constructed in Flatbush or any other place; houses have 16 large, well-planned rooms, with one large tiled bathroom for each apartment; have parquet floors; steam heat, gas and electric lighting system throughout; have secret vaults built in for safety of jewels and silverware in each apartment, and the woodwork in these houses is as fine as you would find in a private home costing $25,000. Can give you a house with or without a tenant rented at $50 and $55 per floor.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

Another owner, who is tired of waiting for large profit, has authorized us to sell his home regardless of what he expected to get for it. The house is a beauty, with every known improvement; has recently had about $2,500 spent on it, so it is now in perfect condition inside and out. Is located close to Brighton "L" station, and has 50x200 feet of ground with it. This is like one advertised few days ago which we could have sold a dozen times over. There is good and just sense in this owner selling. Price formerly asked, $16,500; price now, $14,300.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

In order to raise money builder has decided to offer any one of his 4 new 9-room houses at $6,900; houses were built to sell at $8,500 each; houses have parquet floors, beamed ceilings, tiled baths, and vestibules, heated by steam, are lighted by gas and electricity, and are within 2 minutes' walk of Brighton "L" station; best thing ever offered anywhere for $8,500; price now until all are sold only $6,900; terms arranged with about $1,500; cash balance easy.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

Will sell lots with builders' loan to responsible builders; choice section in Beneonhurst; four blocks from King's Highway station, Sea Beach Road. William Oppenheim, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTH MIDWOOD
JOHN R. CORBIN CO
HOUSES
East Midwood. Midwood Manor.
Siocum Park.
ONLY TWO OF THIS MODEL.
$7,900 will you be fortunate enough to get one at $7,900
Only a Small Amount of Cash, Balance Same as Rent.
THE BEST HOUSE EVER BUILT FOR THE MONEY IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
Wide Porches, Tiled Baths, Hardwood Trim, Parquet Floors, Steam Heat, Combination Fixtures, Macadamized Streets, Cement Sidewalks, Electric Light and Telephone Conduits, Sewers, and all other City Conveniences.
ON A LARGE PLOT WITH GARAGE PRIVILEGE.
This house, containing 9 rooms and bath, is built of the best materials obtainable by the famous CORBIN STANDARDIZED CONSTRUCTION, which entails a saving of 25% to the purchaser and reduces the cost for repairs in after years to a minimum. The interior trim and finish of these houses receive special attention, giving a cabinet effect practically throughout; while the decorations, though artistic, are always quiet and harmonious, surrounding the place with that homelike atmosphere which most houses lack.
DON'T DELAY—SEE THIS PERFECT MODELED HOME AT ONCE—A HOUSE THAT WILL SELL ON FIRST INSPECTION.
For Further Particulars and Illustrated Booklet Address
J. M. Demarest, Sales Manager,
JOHN R. CORBIN CO.
Foster Av. & Brighton Beach R. R., Newkirk Av. station.

Owner has decided to sell his beautiful home at Bensonhurst, by the sea, and also the one adjoining, on account of changes in business; the one on corner is a very magnificent home of 14 rooms, of exceptional size, and with every known improvement, and has 100x100 feet of ground, with large garage on premises; the price of this is $25,000; the other home, which adjoins the corner, has also 100x98 feet of ground, and a beautiful home, with all improvements; the price of this one is $15,000; both places are free and clear of mortgage, and any reasonable terms will be made to any responsible party; elegant place and a very rare opportunity for two friends, or for man and his son or daughter.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

Bargain in grand home of 12 large rooms, with 3 bathrooms, on most beautiful corner, overlooking Prospect Park; the view from this home cannot be equaled in all Flatbush; house has parquet floors, is heated by hot water heat, has most perfect system of lighting by gas and electricity, and not a room in house which does not get sunlight and air, has 6 rooms on first floor, which all open as one, if wanted; has four beautiful bedchambers on second floor, with two baths; has three bedchambers and bath on third floor, with large storeroom; price only $30,000; ½ can remain on first mortgage at 5%, balance arranged easy for responsible party.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

DONOVAN BROS.' IDEAL ONE-FAMILY HOUSES AT $5,500—LIBERAL TERMS.
These houses are situated on 55th St., adjoining Fort Hamilton Parkway, 7 minutes from the 54th St. Station, Borough Park Line, and 30 minutes from Manhattan. They are built on a full-sized lot, 20'x100'; 7 rooms, bath, and laundry; hardwood trim, parquet flooring, beam ceiling, china closets, plate shelf, and paneled walls in dining room. Donovan Bros., 969 55th St. 'Phone, 1625 Bay Ridge.

Bargain in beautiful bungalow in one of the prettiest spots of Flatbush; house has very large living room, reception room, dining room, and kitchen on first floor, with fine old-fashioned fireplaces in living room and dining room; has 4 bedchambers and large bath on second floor; has 3 rooms on third floor; house is heated by steam, has parquet floors, and is a bargain at $15,000; price to close an estate $13,750.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

Little gem 2-family house of 11 rooms and 2 tiled baths; separate heaters and all improvements separate; beamed ceilings in dining rooms and fully rented; possession can be had of either floor by giving 30 days' notice; price, $6,750; worth $7,500; terms easy to responsible party.
STAR & CRESCENT } 816-820
REALTY COMPANY } Flatbush Av.

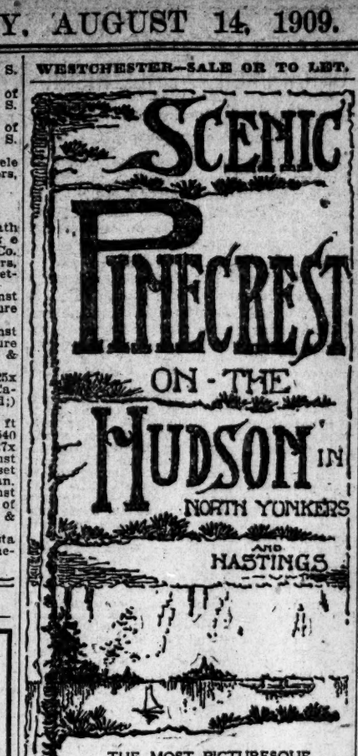
FOR SALE

Seven-Room House in Borough Park, Bklyn.

All improvements; laundry in cellar; very little cash required. D. Hoyt, 60 Liberty St., Room 67.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCENIC PINECREST ON THE HUDSON IN NORTH YONKERS AND HASTINGS



THE MOST PICTURESQUE DEVELOPMENT NEAR NEW YORK. 36 MINUTES OUT ON THE CENTRAL OR 40 MINUTES BY TROLLEY AND 5 CT. FARE FROM END OF SUBWAY AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
SUPERB VIEWS—LOTS OF FRUIT TREES—ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
OUR CARRIAGE, MARKED "PINECREST PROPERTY," MEETS THE 1:19 AND 2:06 TRAINS FROM GRAND CENTRAL AT HASTINGS.
LOTS $500 UP
SEND FOR MAPS, PHOTOS AND TICKETS TO
METROPOLIS EXTENSION CO.
56 LIBERTY ST.
TELEPHONE 4705 CORT.

42 FROM 42
(42 Minutes from 42d Street.)
Colonial Ridge
In the best part of Port Chester, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, is worth your investigating; prices lower than similar properties and much lower than they will ever be again.
Send for Booklet and Price List.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
537 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

RESTRICTED LOTS
ON CHESTER HILL
AT AUCTION
On Labor Day
George W. Bard, Auctioneer.
Office and salesrooms, 11 Depot Place, City Hall Bldg., Mt. Vernon. Telephone 249.
Send for diagrams and full particulars.

White Plains.—In best country section, gentleman's place, three acres; Sound view, high elevation, fine trees, orchard, garden; substantial and attractive fourteen-room house, all country improvements; stable; convenient to station. Price $25,000. Terms reasonable. P., 162 Times, 80 Broadway.

Scarsdale, near station; 12-room house; modern improvements. E. 96 Times, Times Square.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, "CITY OF HOMES."
A ride of less than half an hour by electric trains. Choice of two railroads, with a third now building. Within two years Mt. Vernon will have eight railroad stations.
SECURE YOUR HOME.
8-room house, restricted section..$7,500
9-room house on Chester Hill.....$9,000
10-room house, Chester Hill.....$10,500
Many new and honestly built houses for sale. See them in course of construction.
TERMS EASY.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
22 E. First St., MOUNT VERNON.

"Truly Colonial" Absolutely new house, finished in wide clapboards, quaint architecture. GRAND LOCATION IN BRONXVILLE. Plot 100x154; near trolley; 15 minutes' walk from station. House has 3 bathrooms, 4 toilets, 12 rooms; parquet floors, hardwood trim; steam heat, electric lights. Owner pressed for cash, will sacrifice. Mortgage $8,500.
Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TO-MORROW, AUG. 14, 1909,
"IS THE DAY"
of the important auction sales
by GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer,
Improved and unimproved property,
in the City of Mt. Vernon,
BEGINNING AT 2 P. M.

At Mt. Vernon: Special offer for few days: Chester Hill residence, containing 9 rooms, bath; furnace heat; natural wood trim; large veranda; lot 40x100; only $6,000; $1,000 cash.
Neason Jones, Argus Building, Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.—New house, good location, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, billiard room, electricity, hot water heat; terms reasonable; $12,500. Half stucco house completed Sept. 15, fine elevtaion, 11 rooms, 2 tiled baths, electricity, hot water heat, $14,000. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,500 cash equity above first mortgage, $18,000, 3d Av. triple flat, with stores, 27x125, ½ block from "L" station. Owner will consider one or two family house, little cash. Ernst-Cahn, 406 East 149th St.

ONE FAMILY BRICK HOUSES.
All latest improvements; open for inspection daily. Briggs Avenue, North of 194th St., Fordham. Wm. H. Wright & Son, Owners.

REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSTON & HENDERSON,
Timber and Agricultural Lands,
Room 605. 115 Broadway.
130,000 acres, timbered, well-watered tract, at a price that will show very large returns to investors, both in timber and land. The fullest investigation desired.

I HAVE WHAT YOU WANT.
FARMS I. J. AUERBACH HOMES
14 E. 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.
BUYERS FOR WHAT YOU DON'T WANT.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Up Among Cool Mts. Overlooking Blue Watered Lakes
High elevation, dry, bracing air, crystal pure cold water; 30 acres; just right for poultry and fruit, 175 Baldwin apple trees; house 5 rooms, good large barn, pleasant neighbors; owner's other business forces immediate sale; it is yours for $900. For traveling instructions to go and see it, see page 135 "Strout's Farm Buyers' Guide No. 27," just out; copy free. E. A. Strout, Dept. 1,093, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Country estate of several acres for gentleman; modern house, exceptionally located; right on seashore; bargain price; must sell immediately. P. O. Box 338, New York City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nothing Like It in the U. S.
A chance to make a barrel of Money, and your Uncle Sam will help you.
SPRINGFIELD, L. I., N. Y. City. LOTS $375 TERMS EASY.
These lots are 34 minutes from Wall St.; will be 25 minutes by Christmas. Have cement sidewalks, graded streets, and are only 1,500 feet from electric station. POSITIVELY HIGH, DRY AND LEVEL.
THE JAMAICA BAY IMPROVEMENT BILL
is sure to be passed by Congress next fall. It means a wonderful jump in values at SPRINGFIELD. Pennsylvania tunnel opens by Christmas. This will help values, too. Think of It! Only a few short months and $375 lots will be $1,000. You can't lose if you buy here. Only 26 lots left.
HOUSES LOOK! SIX ROOMS AND BATH, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. LARGE PLOT OF GROUND. $4,000 FULL PRICE; $30 DOWN; THEN $50 MONTHLY PAYS ALL EXPENSES. HOUSES LISTEN!
You auto auto with us to-morrow and see this proposition yourself. We will give you a ride through the Borough of Queens, too.
Free Automobile leaves L. I. City Depot 1:50 P. M. sharp
Excursion by train from L. I. City L. I. R. R. Depot and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, L. I. R. R. Depot, 2:40 P. M. FREE TICKETS from men wearing white badges of
W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 E. 23d ST., N. Y. CITY.
If you can't come write, 'phone or call for maps and full particulars.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOTS $400 AND UP
PORT WASHINGTON PARK
A BUILT-UP RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY
of beautiful homes and magnificent drives. Between Manhasset Bay and Hempstead Harbor. NO OTHER SUBURB equidistant from New York affords so many attractive features for home buyers or investment seekers. Carried on without gusto or bluff, this delightful suburb is rapidly becoming the Tuxedo of Long Island.
HOUSES BUILT ACCORDING TO YOUR OWN PLANS. WHAT YOU NOW PAY FOR RENT WILL BUY A HOME FOR YOU.
Every Improvement
175 Feet Above Sea Level
3 Blocks from Station
STOCKWELL PURSER REALTY CO., Inc., 1358 Broadway
PHONE 525—38TH ST. NEW YORK
Representatives will be at Long Island City depot from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Sundays. They will furnish you with free transportation to visit property.

Semi-Bungalow for Sale—7 rooms and bath; easy payments, all improvements; close to water; gas, electric light, water; 5 minutes to R. R. station. Problem Solved. Box 160 Times, Times Square.

SEA GATE.
CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.
EASY TERMS. F. J. PEACOCKE,
503 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

For Sale—Two lots at East Rockaway; very desirable; close to R. R. station; gas, electric light, water; boating, bathing, and fishing; easy payments. Profit Sharer, Box 225 Times, Times Square.

AMONG THE PINES
I have a beautiful location on Long Island for a Bungalow or health resort; surrounded by Pines. Don't you want to look at it?
SPECIAL MANAGER.
60 Liberty St., Room 67.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOTS ON LITTLE NECK BAY,
Heart of Bayside; highest class improved lots on North Shore; on easy terms; bathing and boating facilities; 5 minutes from station; 20 minutes Manhattan. Courtenay, 47 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
48 to 52 West 35th St.
6th and 7th Floors for rent
dimensions 48 x 60 x 200
light on four sides—
excellent elevator accommodations.
Most desirable lofts in the city.
Apply to above or your own broker.

Entire Second Floor
in
The Times Building
Is For Rent.
Rental Agent, Room 406.

Offices, front of building, 36 East 23d St.; modern in all respects. Apply premises. Goodale & Son, 12 West 27th.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET

Lots, $175; improvements; overlooking ocean; $10 cash, $5 monthly; restrictions. Refined, 161 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MURRAY HILL, N. J.,
55 min. out on D., L. & W., all express trains. Below are a few of the bargains we have:
9-room house, all improvements.....$4,400
7-rooms, barn, chicken house.....$3,000
50 acres, with house and barn.....$3,500
½-acre restricted plots.....$90
A. POTTER, Murray Hill, N. J.

Finest six lots on Palisades; choice corners, streets on three sides; surrounded by fine restricted dwellings in the Palisades section; right at top of Palisades and near trolley line to 130th St. ferry; only 10 minutes from Harlem; price $7,500; might entertain exchange. Address B. W. HITCHCOCK, 49 8th Av., New York.

$10 CASH buys plot 50x100 in South Plainfield; near station, stores, and schools; direct Hudson River tunnel connection now; balance easy terms; total price $125; liberal discount for cash. Owner, 163 Westfield Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Bargain.—Must sell house, 9 rooms; bath, barn; chicken house; one acre; convenient school and station; abundant fruit and shade, macadam road, sidewalks; moderate price. Quackenbush, Ridgewood.

Farms, every description, everywhere; Matawan, 5 acres, 6 rooms, $2,000; 10 acres, 8 rooms, $2,000; catalogue mailed. Lebknecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Modern house, ten rooms, bath, 3 acres lawn, shade, fruit; steam heat; ten minutes station; cheap. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—New houses; all improvements; rent, $25 month up, or sell on terms same as rent. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood.

Large, cool room; excellent table; attractive situation; terms moderate. 631 Valley Road. Upper Montclair.

Investment properties in Hudson County. Theo. Mendles, 121 Summit Av., West Hoboken.

Farms, bungalow locations, suburban residences; extraordinary bargains; catalogue. Apply Kennedy, 108 Fulton St., Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Flats, tenements, old buildings leased, guaranteeing your income; cash security. Bache, 230 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear lots in Paterson, N. J., for income property in New York. Will add cash if necessary. William Oppenheim, 170 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—Fourteen room brick dwelling, all improvements; just renovated top to bottom; four stall brick stable on premises; fine Hudson River view; price one-half of value; city water, police, and fire protection; location best in city. Address Chas. T. Goodrich & Son, Newburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Cottage for rent by the week; completely furnished, including bed and table linen, dishes, &c.; near-by resort, combining charming country and seaside; exceptional opportunity for right people. Address Seaside, E 103 Times, Times Square.

WORTH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
FOUR LOFTS, 50x100 EACH.
Completely renovated; new maple floors, electric light, steam heat, large freight elevator and new electric passenger elevator; automatic sprinklers; long lease to desirable tenant; immediate possession; commission to brokers.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

ST. PAUL BUILDING
Cor. Broadway and Ann St.
A FEW OFFICES FOR RENT
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent
on premises, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

FOR RENT FOR BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE.
49TH ST. NEAR MADISON AVE.
4-story brownstone house, 3 bathrooms; Rent $3,600.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

THIRD AVENUE STORE,
with floor above; attractive store; good business location, No. 827 3d Av., near 50th St. Store and basement $65; second floor, six rooms, $25.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway and 71st St.

MADISON AVENUE CORNER, NEAR NEW RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL.
Two 4-story houses to lease for business, 44.9x100; long lease.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent.
532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St., & 9 Pine St.

Skylight Studios and Offices.
Mullanphy Building, northeast corner 67th St. and Columbus Av.; all modern conveniences. Rents, $20 upward.
JAMES W. KELLY,
673 Ninth Av.

Desk room in handsome offices, Flatiron Building. United Holding Co.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

PARK AVENUE, SOUTH OF 39TH St.
5-story modern American-basement house, 25x100
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent.
9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

55TH ST., NEAR PARK AVE.
4-story brownstone, 19x100; butler's pantry extension; five baths; perfect order.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St., & Pine St.

Woodlawn Heights.—For rent, 11-room house, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat; 25 East 238th St., beautiful location, two blocks east of Jerome Av.; rent $40.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

You must live somewhere, why not at
HOTEL FREDERICK?
WEST 56TH ST.,
Between Seventh Av. and Broadway, finest location in the city, only 3 blocks from Central Park. Rooms and private bath, $1.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath for one or two persons, $2.00 per day. Greatest value in New York for the money. Elevator service day and night. Telephone in every room. Rooms are large, with extra large closets. Fire proof. C. E. Ellis, Propr.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Upright pianos, $60, $75, $115, $125, $135, $150. New pianos, $175; $5 per month. Wissner, 96 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

New York make piano this week only $60. Lifetime bargain. Wissner, 96 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

Steinway upright and baby grand piano for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A SILK UNDERWEAR CONCERN desires a young lady for trimming and creating new styles; only those need apply who have had experience. I 165 Times Downtown.

CLOAK MODELS.—MUST BE 36 BUST, 43 SKIRT; STYLISH WOMAN WITHOUT EXPERIENCE WILL ANSWER. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO., 7 EAST 17TH ST.

COMPANION-SECRETARY. — Refined, highly educated lady seeks position of trust in wealthy family as companion-secretary; would conduct household; visiting or resident; New York City or vicinity; references. E 105 Times, Times Square.

MODEL.—STYLISH YOUNG LADY TO TRY ON DRESSES IN SHOW ROOM; BUST 36, SKIRT 42; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION IF SATISFACTORY. WILSON O'CONNELL, 29 WEST 17TH ST.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent woman as nurse for baby 18 months old. Call Friday, from 10 to 11 A. M., 56 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; $8 per week to commence; state experience and references. P. M., Box E 91 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Positions for competent female stenographers at good salaries. Apply at once to the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway. No charge for the service.

TWO YOUNG LADIES to learn to operate multigraph. Write for information. Rous Co., 437 5th Av., Brooklyn, largest typewriting office; perfect fac simile business letters, 100-10,000 copies.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, fond of children; business woman. 2,772 Bainbridge Av. Call evenings.

WANTED—Young lady as stenographer and Smith-Premier operator, willing to assist other work; steady position; state age and salary expected. I 162 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Girls for addressing (Underwood typewriter;) salary, $5 per week. Address Typewriter, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, stylish appearance, 36 bust, 43 skirt, for cloak model; experience not necessary; good salary to right party. Call at Al Hirsch Co., 6 and 8 West 22d St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A BRIGHT, energetic man, over 25, for our outside retail trade, sell and collect; steady employment and advancement. Manager, 822 Westchester Av., near Prospect Av. Subway Station, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good references; no objection to a German-American. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable man wanted by Donaldson, Hillside Av., Richmond Hill.

COLLECTOR, &c.—A man experienced in the collection of rents and management of property, to take charge of collection department in a large real estate office; references required. Answer, stating salary, experience, and qualifications, Box F 11 Times, Times Square.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.
Thoroughly competent, up-to-date furniture salesman, accustomed to installment trade. Apply Crown Co., 74 and 76 Market St., Newark.

JANITOR.—Man and wife, without children; west side uptown flat. I 148 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—A conservative financial corporation about to establish agencies in Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Yonkers, and Rondout requires the services of a manager in each city. The essential requirements are honesty—the dyed-in-the-wool kind of honesty—and a following in his home town. Any man with insurance, brokerage, or selling experience, or a retired man on the lookout for a clean, dignified, and highly remunerative work, providing he can furnish the highest credentials, should fill the bill. As the work is on a purely co-opoerative basis an answer to this presupposes a sufficient amount of working capital to cover the preliminary work. Address Credentials, Box P 160 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for large financial institution; must have ability to control operations of large forces of men and show a record for having DONE BIG THINGS. Suitable guarantee required as an evidence of good faith. Address Heavyweight, Box P 159 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.

A few live, energetic and reliable men to sell on a commission basis seashore property in Greater New York, 30 minutes from City Hall, New York. This property is selling rapidly, and is the best real estate proposition for any salesmen to-day. The goods are right, the prices are cheap, the terms reasonable. If you are not a hustler and have not good references you need not apply. R. E., P. O. Box 822.

SALESMAN.—To one having experience in selling grocers, confectioners, &c., out of town, good and permanent position is now open. I 124 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a strong line of cloaks, suits, and capes; good inducement to right man; only one with good established trade should answer by letter, giving full particulars. E 172 Times, Times Sq.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced salesmen for kimonos; commission basis; good references or bond required. Kassab & Co., 81 to 85 Washington St., city.

SALESMAN—To sell line fancy dress goods as side line to out-of-town retailers. Address E 170 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN—To sell rubber packings and engineers' supplies; must have city engineering acquaintance; state qualifications. Box P 138 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Electric manufacturing company wants high-class salesman acquainted with central stations and large manufacturing interests; state experience, reference, &c. Electrarc, F 7 Times, Times Square.

WHITE METAL MAN.—Foreman for department making solder and babbitt; must have good knowledge of white metals; steady job for right man. Apply Michigan Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., 835 Superior St., Detroit Mich.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; elderly man preferred; double entry; state salary. Address Dillman, 14 Cherry St., Brooklyn Hills, N. Y.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BUTLER AND VALET.—As first-class butler and valet; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class city references, including present employer, who is going abroad for Summer. L. O., 50 Leroy St.

A SALES MANAGER.
I am a young man, thoroughly experienced and capable in sales, mail order and branch office, acquainted with business conditions and traveling expenses in every State; broad experience and superior ability in organizing and directing sales and mail order departments; I can qualify for any position requiring salesmanship, executive ability, initiative and originality; experienced in all branches of advertising and "follow-up"; a systematic and enthusiastic worker who understands systematic co-operation between salesmen and the man inside; strong personality and address; highest credentials; will locate anywhere; salary secondary consideration where opportunity is attractive. Box E 81 Times, Times Square.

CONSULTING ENGINEER, having extensive experience on report, preliminary, and construction work, desires position with banking or brokerage concern interested in electric properties. A. B., Box 500 Times, 80 Broadway.

DETECTIVE seeks confidential work; shadowing, investigating; charges moderate. A. R. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

EDITOR, twenty years' experience in newspaper and trade paper fields, wishes to join editorial staff of live trade journal; able executive and producer of results; thoroughly trained in make-up and typographical arrangement. Address M. C., Box 784 Times, Times Square.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.—Young man wishes position at anything, as surface elevator runner. Care Devine, 1,141 3d Av.

I HAVE BRAINS, honor, faithfulness, education, West Point; athlete; age 23; will make good; best references. Address W. S. J., 3,136 Broadway.

The Better Sort of Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

THE BEST IN NEW YORK.
NOT TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Single rooms, double rooms, suites of from four to seven rooms each. Furnishings new and luxurious.
Meals optional in high-class dining room at very moderate rates.
Also furnished housekeeping apartments of four and five rooms.
CLEVELAND, 3,577 Broadway.
'Phone, Audubon 2953.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; home comforts; dining room opens Sept. 1.

22D ST., 473 WEST.—Large front room on bath floor, $3.50, two $5; worth $10.

33D ST., 28 WEST.—Waldorf location; bath; exclusive; bachelor or married. 'Phone 2840 Murrhill. Henderson.

33D ST., 307 EAST.—Nice size front hall room; clean; reasonable; gentleman.

34TH ST., 167 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, running water, electricity; large parlor, suitable light business.

34TH ST., 107 WEST.—Nicely furnished front bedroom; convenient; private family; lady or gentlemen. Bateman.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Near Hotel Astor; house newly furnished; cool room; private bath.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small rooms; private baths; available for Winter season; in unusually quiet house; gentlemen preferred; telephone.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; furnished parlor floor, suitable physician.

1.—Elegantly kept parlor, bedroom, bath; table d'hote meals; $30-$60 monthly. 23 West 60th St.

61ST ST., 35 WEST.—American family, 2 adults, have light apartment; will let front or side rooms; modern conveniences; $3 up. Purdy.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; daintily furnished; electric lights, telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent service; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway, "L"; Summer prices.

1.—68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Elegant suite, single rooms; private baths; bachelor apartment.

69TH ST., 107 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations; unusually refined surroundings; magnificent suite; private bath; homelike.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; large single room; hot, cold water; references.

70TH ST., 320 WEST.—Large rooms; will comfortably accommodate two; small, private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished rooms; refined house and neighborhood; Summer prices; telephone.

76TH ST., 103 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; lavatory; also reception room; suitable for doctor or studio.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, all conveniences; gentlemen; reasonable.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Rooms, single and en suite; private bath; parlor for physician; new management.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

81ST ST., 141 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished; park, "L," Subway; splendid location; reference.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near Park, elevated station, telephone; references.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; running water; first-class house; breakfast if desired.

83D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, private house; south, cool, large, small; abundant hot water; telephone.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; also back parlor, suitable physician; lavatory; conveniences.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone; breakfast; references.

90TH ST., 122 EAST, Corner Lexington Av.—Front outside room. Gay.

90TH ST., 138 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; desirable location; Subway, elevated express; breakfast optional. Scott.

106TH ST., 61 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, light and airy; single or double; couple; light housekeeping; telephone and elevator all night. Mrs. R. White.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Outside rooms, single, en suite; block from Subway, Riverside. Telephone 6740—Morningside. Montgomery.

Large, light rooms and suites; bath, telephone, elevator, and restaurant; $4 to $6. Invermere Apartment Hotel, 415 West 118th St.

A.—A.—A.—Handsome rooms; clean; baths; telephone; gentlemen exclusively; breakfast. 168 West 123d St.

151ST ST., 446 WEST.—Desirable, quiet, cool room; homelike; reasonable; lady or gentlemen; reference. Byrnes.

AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
Opposite Washington Square; large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; superior house; gentlemen; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (79th St. Subway.)—Large and small rooms; excellent view of Hudson; very reasonable; tenants will have privilege of renting windows during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. R. Rouis.

HAVING elegant furnished apartment, would like to have refined party; references. B 220 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, "5th Avenue."—Desirable rooms, $3 up, connecting; transients taken; restaurant accommodation.

58TH ST., 34-36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; studio; doctor's office.

60TH ST., 144 EAST.—Large room, with alcove; light housekeeping; hall room; telephone; private family.

69TH ST., 218 EAST.—Front or back parlor for doctor or dentist; all conveniences; private house.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (Nicholas Fish Mansion.)—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man, 32, capable and ambitious, now occupying responsible position as cashier and head bookkeeper in large concern, desires to make change for similar position or for office manager. Have been with present house seven years, and can furnish best of references. Salary secondary to position with opportunity. Ambitious, Box F 75 Times, Times Square.

PRINTER—First-class, all-around printer, absolutely reliable; can take charge; best of references furnished. Gold, 109 Union Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, METROPOLITAN TERRITORY.
Gentleman, wide experience, high order selling ability, desires agency for special line which appeals to large constituency; strong personal solicitor; has handled agents. Cooper, E 99 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 26, with experience as confidential man and traveling salesman, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, capable of dealing with a high-class clientele, seeks position with mercantile or financial house. Box F 78 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, technical college graduate, with good references, wishes position. E. R., 3 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN 25, desires position; 5 years' office experience. T. A. D., 202 East 112th.

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Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

STENOGRAPHER, limited experience, wants good position, reliable firm, with advancement. Frances, 127 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Superior education; thoroughly accurate; can be depended upon; $15. Earnestness, 139 Times Downtown.

YOUNG educated girl wants position to help invalid or traveling companion. E 162 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

A.—STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

A.—SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS. — Jupp's Bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712—Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

Domestic Help.

MRS. RICE KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—Thoroughly competent domestic help; investigated references. Tel. Riverside 9348.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Young lady desires furnished room; bath privilege; with family having apartment; $7 a month; 24th St. to 8th St., 6th Av. to Broadway; references. C. B., F 13 Times, Times Square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

89TH ST., 74 WEST.—Seven rooms, newly decorated; improvements; conveniences; moderate rent.

36th St., 40 West.—Elegant suite; studio or bachelors; conveniences; private house; $1,200 yearly.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; homelike. Telephone 34—Bryant.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; board; suitable terms; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Two high-class houses, with board; private bath; newly furnished.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; private baths; electric lights; Southerners accommodated; table guests.

76TH ST., 174 West.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; reference.

78TH ST., 137 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, suitable for two adults; first-class Vienna cooking; elegant neighborhood, near L, Subway.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent service; table guests; Subway, "L"; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or suite; parlor dining room; home cooking.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well-kept house; table board; parlor dining; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Desirable, airy room for gentlemen; strictly high-class board; references required.

91ST ST., 48 WEST, (Central Park.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; baths, convenience; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, board if desired, in private family.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; parlor dining room; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Two front rooms, bath, second floor; smaller room; home table.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; also doctors' or dentists' offices; references.

102D ST., 243 WEST, Near West End Av.—Large front room; also suite; private bath.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies, private baths; refined, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; references.

117TH ST., 112-115 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board: suites with private baths.

124TH ST. WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished, baths, shower, laundry; excellent, liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single, $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

129TH, 204 WEST.—Rooms and board; Jewish family; Summer rates; table accommodations; telephone; conveniences.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with lavatory; also single rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; steam heat; telephone; Subway; table guests.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located, coolest, most beautiful and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon, first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations A1; large porch and garden; reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates, $8-12 one, $14-18 two.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Finest location New York; block from Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; telephone; superior table.

East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

83D ST., 55 EAST.—Newly furnished, large closets running water; best neighborhood; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; references required.

MADISON AV., (61st Corner,) 673, 694-696, One Block Park.—Large and single rooms; private baths; excellent board optional; Summer rates.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Brooklyn.

JEFFERSON AV., 49, Near Franklin.—Private house; desirable alcove; also square room; excellent table.

HENRY ST., 116, (Brooklyn.)—Room with board; table board.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking Wall St.; Subway; three minutes Broadway; accessible seashore; house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets; Summer rates.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARD WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED—Large, light room and board for gentleman, musician, not further than 93d St.; private house preferred; best reference. M. D., 95 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.

New York.

BROOKSIDE FARM.—Plenty milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables, mountain air. R. Schaffer, Oxford Depot, N. Y.

MAPLE FARM.—Large bedrooms; very quiet; ideal place for rest. Mrs. E. R. Collins, R. F. D. 4, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Home surroundings; modern improvements; also, eight-room furnished cottage, with board.

ELLISWOOD HIGHLAND.—Good board on fruit farm; $6. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St.

Long Island.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—1,902-1,908 Voorhees Av., large, cool room; running water; electric lights; best table; refined. Hurlbut. Telephone 1510 Coney.

New England.

Wanted—Invalids to care for in private home; best of care; fresh eggs, milk, and cream; accommodations for those wishing cold air rooms for the Winter. Apply Mrs. Aurelia Purd, West Brattleboro, Vt.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST.—A bunch of keys, Friday evening, containing one large and a number of small ones, possibly lost in vicinity of Broadway and Prince St., Manhattan; finder will be repaid for trouble. Address F 74 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "M. H. W.," either on Croton local due Grand Central 8:23 A. M., Lexington Av. car, 43d St. to 33d St., or on 33d St. between Lexington and 3d Avs.; reward. Miss M. H. Wilson, 75 Franklin St., city.

LOST—Gentleman's watch, monogram "C. W. D." on back, fob black silk, with American silver half dollar with woman's head in relief; reward. C. W. Doty, Packard Motor Car Co.

LOST.—Diamond earring, on way from Sharon Springs to New York; finder will be suitably rewarded. J. Spivack, 326 East 79th St., New York City.

LOST—Between Jericho and Oyster Bay, one dress suit case and one traveling bag, about noontime Aug. 13. Reward given. Dr. Barry, 137 East 49th St.

LOST—In vicinity of 23d St. and 6th Av., Waterman fountain pen, gold mounted. Finder please communicate G. L. T., 31 West 23d St., New York City.

LOST—In the "ladies" washroom on steamer Hendrick Hudson, two diamond rings. Reward. Communicate with agent of the line at New York City.

LOST—Cuff link, diamond in each side, Thursday night, Aug. 12, probably American Roof Garden; liberal reward if returned to E. B. Rice, Manhattan Hotel, New York.

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST—Saturday, an amethyst pin, between 167 West 81st St. and New Brighton Theatre; reward. McKee.

LOST—A sum of money, at Grand Central Subway station, by working girl; reward. Kelly, 106 West 96th St.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 12,484, Yorkville Bank, special deposit department. Peter Fassig. Payment stopped.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 219,698, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Gold snake necklace; heirloom; reward. Paige, 236 West 55th, Gosford Apartment.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST.—French bull, female, gray brindle, on 85th St.; reward. Baumann, 313 East 85th.

LOST—Yorkshire terrier, Aug. 7, 53d St., near 8th Av.; liberal reward. 308 West 53d St.

LOST.—Female bull terrier, 9 weeks old, between 78th, 79th, Broadway; reward. 2,208 Broadway.

LOST—Neighborhood 143d St. and 7th Av., large Angora cat marked gray and white; reward. Wilkins, 2,452 7th Av.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

FOUND—Bill folder, last Saturday. Address W. W., 263 West 125th St., advertising office.

FOUND, Aug. 13, 1909.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Record Room,) 300 Mulberry St.:
Bale new rubber marked "9 C V, 3 stars, N. Y."
3 brown dress suit cases containing 20 books, black cotton, &c.
Red cow, no horns.
10-foot skiff, white inside, green outside.
Grober's wagon.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Package, cap.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Case, newspaper clippings, book, package containing spoons, letter, jewelry, handbag, lady's coat, telescope, belt, cask-coat, straw hat, package containing shirt, pocketbook, package collars, package clothing, umbrella, roll of newspapers.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—D. L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: 3 packages, 3 umbrellas, camera, pair gloves, wallet, silver purse.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City: Bag, tobacco pipe, hat, comb and brush, ring, 2 night shirts, ring, brush, cup, package, hand grip, portfolio, 3 books.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: 4 packages, 2 pair eyeglasses, umbrella, coat, 2 books, parasol, pair gloves, pocketbook, ring.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: ON 23D ST. STATION—Package. ON TRAINS—Pair gloves, bundle, lady's jacket, parasol. ON LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Package papers. ON PIER 10—Parasol, handbag. ON SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Pair glasses, cap, box and lawn tennis ball.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A SOUND 8% INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY YIELDING 8% PER ANNUM MAY BE SECURED BY INVESTORS WHO HAVE LARGE OR SMALL CAPITAL AT THEIR COMMAND. INTEREST PAYABLE MONTHLY AND PRINCIPAL REPAYABLE ON DEMAND. CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. INTERSTATE LAND AND BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 261 BROADWAY.
'PHONES, BARCLAY 5620 TO 5623.

Partner Wanted.—An intelligent man having a fine business proposition but moderate means wishes a silent or active partner to participate in American-German Import Co. for the Southern United States, (Galveston;) immense profits; not less than $10,000. Answer, German or English, to E. J. Arfken, 13th and Harvard Sts., Houston, Texas.

Waite & Bartlett's static machine, 8 plates, 6 stationary; Fluoroscope, high-frequency apparatus, &c.; hot-air apparatus, Globe nebuliser, 2 surgical bags, (valise shaped;) Leitz microscope, imported, never used; Trieder's field binocle, excellent condition; offers wanted. Physician, E 142 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENT HOTEL
for lease. High-class two and three room and bath apartment hotel, overlooking Central Park, for a term of 21 years or less; excellent opportunity for the right party. For further particulars inquire real estate office, 71-73 West 109th St.

WANTED.—Bids from Express, Transportation and Trucking Companies to handle out put of newspaper seven days per week; state price per horse and wagon for day of four or five hours. Address Tranportation, Box 714 Times, Times Square.

$3,000 buys an old-established, profitable, easily managed business in one of the most beautiful, prosperous and healthful large villages in the State. Write to-day for particulars, J. R. Stannard, Boonville, N. Y.

A Chance Seldom Offered—Partner. German-speaking, wanted with $10,000 cash for a reliable big German factory to have branch here. Koerber's office, 211 East 5th St.

Attorney desires suitable position commercial house; moderate salary. Attorney, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Drug store, with fixtures; cheap rent. Inquire S. Klotz, 44th St. Station, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Cigar Store for sale; low rent; no agent. 175 E. 120th St., near 3d Ave.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS F. BELL, Complainant, against NEW YORK SAFETY STEAM POWER COMPANY, Respondent.
To all creditors of the New York Safety Steam Power Company, a New York corporation.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the bill filed in this cause, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for the above-named company by an order entered in the above-named cause on July 17th, 1909; that the undersigned has duly qualified as such and has entered into and taken possession of the property, assets and accounts, books and papers of the said company located within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.
By the said order the undersigned as receiver is directed to require all creditors of the said company to file their respective claims against said company with the receiver on or before the first day of December, 1909, or they may be excluded from the benefit of these proceedings.
By said order all persons whatsoever are enjoined "from taking or removing from the jurisdiction of this court any of the moneys, properties or choses in action of said company; and the institution of any separate suits within the jurisdiction of this court by any of the creditors of respondent corporation is hereby enjoined."
Notice is therefore hereby given to all creditors of said company of the facts and proceedings aforesaid that they may govern themselves accordingly and file their claims with the undersigned as receiver on or before the first day of December, 1909, or they may be excluded from the benefit of the proceedings in which the undersigned was appointed.
Dated, July 22, 1909.
CHARLES P. HOWLAND,
35 Wall Street, New York City,
Receiver New York Safety Steam Power Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock P. M. on
MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1909.
No. 1. For regulating and repaving with wood block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Church Street, from the south side of Liberty Street to the south side of Vesey Street, except where now paved with wood block.
No. 2. For regulating and repaving with wood block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Houston Street, from the west side of MacDougal Street to Bedford Street.
No. 3. For regulating and repaving with wood block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Avenue A, from the north side of Houston Street to the south side of Twenty-fourth Street.
No. 4. For regulating and repaving with sheet asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Leroy Street, from the south side of Bleecker Street to the east side of Hudson Street.
No. 5. For regulating and repaving with sheet asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of John Street, from the east side of Nassau Street to William Street, and William Street, from the south side of John Street to the south side of Fulton Street.
No. 6. For regulating and repaving with sheet asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Cornelia Street, from the north side of Bleecker Street to the south side of West Fourth Street.
No. 7. For regulating and repaving with sheet asphalt pavement the roadway of Central Park West, from Grand Circle to 110 feet north of the north curb line of One Hundred and Ninth Street.
No. 8. For regulating and repaving with sheet asphalt pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Forty-third Street, from the west side of Eleventh Avenue to the east side of Twelfth Avenue.
No. 9. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of First Avenue, from the south side of Twentieth Street to the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, except from the south side of Twenty-sixth Street to the north side of Twenty-eighth Street, and west side, from 124 feet north of the north curb line of Thirty-second Street to 70 feet south of the south curb line of Thirty-fifth Street, and east side, from 37 feet north of the north curb line of Thirty-second Street to south curb line of Thirty-fifth Street.
No. 10. For regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Laight Street, from the west side of Washington Street to the east side of West Street.
No. 11. For repairing sidewalk on the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.
No. 12. For repairing washout on Northern Avenue, near its junction with Fort Washington Avenue.
No. 13. For maintaining the asphalt pavement on the streets where the original contracts have been abandoned, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
For full particulars see City Record.
JOHN F. AHEARN, President.
The City of New York, August 11, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Borough of Brooklyn.
List 657, No. 1. Receiving basins at northeast and southeast corners of Hinsdale Street and Blake Avenue; at northwest corner of Hinsdale Street and Dumont Avenue; at northeast and northwest corners of Hinsdale Street and Livonia Avenue; at northeast and northwest corners of Hinsdale Street and Riverdale Avenue.
List 658, No. 2. Outlet sewer in Hausman Street, between Norman Avenue and Nassau Avenue.
List 659, No. 3. Constructing sewer in Imlay Street, from summit south of Commerce Street to Commerce Street.
List 660, No. 4. Constructing sewer in Lincoln Avenue, between Atlantic and Ridgewood Avenues.
List 661, No. 5. Constructing sewer basin at the southwest corner of Madison Street and Stuyvesant Avenue.
Borough of Queens.
List 119, No. 6. Constructing sewer and appurtenances in the Boulevard, from Webster Avenue to Broadway.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before September 14, 1909, at 11 A. M., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.
For full particulars see City Record.
ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.
WILLIAM H. JASPER, Secretary.
No. 320 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, August 13, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock P. M. on
MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1909.
For repairs and alterations to the temperature regulating system at the Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan.
For full particulars see City Record.
JOHN F. AHEARN, President.
The City of New York, August 11, 1909.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTment of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 A. M. on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1909,
Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.
For furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs to heating system at quarters of numerous companies.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Fire Commissioner.
Dated August 12, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for furnishing coal, (Contract No. 1183,) and for furnishing lumber and piles, (Contract No. 1190, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, August 17, 1909.
(For particulars see City Record.)

CONTRACT 50.
SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply in Room 910, 299 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 17, 1909, for CONTRACT 50 for the construction of three field office buildings and two horse-sheds and moving one horse-shed in the Croton division of the Catskill aqueduct in the towns of Yorktown and Newcastle, Westchester County, New York. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at Room 1510 at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
JOHN A. BENSEL, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
J. WALDO SMITH, Chief Engineer.
THOMAS HASSETT, Secretary.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.—Memorial Baptist, Washington Square, EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor; Edward B. Simmons, Summer Pastor.—11 A. M., "Jesus in the Country"; 8 P. M., "Saved by a Tree."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
Rev. Peter B. Guernsey, D. D.,
will preach 11 A. M.—8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET,
Charles A. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. F. W. Hagar, ass't pastor, preaches.
8 P. M.—Evangelistic Service.
Both Services in Parish House, Sanders Hall.
Strangers Cordially Invited.

Evangelist Sheldon, formerly associated with J. Wilbur Chapman, will preach in the Hope Baptist Church, 104th St. and Broadway, Sunday at 11 A. M.

Central Baptist Church, 42d, West of Broadway, Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Dr. T. A. K. Gessler will preach Sunday morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St., REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Willard F. Ottarson will preach. Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

LUTHERAN.—Evang. Luth. Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST.—ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. M. B. Chapman.

NEW THOUGHT.—New Thought Meeting, 1 Carnegie Hall. Sunday, 8 P. M. Public invited. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: Rev. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.
Rev. Harris E. Kirke, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., will preach at 11.
Communion at close of service.
Wednesday Evening Service, 8 o'clock, at Church of the Covenant,
No. 310 East 42d St.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, D. D.,
formerly Minister of St. Columba's Presbyterian Church of Cambridge, England, will preach on Aug. 15, both in the morning and afternoon.
Strangers are cordially invited.

Old First Church,
Fifth Avenue and 12th Street,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Mr. Hadley will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Service to-morrow morning at 11 A. M. A. Cass Reed will preach. No evening service. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Madison Av. Presbyterian Church,
Northeast corner of 73d Street.
Public Worship 10:30 A. M.
Rev. Wm. Raymond Jelliffe will preach.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street,
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M., Morning prayer and sermon.
Subject: "Dominant Ideas."
8 P. M., Choral evening service.
Subject: "The Anatomy of Hope."
Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
PREACHER AUG. 15TH,
The Rev. J. Stuart Holden, D. D.,
Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Portman Square, London.

REFORMED.—34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Morning service only during the Summer.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN W. VAN ZANTEN
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. A. J. MUSTE at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Primer of the Christian Life."
Evening: "A Fiery Trial."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS
will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for Worship, 144 East 20th St., New York, 11. J. Lindley Spicer expects to attend.

UNITARIAN.—All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St.—Union Service, 11 A. M., conducted by Rev. Leon A. Harvey of Brooklyn. Subject: "Christ's More Wonderful Revelation." Second sermon on Dr. Eliot's New Religion. The Public cordially invited.

OTHER SERVICES.

Tent Evangel, 125th St., bet. Ams. and Manhattan Avs.—Rev. J. L. White, D. D., Sunday, 4 P. M. and nightly next week. Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M. A., Sunday at 8 P. M.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, August 15th, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning and Evening Services. Preaching by Rev. W. F. Meminger.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

BILLIARD TABLE, new, 4½x9, mahogany, with cues, racks, markers, rubber cover; will exchange for single-foot saddle horse, carriages, one-horse wagon, Victor talking machine, paintings. Address "D.," care Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 29 W. 32d.

The Sunday Times To-morrow

Will Contain, Among Many Other Features of Interest:

THE M'KEES ROCKS STRIKE: An investigation made at first hand by a clergyman.

GRAFTERS IN A PARLIAMENT: How Japan has dealt with bribers in high places.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE: What his coming trip will cost and how he will make the journey.

NEBOGATOFF TELLS HIS STORY: A slashing review of Russian incompetency in the Japanese war, as told by one of her sea fighters.

JOHN MORTON'S PROBLEM: Another installment of the matrimonial puzzle which the readers of The Times are asked to help in solving.

THE SAD ROMANCE OF VICTOR HUGO'S DAUGHTER: The little-known story of a tragedy.

THE JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY: One of Hashimura Togo's best.

THE PICTURE SECTION: "The First Commission," a celebrated painting; Bleriot's flight across the Channel in snapshots; a page of women prominent in society; Summer resort pictures plenty; the Spring Lake Horse Show; the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, and many other notable pictures.

NO MAN "HIGHER UP" IN HEINZE SWINDLE

Investigators Convinced of This Despite Persch's Hints About Standard Oil Men.

GRAND JURY NOW AT WORK

Leonard J. Field and Others Before That Body—Windsor Trust Directors to Make Full Inquiry.

Evidence accumulated yesterday tending to indicate that the persons "higher up" in the Heinze-Joyce fifty-thousand-dollar loan swindle case are not so very much higher up in the financial world than the outfit of near-financiers already involvedi n the disclosures of the last week. This conclusion has been reached by several of the men who are investigating the matter in an official capacity, and was not shaken yesterday when word came from Donald S. Persch, the loan broker already in the Tombs, through a friend, that a confession was imminent involving a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, and behind him, as an inspiring cause of the whole matter, some person or persons connected with the Standard Oil Company.

No names were mentioned for publication except that of a Stock Exchange operator who is closely related to one of the men already involved in the case. The connection in this instance, in the Persch "confession" was by inference. Meantime Acting District Attorney Nott has pretty thoroughly sifted the various conflicting statements made to him and has a fairly clear idea of the facts, out of which the indictment of two or three other persons besides Persch and Walter L. Clark, who have been arrested, will probably follow the first part of next week.

Among other developments of yesterday were several of much interest in connection with the Windsor Trust Company. While nothing has been discovered in the inquiry conducted by Mr. Nott to indicate that any of the officers of the Windsor Trust have acted in violation of law, the moral aspects of the company's connection with such an outfit as that involved in the present case have considerably stirred up the trust company's Directors. Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, has already made a demand that President Young investigate the matter thoroughly and report to the Directors, and to this end many of the Windsor Trust's Directors have been summoned from their vacations to attend a meeting, which will be held just as soon as a reasonable proportion of them reach the city.

Grand Jury and Windsor Trust.

The Grand Jury, which is investigating the Joyce-Heinze loan swindle, is made up largely of business men, and yesterday the foreman of the Grand Jury, Frederick Strauss, a member of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, went to Acting District Attorney Nott and said that he and his associates wished that the connection with the Windsor Trust with the matter be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Strauss particularly desired to know what protection was thrown around a borrower's collateral when he puts it up with a trust company, and whether proper precautions were taken in the present instance.

Meantime, the clerk, Stirling Birmingham, who acted for the trust company in the loan transaction and accepted a commission of $250, has been virtually discharged. While representatives of the trust company would not say yesterday that Birmingham had actually left the trust company's employ, they admitted that his active connection with it was at an end. Birmingham faces the possibility of criminal prosecution under Section 294 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor for an officer, agent or employe of a financial institution to accept any kind of a commission, bonus or gratuity for doing what comes in the line of his regular work.

Thus far the State Banking Department has taken no action regarding the trust company's part in the matter, in accordance with its position that the department should only interfere when the solvency of an institution is threatened. The later facts brought out by Acting District Attorney Nott do not run beyond Birmingham, so far as the trust company's staff is concerned, but they do show several things which Birmingham has thus far not explained in his talks in the District Attorney's office.

It is learned now that when M. M. Joyce, the borrower of the $50,000 that was at the basis of the loan deal, went to Mr. Nott a week ago yesterday morning and told him that he thought his $100,000 of collateral was being sold out on a loan in which Joyce at that time understood the trust company to be the principal, Mr. Nott suggested first that Joyce send some responsible friend to the trust company to ask if another loan could be made on the same terms as the Joyce loan. To make this inquiry Joyce picked out J. D. Blair, who makes his headquarters in Joyce's office. Blair went to the trust company and reported back that Birmingham told him the trust company would make another loan of the same kind on the same terms. This does not agree with some of the things that Birmingham has told the District Attorney.

Some Conflicting Stories Told.

Another individual who has yet a good deal of explaining to do is Leonard J. Field, son of Jacob Field, the Stock Exchange operator who advanced the $50,000 with which the loan was made, and has still deposited in his private bank account $10,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the securities put up as collateral. Mr. Nott is much interested in the stories told him by young Field and John Sherwood in regard to this $10,000. Both young men changed their versions as later things were discovered which did not fit in with their original accounts, and the way in which these amendments came out, taken in connection with the chronology of the discoveries that gave rise to them, is being studied carefully by the District Attorney.

Sherwood was the broker who acted as general intermediary between Persch and Field in regard to getting the $50,000 and between Persch and the trust company in the actual making of the loan. His first story to Mr. Nott was that he had received a commission of 10 per cent. on the sale of the collateral in excess of the face value of the loan. Then a check was discovered which Sherwood had drawn to the order of Persch for $10,000, indorsed by both Persch and Field and deposited in Field's personal bank account. Field was called in and asked about this check. He said that he had cashed it for Sherwood, and had turned over the proceeds, which were to go to Persch, Persch not wanting to cash the cehck or bank it himself.

Sherwood was next examined again without knowing what Field had just said, and he explained that he was wrong about his commission, that he had received $14,500 as his commission, or 35 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the collateral over and above the face of the loan, and had given this check to Field to keep for him. Sherwood was asked why he split his commission up into two checks when he himself handled the distribution of the proceeds of the securities, and he could not explain. He did not explain why at first he had told a different story, and Mr. Nott let him go for the time being and recalled Field.

When Field was informed of what Sherwood had just said, he changed his version also, and then stated the theory to which he has clung since then, namely, that Sherwood gave him the check to keep and was entitled to the proceeds any time he wanted them. Why Sherwood did this, and why Field deposited the check in his own bank account and not in that of his firm, Field was unable to explain, except that "it just happened that way."

This connection of Field with the ten-thousand-dollar check made Mr. Nott the more interested in stories that witnesses had told him when he was examining them as preliminary to their testimony before the Grand Jury concerning the Cram-Mulliken loan deal of Aug. 4, in which A. F. D. Adams of Boston, Persch, Clark, Sherwood, and Field all figure. That was a loan of $7,000 made ostensibly by a man named Risbrough of Philadelphia, whom Persch assumed to represent, and a receipt signed in Risbrough's name was given to the borrowers. The collateral was stock of the Eclipse Oil Company, and Cram, Mulliken & Co. got wind of an attempt to sell out this stock the same day that the loan was made.

As known previous to yesterday, the course of things was that Cram, Mulliken & Co. commissioned A. A. Reilly, a broker, to find a lender on the Eclipse Oil stock for a client named Everett. Reilly ran afoul of Persch, who said he represented Risbrough, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant. Persch produced in the Equitable Building corridor on Aug. 4 a man whose description tallies with that of Adams. The stranger produced the $7,000 wanted by Cram-Mulliken's client and took the securities, giving a receipt in Risbrough's name.

Recently a young man named P. C. Mason has been discovered in connection with the matter, who told Mr. Nott that one afternoon Clark got hold of him downtown, and after buying various drinks took Mason over to Persch's office. Persch said that he wanted a receipt signed and that the man to sign was in Philadelphia and couldn't come over. Mason, who said he was somewhat the worse for what he had drunk, signed the receipt, and the signature was attested by Edward Carpenter, a notary. This was the receipt, signed Risbrough, which was delivered by the stranger resembling Adams to Cram, Mulliken & Co.

As soon as the loan was made, according to the version that Mr. Nott gets, an attempt was made to sell the securities in Boston, but this was unsuccessful, so on Aug. 5 Adams went to Field's office and said that he wanted to borrow $8,000 on some Eclipse Oil stock. Field let him have the money and has the stock at the present time. Sherwood figures in the matter at this point, for instead of Field drawing a firm check to Adams's order, Sherwood drew his check for $8,000 to Adams and Field reimbursed Sherwood. Field has had no explanation to offer as to why this roundabout method was chosen of getting the money to Adams.

No Man "Higher Up," Field Says.

Young Field was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday, as was B. J. Cram of Cram, Mulliken & Co., A. A. Reilly, Cram's broker; Sherwood, Mason, Carpenter, the notary, and Persch's stenographer and his office boy. When young Field came out of the Grand Jury room he was asked who might be the supposed "man higher up."

"There is none," he replied.

"Then you were the only ones who furnished money for these transactions?"

"Yes," said Field, who denied also that his father had any part in them.

"Is it usual for you to lend $50,000 without security to a man like Sherwood?" was another question.

"No," said Field, "but I have loaned $10,000 or $20,000 to Heinze before now."

In his cell in the Tombs yesterday Persch told some of his friends what he proposed to say if he were put on trial. This story was to the effect that he, Persch, was merely a tool in the hands of a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, who was acting under orders from 26 Broadway, and got no part of the proceeds of the sale of the securities. Persch declared that the Stock Exchange man was approached with a suggestion that he lend Heinze some money on Ohio Copper or Davis-Daly Copper stock. Sherwood, according to Persch, was the agent of this Stock Exchange member and he got Clark to negotiate the loan with Joyce, while Persch handled the other end.

Without any order from Persch, according to the latter's version, Sherwood got the $50,000 from Field & Co. and turned it over to Birmingham. Persch accuses Birmingham, on getting the $50,000, of deducting $1,500, of which he kept $500 himself and gave the balance to an official of the Windsor Trust Company. No part of this $1,500, according to Persch, ever went through the books of the trust company. Equally without authorization, according to Persch, Sherwood got the collateral back from the trust company and sold it through five curb brokerake houses. Then, several days later, Persch was called in and fixed up the various authorizations to Sherwood that have appeared in the course of the earlier investigation of the matter.

After Justice Lehman had handed down a decision yesterday refusing to reduce the bail in Persch's case below the figure of $50,000 which Magistrate Corrigan fixed, John F. McIntyre, counsel for Persch, announced that he would raise the bail by to-day, having available a surety company bond for $50,000, or if that were not accepted real estate in excess of that value. It is probable, however, that Persch will stay in the Tombs over Sunday, for the District Attorney's office has the right to take forty-eight hours to scrutinize the security offered, and is not unlikely to avail itself of this privilege in the present instance.

CURB MARKET'S WARNING.

Seeks to Disclaim Any Connection with Heinze Loan Brokers.

The Curb market's bulletin board bore a "notice of warning" yesterday which passers-by on Broad Street took as an effort on the part of the Curb to disclaim any responsibility for some of the men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Heinze Copper stock loan swindles.

The notice reads as follows:

Aug. 13, 1909.

NOTICE OF WARNING.

Irresponsible and unknown individuals having lately, by advertising and other methods, styling themselves as "Curb Brokers," in making loans and other transactions, thereby endangering legitimate brokers and the public, it is requested that all who transact business on the New York Curb market have their name and address registered at the New York Curb Market Agency, 6 Wall Street, where a record is kept and the name and address furnished to the public of all known brokers. Great care should be exercised in trading with others unknown.

E. S. MENDELS, Agent.

MAY EXAMINE THE HEINZES.

Proceeding May Disclose Fund to Pay Judgment, the Court Holds.

Supreme Court Justice Goff handed down a decision yesterday refusing to vacate an order for examination in supplemental proceedings of Otto C. Heinze, Arthur P. Heinze, and Max Schultz as to their ability to pay a judgment for $32,353 recovered against them and others by Anita Howell on Jan. 31, 1907.

The court holds that a judgment creditor has a right to avail himself of every legal method to enforce payment and to examine the debtor for the purpose of discovery of property by a method prescribed by law.

"It does not follow," continued the decision, "that an examination in supplementary proceedings will result in involuntary bankruptcy. Besides, to stay such examination might entail serious loss to the creditor and deprive him of what is an advantageous position. It may be that the examination will disclose the existence of property that will pay the judgment. Defendants do not say that it will not and plaintiff has the right to find out."

In the argument on the matter on Aug. 9 counsel for the judgment creditor stated that the debts of the firm of Otto C. Heinz & Co., of which the defendants were directors, amounted to over $3,000,000, and that if $1,000,000 were added to the firm's credit it would not be solvent.

Counsel for the defendants denied this, claimed that the firm has successfully fought off bankruptcy, and was, therefore solvent. He alleged, furthermore, that the order for the examination of the three defendants had been obtained in violation of an agreement under which they were to have until May 10, 1910, to pay off the judgment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

		Loss.
A. M.		
3:00—330 E. 78th St.; Abe Gamogosky		$75
3:45—155 W. 22d St.; J. Cook		$75
6:30—85 Attorney St.; W. Spielberg		Trifling
7:45—186 2d Av.; Greenman & Lorberbaum		Trifling
P. M.		
1:00—24 5th Av.; Badgiocca Mariano		None
2:00—22 Norfolk St.; J. Jacobs		$200
5:45—38 E. 3d St.; A. Pearl		$5
8:30—232-236 E. 43d St.; Gerstendonzer & Bros.		$50
8:50—54 E. 11th St.; M. Shidlowsky		Slight
9:00—Van Cortlandt and Rosedale Avs.; D. Mulligan		$500
9:15—236 Elizabeth St.; J. Marzonronio		$50
10:30—189 Chrystie St.; J. Raccuna		$50
10:50—110 8th Av.; W. Baum		$10

Want a desirable Furnished Room? See Page 13.

SEA STOCK EXCHANGE WAS THE LUSITANIA

Wall Street Men Aboard Kept the Wireless Operator Busy with Orders to Buy and Sell.

A CARGO OF OPTIMISTS

J. S. Bache, James Phillips, Jr., and E. L. Hoyt See a Great Future for American Securities.

There were enough men of affairs in Wall Street on the big Cunarder Lusitania, which got to her pier from Liverpool early yesterday morning, to have formed a stock exchange of their own. As it was, they kept the wireless operator busy during the latter part of the voyage sending ashore orders to buy and sell stocks.

Among those who arrived were Jules Bache, senior member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co.; Anthony N. Brady, James Phillips, Jr., President of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Gerald L. Hoyt of the banking firm of Maitland L. Coppell & Co.; Archer Harmon, President of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad; George B. Post, Jr., of the firm of Post & Flagg; Max Pamm, and B. M. Baruch.

The Lusitania, as was announced in yesterday's TIMES, clipped three hours off her best previous time, coming over the long course in 4 days 16 hours and 40 minutes. At one time during the last lap of the voyage she made a burst of speed, going 27:50 knots in an hour. This speeding of the liner gave opportunity for interesting betting on the day's run, the average speed each day, and the time of reaching the Sandy Hook lightship. There was some exciting betting on these events and the pools were very large.

"Teddy" Marks and Walter Kelly, theatrical men, cleared $2,380, winning two out of three pools on the day's run. On Wednesday Mr. Baruch drew number 625. He afterward was persuaded to sell it to Marks and Kelly for $40. That number won and they took in about $1,000.

Mr. Phillips spent two months abroad, during which time he traveled extensively on the continent. He declared that business conditions in Germany were much as they are here, but that in England things are in a very unsettled state.

"Copper shipped from this country to England I found had gone into the warehouses, which demonstrates," he said, "that the consumption is very low. In Germany the copper market is being sustained and the consumption of copper in that country is far in excess of that in England."

Mr. Phillips believes, however, that with the settlement of the budget question in England the situation will improve and that with the starting of public and private enterprises the demand for copper will become great.

Jules S. Bache predicted a rise in the stock market. He said that conditions abroad were such as to lend encouragement to American trading.

"I do not believe the theory that the advance in the market is attributable to the manipulative practices on the part of large financiers and operators," he said. "I believe that the rise in values is due entirely to the law of supply and demand, aided by an intelligently directed campaign. Crops in Europe and in those countries known as supply countries will be small, and this helps the situation here. In fact, I consider the situation here very roseate."

Mr. Bache said that he thought French investors were becoming more kindly disposed toward American securities. The effort to list Steel common, he said, has led to investment purchases by French investors, and the profit they have made will increase their appetites for our securities and that ultimately United States Steel and other American stocks will be listed on the Bourse.

While not fully informed on the recent doings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Anthony N. Brady said that there would soon be a meeting of the Executive Committee to take action on the question of the quarterly dividend. He said he could tell nothing as to this dividend. "You know," he said, "that while I have been on the other side I have devoted but little time to business and have not much information to impart."

Mr. Vanderbilt, when he came ashore from the liner, had little to say regarding financial conditions. While at sea Mr. Vanderbilt got word of the meeting of the Directors of the National Horse Show, which was held yesterday afternoon, and he hurried off to attend it.

"I return from abroad quite optimistic regarding the feeling over there toward American financial and commercial enterprises," said Gerald L. Hoyt. He added that the general tone seemed to be of confidence in this country and that much money, especially in England, is being sent here for investment.

Mr. Harmon of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad is on his way from London to his home in Quito, Ecuador. He will sail from here to Colon, cross the Isthmus to Panama, where his yacht is awaiting him.

Max Pam returned on the Lusitania after four weeks in Europe. In England, he said, the undercurrent of discontent was a serious matter. He declared that he believed England would soon have to build a tariff wall, making special concessions in favor of her colonies. In Germany and in France the improved conditions, he thought, were a reflection of the prosperity here.

Mr. Baruch refused to discuss the financial situation. He it was, it is reported, who led the last campaign in Southern Pacific and also had a hand in the recent sensational rise in Union Pacific, sending orders by wireless to his brokerage house here.

ORANGE DEMOCRATS IN LINE.

The Chanlers and Others Said to be Ready to Help Unhorse Conners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 13.—The principal Democrats, including the leaders in Orange and Dutchess Counties, made known to-day that they would stand by the action of the meeting of reform Democrats to be held in Saratoga on Sept. 9. Among those in Orange County who have stated their willingness to battle against the leadership of William J. Conners are Francis A. Willard, one of the foremost old line Democrats in this section, who has always been with the regulars; Mayor Benjamin McClung of Newburg, and Magrane Coxe, the artist of Turners.

Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the County Democratic Committee, has not decided what action he will take. In Dutchess County Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler heads the list. A close friend of Mr. Chanler said he would be active in aiding to bring about a change in conditions in the management of the party in this State. His brother, Robert Chanler, will also be in line, as will Mayor Sague of Poughkeepsie, and all city and county officials.

Dutchess County is one of the few solid Democratic counties in the State, and it has been in that column only a couple of years. The Democrats have an excellent organization here, headed and under the leadership of the Chanlers. L. S. Chanler hopes to be elected to the Legislature this Fall from Dutchess County.

ASKS FOR BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

Company Organized by Receiver Whitridge Files Application.

The application of the Third Avenue Bridge Company, composed of employes in the office of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to cross the Queenboro Bridge with a line into Queens, came up before Commissioner Milo R. Maltgie of the Public Service Board yesterday afternoon. Mr. Whitridge wants to run a line from Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue east to Second Avenue, and thence north to the bridge and over it to Jackson Avenue, Queens.

Mr. Whitridge was advised by counsel that the right of the Third Avenue road to build an extension while it was under a receivership was questionable. So he picked out a company from among the men in the Third Avenue office, at the head of which he placed as President Walter J. Quinn, an assistant engineer.

Mr. Quinn was the chief witness at the hearing yesterday. He acknowledged that his information concerning the bridge company was derived from Receiver Whitride and Henry A. Robinson, the counsel for the Third Avenue.

Mr. Quinn said that 2 per cent. of the $20,000 capitaliaztion of the company had been paid in by Mr. Whitridge and that the matter lay entirely with Mr. Whitridge.

The company hopes to make an arrangement with the Second Avenue line by which it may use its tracks up Second Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street to Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Quinn estimated that 7,000 persons cross the Queensboro Bridge daily on foot and in the omnibuses. Other witnesses stated that the traffic is twice that figure.

Mr. Robinson, counsel for the Third Avenue Company, explained that he had informed Mr. Whitridge that if they made any arrangement with the Fifty-ninth Street Company for trackage rights they "would have to assume a transfer obligation" with the Fifty-ninth Street line, and that was not to be considered for a moment.

I. T. Flatto, a lawyer, who represented the Blackwell's Island Protective Association, and is interested in protecting East Fifty-seventh Street from an incursion of trolleys, presented an objecting brief, pointing out that there is a big public school in East Fifty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Edward A. Mahar, General Manager of the Third Avenue and Union Railroad properties, considered the proposed road a good one, and said that the Third Avenue line will transfer to it, or run through cars upon it.

A number of Queens business men testified to the necessity of the road.

"We are like a hungry man," said one. "We have bread in sight and we may not eat it."

Counsel for the South Shore Traction Company declared that he did not think the proposed road would block his clients getting into Manhattan, as the commission would see that the use of Fifty-seventh Street would be granted to more than one company.

The commission is strongly opposed to a "dummy" organization of any sort, and again it is uncertain as to the legal rights of a company fostered and organized by another company in the hands of a receiver.

The commission will probably urge the granting of a franchise through either Fifty-eighth Street, Sixtieth Street, or possibly one track in each.

BRIDGE LINE STOCK WAY UP.

$300 a Share Asked for That of Road Over Williamsburg Structure.

An interesting chapter was added yesterday to the volume of information that has been coming out about the Bridge Operating Company, formed under the control of the New York City Railway to operate local cars on a 3-cent fare across the Williamsburg Bridge. The matter came up before the Public Service Board through the application of W. W. Ladd, the receiver of the City Railway, to be permitted to sell the stock of the Bridge Operating Company held by this corporation to the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway, the City Railway being no longer an operating company.

The Bridge Operating Company pays the city 5 cents a car and a rental of $10,000 annually. Its stock of $100,000 par value is owned by various traction companies, including the New York City Railway, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Brooklyn Heights Railway, and the Brooklyn & Coney Island Railroad. The New York City Railway owns half the stock, and proposes to sell it to the Metropolitan Street Railway at $300 a share.

When Commissioner Maltbie heard this figure yesterday he remarked that the rights of the company over the bridge must be worth more than the amount paid to the city if the stock is so valuable. William M. Coleman, counsel for the Bridge Operating Company, admitted that this was so.

Mr. Maltbie adjourned the hearing to allow an examination in detail of the statistics of the company.

$100,000 PLANT BURNED.

That of Empire Graphite Co.—Boston & Maine Bridge Also Destroyed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Two serious fires occurred in outlying parts of Saratoga County to-day. At an early hour the Boston & Maine Railroad bridge over Kayaderosseras Creek at Gates was destroyed, cutting off all traffic on the Schuylerville-Saratoga branch of the road.

A few hours later the entire plant of the Empire Graphite Company at Porter's Corners, including a four-story mill and several smaller buildings, was burned with a loss of $100,000. The origin of both fires is unknown.

The destruction of the Empire plant, which was one of the largest in northern New York, throws a large number of men out of employment. The stockholders are all New Yorkers.

NOT TO MAKE OIL-BUTTER.

Only the Kind Mother Used to Make in Proposed New Factory.

Supt. Frank W. Edwards of the Tidewater Oil Company in Bayonne, N. J., denied last evening that his company has any intention of manufacturing butter from oil, but said the company had sold some land at Constable Hook upon which the New York Lard and Butter Company is to build a factory. It will make butter, but will use no petroleum in its manufacture.

The fact that the factory is to be built on property formerly owned by an oil company is said to have given rise to the oil-butter yarn.

Supt. A. W. Foreman of the Standard Oil Company, which has an extensive plant here, denied also that his company contemplates making butter out of oil.

SAID CARDENAS HAS DEFIED DIAZ ORDER

Mexican Governor of Coahiuha's Resignation Demanded, but He Still Holds Post.

HE DENIES INTENT TO REBEL

Stories of Trouble at Monterey, Where Reyes Is Governor—Reports from Spot Say All Is Quiet.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Rumors of trouble in the border States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila are persistently circulating in Mexico City, despite official denials. It was said to-day that Miguel Cardenas, Governor of Coahuila, who was recently asked to resign by President Diaz, and who yesterday announced his intention of complying with the request, has changed his mind.

According to dispatches from Saltillo, capital of Coahuila, the State Legislature adjourned without taking action on the resignation of the Governor. If this is true, it will be the first time in the political history of Mexico during the last quarter of a century that a Federal mandate has been disregarded by a State Legislature.

Telegrams to El Imparcial, the official organ of the Administration, says that considerable excitement reigns at Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, and at Saltillo. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry have arrived at Saltillo from San Luis Potosi. The Eighth Infantry has been ordered to proceed north. The Second Regiment of cavalry has been ordered to Gomez Palacio, Coahuila. The Jefe Politico of this zone, Juan Castillo, a Reyes adherent, was recently removed from office.

According to the correspondent of El Imparcial, Governor Cardenas of Coahuila and Governor Reyes of Nuevo Leon are working together. The same authority says the State Legislature, with the exception of two members, are partisans of Gen. Reyes, who has been prominetnly mentioned as a candidate for the Vice Presidency in opposition to Ramon Corral, the Administration candidate.

This afternoon Gov. Cardenas telegraphed The Daily Record as follows:

"In reply to your message I have to say that it is inexact that I have entertained the proposition of retaining the Governorship of this State, and, on the contrary, I am preparing my resignation, which will be presented in a day or two. Coahuila is tranquil."

Excitement also reigns in Sinaloa, where Diego Redi, the Administration candidate, has been declared elected Governor.

Mexico Neuvo, the organ of the opposition, to-day openly charges the grossest frauds on the part of the Administration election officers. The paper says it has proof that José Ferrel, candidate of the Reyes party, was elected by a plurality of 4,000 votes, despite the alleged voting of children, women, and the inmates of asylums and prisons by the Administration.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 13.—There is no apparent foundation for the rumors current in Mexico City of political unrest in Neuvo Leon. The political atmosphere was never more tranquil than at the present time. Gov. Reyes is still at Gatena. A few federal troops have arrived, but this is not regarded as of any importance. It is thought to be only incident to the changing of military headquarters of Zone to this city. Perfect quiet reigns in Monterey to-night.

SAVES TWO DROWNING BOYS.

James Graham, New York Tax Clerk, Makes Rescue While on Honeymoon.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 13.—James Graham, a clerk in the Tax Commissioner's office in New York City, and here with his bride on their honeymoon, is the hero to-day of the Summer colonists in this vicinity by reason of bravery on his part in saving two fourteen-year-old boys from drowning last night.

The boys were bathing in Green Lake, got out of their depth, and were sinking in a deep hole when Graham, not stopping to divest himself of any of his clothing, plunged in and rescued them. He had to dive to the bottom of the lake and drag one of the boys to the surface.

Miss Breckinridge to Wed Abroad.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The engagement is announced of Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Baronet, and Miss Florence Breckinridge, daughter of Mrs. Frederick W. Sharon of San Francisco and New York, a granddaughter of the late Gen. John C. Breckenridge. The wedding will take place in the British Embassy church here Sept. 8. Thomas Fermor-Hesketh was born in 1881. His mother was Florence, daughter of W. Sharon of San Francisco.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Oxfords at $1.98 (a clearance)
Our Own 3.49 and 3.98 Shoes;
Broken lines that have sold down to only a few of a kind.

Oxford Walking Pumps, 3.00
2 and 3 Eyelets
Wing tips
Plain tips
They are our own 4.98 shoes reduced.

TEMPERS JUSTICE WITH ALMS.

Judge Saves from Starving Wife of Man He Convicted.

A few minutes after the Court of Special Sessions had adjourned yesterday afternoon lawyers and others in the Criminal Court Building heard an Italian woman crying bitterly in the corridor.

Justice Hoyt, who had just left his chambers in company with Justice Moss, stopped to learn the cause of the woman's grief, and was told through an interpreter that she was Mrs. Tomaso Vertigilone, the wife of a tailor of 174 Prince Street, who had a few minutes before been convicted and is to be sentenced next Friday.

The woman, who held a baby in her arms, said she was about to be dispossessed and that she and her child would starve. Justice Hoyt was moved by her entreaties and returned and told Probation Officer McCartney to investigate the story, at the same time giving him money for the woman's relief.

McCartney found that she was in danger of starving if not speedily helped, and gave her the money.

Justice Hoyt was nearly overwhelmed with thanks by the weeping woman and almost ran from the building.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Samuel S. Manheimer vs. Morris Barron (2)—Theodore H. McCarthy. J. Van Vechten Olcott vs. Morris H. Park—Samuel Hoffman.

CITY COURT—Lynch, J.—Crane Company vs. Eng. and Construction Company—Odle J. Whitlock.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Thornton Brothers Company vs. Lampel—William J. McCormick. Hugel vs. Habel—Howard C. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Trefz vs. Williams—Alexander Brough. In re Conboy—Robert L. Marrell. Gottlieb vs. Kovner—William J. A. Caffrey. Kissan vs. Fay—Alexander Brough.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909. 12 PAGES.

EVERYONE'S OUT OF TOWN.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

SUMMER—and everyone's out of town,
Fled far from the withering heat
That the sun all day sends sullenly down
On sweltering alley and street.
The shutters are up on the Avenue,
And the houses, so grim and brown,
Are empty—except for a servant or two—
For everyone's out of town.

Where the breakers rumble their thunderous song,
And shower the shore with spray,
Is gathered the chattering, care-free throng
That has vanished from dull Broadway.
The shadowy paths of the woods are bright
With many a flashing gown,
And the mountains echo with laughter light,
For everyone's out of town.

Some hundreds of thousands of children still
Are breathing the reeking air,
And white-faced mothers and babies grill
In each doorway and crowded square.
While grim Disease, through the long, hot night,
Walks, sinister, up and down;
His field is wide and his harvest white,
Though everyone's out of town.

Each hour or two, on the parched East Side,
In a beautiful coach of glass,
Some baby is taking its first grand ride
Toward the trees and the velvet grass;
Far out, where the skies are a softer blue,
And the sun looks more kindly down,
The wan little fellows are traveling, too,
Like everyone—out of town.

—From The Cosmopolitan for September.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

According to a recent census the number of foreign students at the German universities, which, owing to the increased severity in the conditions of admission, had declined last year to 3,594, has risen to 3,921, chiefly because this is the first Summer in which foreign women could matriculate at all universities. The numbers include 1,578 Russians, 674 Austro-Hungarians, 306 Swiss, 155 English, 154 Bulgarians, 102 Roumanians, 68 Servians, 60 French, 298 Americans, 175 Asiatics, and 4 Australians. Of these 1,181 entered for medicine. Berlin and Leipsic are now the favorite universities, instead of Heidelberg, which formerly headed the list.

MR. HANCOCK OF BOSTON.

Writing of Chinese wall-paper in the eighteenth century, a London journalist says: "The taste for Oriental paper even spread to America. A Mr. Hancock of Boston wrote to London in 1786 for paper to hang one of the rooms of his house." "A" Mr. Hancock only ten years after the President of Congress set his name at the foot of the Declaration of Independence, writing "so that George the Third might read it without his spectacles!" Mr. Kipling was right: nobody can make a lasting impression on England. However, it may be that Americans are not omniscient. Who was British Secretary of State for War in 1786? Give it up? There was none then or thereafter until 1794. "A" Mr. Pitt was Prime Minister.

OUR INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

An interesting paper on "Our International Boundary," by Justice J. J. Maclaren of Toronto, appears in the present issue of Queen's Quarterly, which is published under the auspices of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Justice Maclaren was born near "the line." Of early conditions he says: "Our farm produce was sold and our purchases made at one of the old-time 'line stores'—built upon the line, with one counter on the American side and the other on the Canadian, the goods of each country being kept carefully on its own side. The iron post marking the boundary, to which we often hitched our horses, stood directly opposite the front door. On the other side of the road the farmer owned land on both sides of the line, and it was no uncommon sight to see him plowing across the boundary in a field partly in each country, or the cattle grazing quietly in such a field. The farmers on both sides patronised the line stores, buying goods indiscriminately from each counter without being harassed by Custom House officers." After telling of the numerous treaties entered into by England and America to determine the boundary, Justice Maclaren turns to other matters and calls attention to a unique feature of the American-Canadian frontier: "Instead of being flanked by frowning forts and batteries, as is so frequently the case on the frontiers in European countries, one might almost travel from end to end of it, throughout the whole length of the 5,000 miles, without seeing a single soldier in uniform on either side of the line. What an object lesson both on land and water for those nations at present so heavily burdened, and one may say cursed, with militarism!"

It is interesting to note that the boundary line between the United States and the British North American possession is the longest between any two countries in the world.

REVIVING A CONTROVERSY.

England and possibly the United States may soon be involved in a bitter contest, for, having nothing else to do, a sinful London journalist has exhumed the old story of François de Paris, ascetic and deacon, at whose tomb so many miracles were worked that the persons coming to be healed constituted a nuisance, and the cemetery of St. Médard, in which he lay, was closed in consequence. It is not the actuality of the miracles which is in question, for a wonder, but the precise French words inscribed by a frivolous person upon the closed gate of the cemetery. They signified: "By order of the King warning is given to God to work no miracles in this place." There are two versions, and it is impossible for any one to live peaceably with a person who accepts the one to which he himself denies credence.

MEREDITH AS A "READER."

B. W. Matz, in The Fortnightly Review for August, writes a highly entertaining article dealing with the experience of George Meredith, the novelist, as a "reader" for the publishing house of Chapman & Hall. The material is drawn from the actual records of the firm. It appears that Meredith was so outspoken in expressing his opinions of the manuscripts submitted to him to read, and so original in his phrasing, that it was a common thing in the publishing house to ask: "Is there anything clever in Meredith's report this week?" and anticipation of enjoyment was rarely disappointed. A few examples of Meredith's comments upon manuscripts, the authors of which are not named, are as follows: "An infernal romance." "A mere wisp of a tale." "Feebler stuff than this might be written, but would tax an ape." "Written in a queer old maundering style, poor stuff, respectable in the mouth of one's grandmother." "Vaporish stuff." "Anstey might have made the subject amusing. This writer is an elephant." "Might gain a prize for dullness." "Cockneyish dialogue, gutter English, ill-contrived incidents, done in daubs." Meredith himself was sensitive to criticism, but he appears to have been a severe critic of others when a "reader" of manuscripts. Still, many well-known authors, George Gissing, "John Oliver Hobbs," "Sarah Grand," and Olive Schreiner were indebted to him for an improvement in their style.

TENNYSON AND E. A. POE.

In the tributes to Tennyson, called forth by the latter's centenary, it is interesting to recall Edgar Allan Poe's singularly contradictory estimates of the English laureate, whose age was within a few months of being the same as his own. In a review appearing in Graham's Magazine for September, 1842, Poe speaks of Tennyson as "a contemporary English poet of the second class," in whose works there are "no proofs of an original mind." Three years afterward, however, writing in The Broadway Journal, he remarks, "The injustice done in America to the magnificent genius of Tennyson is one of the worst sins for which the country has to answer." In his "Marginalia" for December, 1844, he writes, "I am not sure that Tennyson is not the greatest of poets. The uncertainty attending the public conception of the term 'poet' alone prevents me from demonstrating that he is. Other bards produce effects which are, now and then, otherwise produced than by what we call poems; but Tennyson an effect which only a poem does. His alone are idiosyncratic poems. By the enjoyment or non-enjoyment of the 'Morte d'Arthur,' or of the 'Oenone,' I would test any one's ideal sense. * * * So perfect is his rhythmical instinct in general, that, like the present Viscount-Canterbury, he seems to see with his ear." And, finally, in his lecture on "The Poetic Principle," published after his death, in October, 1850, Poe declares, "In perfect sincerity I regard him [Tennyson] as the noblest poet that ever lived."

JOHN HUS AND HIS TIMES

Count Luetzow Writes an Interesting and Impartial Biography of the Bohemian Reformer and Patriot, Based Upon Newly Discovered Manuscripts.

MINIMIZES WYCLIFFE'S INFLUENCE.

The Burning of Hus Made to Appear in the Light of Political Necessity Rather than Religious Expediency.

NONE may read the story of mediaeval reforms in the Roman Church and consider the times of men like John Hus, described in this volume,* without feeling with renewed conviction two conclusions that are often slighted by readers. One is that the reforms had more of a Continental, popular, and even racial inspiration than is often ascribed to them; the other, that the reformers themselves were abstract expressions of their day rather than isolated examples of iconoclasm. These comments may be open to a charge of triteness. Yet one need merely recall his memories of Savonarola, Wycliffe, Hus, or Luther to realize the mental trick which makes the reformer seem a solitary figure bursting into life, like the leaves on Tannhäuser's staff, from nothingness.

That such is not the impression of Hus while reading this book is the best of tributes to the author. Prepared by his works on the historians and the literature of Bohemia and writing with illuminating conciseness, Count Lützow makes the life of the Bohemian reformer and patriot, from his birth in Husinec in 1369 to his burning at Constance in 1415, a reflection of a popular movement, against a realistic background of European history.

English and American readers will at once seize upon John Wycliffe's influence on the life of Hus as the most interesting feature of the narrative. In a sense this is justified. The author does not long leave the reader in doubt regarding the part the Englishman played in the life of the Bohemian. That the part is smaller than that usually ascribed to Wycliffe, marks a departure from the conventional view for which the larger scope of Count Lützow's book is chiefly responsible. In part, too, this sense of perspective may be credited to the author's impartiality and to recently discovered sources of biographical information.

The baffling question of Hus's heresy long depended on the religious bias of his biographers. National prejudices existing between the Germans and the Bohemians, as Count Lützow explains, also carried with them partiality and bitterness. The exclusion of such prejudices and the discovery of forgotten or neglected manuscripts bearing on the life of Hus have made these new and important conclusions possible.

In this narrative, Wycliffe appears as a convenient casus bellum for Hus's enemies rather than the moving cause in the Bohemian's differences with the Roman Church. Hus and Wycliffe seem to illustrate the phenomena of an idea developing in two minds along parallel lines to results that are surprisingly similar. This is to history what "unconscious plagiarism" means in letters.

Both Wycliffe and Hus, for example, found inspiration in the writings of St. Augustine; both drew an important theory of church reform from the Defensor Pacis of Marsiglio of Padua. Wycliffe's writings were to Hus as seed falling on fertile soil. The Bohemian translated, commented upon, and borrowed from Wycliffe's works and called the home of their author his "blessed England."

But here Count Lützow apparently reaches the end of the parallel. It is the use which the author makes of this divergence that adds so much to the interest of his book. Hus appears in surroundings which are at first essentially Bohemian. To the teachings of Peter Lombard, St. Augustine, Marsiglio, and the theologians of the Universities of Paris and Padua—sources of learning more Continental than National—are added the influences of Hus's Bohemian predecessors, including Conrad Waldhäuser, Milic, and Matthew of Janov. Vivid pictures of the popular response in Bohemia to church reforms become a part of the story of Hus's development. The final result emphasizes the conclusion, already hinted, that Hus was the symbol of a national uprising.

Hus's large following from every walk of Bohe-

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF MASTER JOHN HUS. By Count Lutzow. Pp. 372, with appendix, illustrations, and map. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

nian life is not fully explained, however, until the element of personality is added to the image. While completing the portrait of Hus, whose death sent a thrill through Christian Europe and led to international war, Count Lützow says:

> The German writers have of late years endeavored to establish a theory regarding the problems that confront the historian when he attempts to define to what extent general conditions and to what extent the acts of individuals should be considered in history. * * * If we attempt to solve this problem in connection with Hus, we undoubtedly find that his individuality was largely the cause of the momentous events which have rendered his name famous. Before Hus's time Milic had been a saintly enthusiast and a vigorous denouncer of the sins and corruptions of the times. Matthew of Janov, one of the most learned theologians of the period, had energetically attacked the evil rule of Rome, which the schism had rendered yet more scandalous. * * * Hus alone possessed the qualities of a great popular leader. His absolute self-renouncement, the indomitable courage with which he met moral and physical pain of every description for the cause which he firmly believed to be that of God, his enthusiastic devotion to the Slavic, and particularly to the Bohemian, race; his striking and popular eloquence—all combined to make him the idol of the Bohemian people, whose greatest representative in the world's story he remains.

The relation which Wycliffe's writings bears to Hus's condemnation and death on a charge of heresy develops toward the close of the book, when the narrative ceases to be Bohemian and becomes Continental in its scope. The denunciations of Wycliffe's works and their destruction and the exile of Hus were the Bohemian preliminaries of the majestic drama enacted at the Conference of Constance. For the moment, Hus sinks to the place which he held in the minds of many prelates at Constance—that of a harmless fanatic. Thoughts of rival popes and the Roman Church Popeless, were first in men's minds. The sinister power of Sigismund, King of the Romans and of Hungary, was of more importance than the heresy of a Bohemian priest. Only when Sigismund's favor became the essential did the hatred of Hus's enemies and their charges of heresy against him amount to a prevailing interest in the Conference. Count Lützow indicates that in the protracted inquisition of Hus, Wycliffe's writings offered an excuse no more potent than the bitter hostility toward Hus arising from internal conditions of Bohemia. The sacrifice of Hus appears in the light of a political necessity rather than of a religious punishment.

History is divided on the question whether or not Hus was a heretic. Count Lützow does not venture an opinion. Hus went to the stake at Constance shrived and declaring his loyalty to the Roman Church. On the other hand, this Bohemian scholar and patriot, one time rector of the University of Prague and chaplain of the court, this advocate of popular worship and internal reforms of the Roman Church died little suspecting that by his expiation and the Hussite wars which followed, Bohemia was to realize spiritual freedom and an independent church.

No comment is required regarding the importance of such a biography. Had Count Lützow been less impartial, his work might be passed with slight notice. Writing in the spirit he has, it is hard to see how any reader can follow the narrative without a tribute to its logic and sense of justice, a tear, perhaps, for the memory of Hus, and a keen appreciation of the relevance of his sufferings and death to the movement which led to the colonization of this country two centuries later.

"Christianity at the Crossroads."

In the course of that funeral eulogy of the late Father Tyrrell, which cost him the privilege of saying mass for the present, Abbé Brémond announced that the title of the coming book upon which the last months of the dead had been spent would be "Christianity at the Crossroads." It was not the bad taste of the advertisement for which he was punished, but for his apparent defiance of custom in giving Catholic burial in a case in which it was prohibited, and it was the Bishop of Southwark who referred his case to the Pope.

Friends of the Pretenders.

The Scottish History Society promises shortly a volume descriptive of the sequestrated estate of the Jacobites in the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Few subjects are more fascinating than the vicissitudes of the great families who imperiled everything, even life itself, for the exiled House of Stuart.

LITERARY HISTORY OF ANCIENT ROME

Prof. Duff Tells of the Development of Latin Letters to the Close of the Golden Age.

THE latest volume* in Fisher Unwin's excellently planned Library of Literary History—imported by Charles Scribner's Sons—is, in subject, one of the most important of the series. Covering the Latin literature from the origins to the close of the Golden Age, it deals with a period full of fascination to the student. And, undoubtedly, Prof. J. Wight Duff's method and style will not tend to make the work "popular." In particular, his chapters on the history of the Latin language and its earliest appearance as a recognizable entity are difficult reading.

With the Hellenizing influence once in evidence, Prof. Duff's pages become smoother, and his consideration of the early dramatists is noteworthy. He has much praise for Ennius, whom, however, he compares most unhappily to Klopstock. His judgment of the relative merits of Plautus and Terence follows the usual lines, the only original observations being concerned with the difference between Greek and Roman drama, and the extent to which the absorption of Greek legends influenced Rome. On the whole, while admitting the unquestioned debt of Roman literature to Greek, Prof. Duff deprecates its exaggeration. He finds that

> the Roman spirit never was quenched; it was unquenchable. Rome evolved herself. She rose to the conception that with the extension of her domains eastward she was grown to be a world power, and so must embrace world ideas. In Greek a ready-made instrument of Cosmopolitan appeal lay to hand. Rome grasped it and used it. So doing, she was active, not passive. So doing, she best realized her destiny of being infinitely more than a city-state on the Tiber or the mistress of Italy. While, therefore, Greece acts almost everywhere upon her, Rome reacts. The most Hellenic of Roman literature is Greek with a difference as vast as that which distinguishes a Greek statue from its Roman copy.

Through the satires of Lucilius and the two Varros, and a consideration of Cato (the historian) Prof. Duff leads up to a notable chapter on the characteristics of the Augustan age and truly noble pages on Lucretius. Catullus does not readily lend himself to scholarly approval, though Prof. Duff does ample justice to "the fervid poems of his love's first dream" and "the pageant of his bleeding heart." Cicero has received more sympathetic treatment, as a man, than is here accorded him, though his great ability and the influence he exerted are carefully insisted upon. Caesar's relation to literature occupies a chapter.

Some of Prof. Duff's pages are mere catalogues of names and dates; he has not, it would seem, the ability of writing interestingly of uninteresting subjects. But when the subject appeals to him he produces remarkably interesting criticism and comment, as in his studies of Virgil and Ovid. Yet in the latter chapter is a sentence which gives the student pause: "The 'Ars Amatoria' presents the closest parallel in ancient literature to Byron's 'Don Juan.'" And, again, one finds such a banality as this: "The letter-form [of Ovid's "Heroides"] is a mere literary device. Ovid did not imply that Penelope knew her husband's address, or that there was a postal service from Naxos for Ariadne's use." Nor is the judgment on the "Metamorphoses" and on Ovid's tremendous influence on the Renaissance quite satisfactory.

Copious notes attest Prof. Duff's wide scholarship; he takes issue with Mommsen at times, as well as with Niebuhr, and frequently discards dates, &c., given by Jerome. A great deal of translation is given, reasonably exact, though not inspired, particularly in the poetry, of which an example (from Ovid) may suffice:

> Mortale est, quod quaeris, opus; mihi fama perennis
> Quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.
>
> Thy quest is work that dies; mine, deathless fame,

*A LITERARY HISTORY OF ROME. By J. Wight Duff, M. A. One vol. Pp. xvi.-695. Frontispiece, index. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. $4.

What all the world may ever know my name.

The use of n instead of the more accustomed v, in the Latin quotations, is sanctioned by scholarship, but it is unsatisfactory and unfamiliar even to those who retain a fair measure of Latin. While the present volume does not equal the previous issues of this series in literary attractiveness, it is a very complete and scholarly résumé for the student. The frontispiece ("Tellus Mater") is excellent.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

AN English view of American enterprise is always interesting, not because it is good to know how others see us, but mainly because an Englishman's view of anything American is either amusingly absurd or startlingly near the mark.

"The Panama Canal and Its Makers," by Vaughan Cornish, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50,) is a straightforward account of what is being done on the Isthmus by the Americans. At the beginning of the work we note the Englishman, but as it proceeds we forget the Englishman, or it would be more generous to say that the Englishman forgets himself as he works up to enthusiasm over the work of the canal diggers. Vaughan Cornish is the fair critic who comes with a chip on his shoulder, but is quite pleased, even delighted, to have it knocked off.

Mr. Cornish visited the Isthmus twice during the American occupancy of the zone. The second time he came armed with published documents acquired in Washington and relating to the canal work. Then he visited the heads of the zone departments, and to them he makes grateful acknowledgment for unfailing courtesy. Mr. Cornish visited every bit of the canal, argued with the canal engineers (we have no doubt) upon every possible question relating to the canal, and wrote his book as he went along.

It is characteristic of the Englishman that his book should be finished when he boarded the steamer that took him away from Colon. Each day he seems to have compressed his information and his own editorial views into a single chapter—sometimes a single page—and in the end we have a book which leaves the mind quite clear as to what is being done, what has been done, and what is likely to be achieved, and all compact in 192 pages—and a map.

It is probable that this is the most concise work on the subject which has been issued so far. It is clear enough for a schoolboy to read, be interested in, and understand, and it is comprehensive enough to satisfy the ordinary mortal who wants to know.

An interesting feature of this book is the Englishman's view of American fortifications. The book was written before fortifications were definitely announced, and the author devotes several pages to the interpretation of conflicting passages in the various canal treaties. Here is one interesting paragraph:

"There have been, among public men in the United States, two schools of thought on the vital question of the defense of the canal. One school has held that the best safeguard was to be obtained by leaving the canal unfortified, (as is the case with the Suez Canal,) and by the establishment of a general convention, by which all the powers, including the United States, should bind themselves to respect the neutrality of the canal and leave it inviolate. Other public men preferred forts, guardships, and a garrison. The general public in the United States, on the other hand, appears to have unanimously held that an international guarantee would be ineffectual, and, moreover, derogatory. As we have seen, the popular view has prevailed. * * * "

Mr. Cornish's historical review of the history of the Pacific-Atlantic canal is a splendidly written article, and puts the reader in full possession of the early facts of the case in fifteen minutes. He thinks the canal should be finished by 1915.

ITALIAN LIFE DEPICTED.

Some pleasing pictures of Italian life and scenery, and some rather entertaining notes of travel are to be found in a little volume entitled "Under Petraia with Some Saunterings," (John Lane Company, $1.50.) The book is by the author of "In a Tuscan Garden," who seems to have spent considerable of her life in Italy and to have acquired a good knowledge of that country and her people and institutions. Petraia, which is mentioned in the title of the book, is a villa belonging to the crown, which is located in the district to the northwest of Florence. There are several small places near this villa also belonging to the crown, and one of these which our author was fortunate enough to lease, is the subject of an extended notice in her book. Other chapters relate to such delightful spots as Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, Venice, Verona, Modena, and Sienna, and certain very enjoyable accounts of matters of art, history, architecture, and social customs that interested the author as she moved from place to place.

A VIVID PICTURE OF INDIAN LIFE

In "Redcloud of the Lakes" F. R. Burton Writes a Powerful Epical Tale of the Ojibways.

IT is an epical story of Indian life and character that Frederick R. Burton has written in "Redcloud of the Lakes," (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.) Since the days of Cooper there have been novelists a-plenty who have sought—though not all of them have found—inspiration in the life of the red man. But none of them has attempted the sort of tale that Mr. Burton has here written, with notable success. In the first place, it is primarily a novel. The author has a story to tell, a story replete with human interest, full of exciting episodes, moving dramatically in logical development to its pathetic climax. But over and above this it is a sort of panoramic view of the course of Indian life and of the influences that have affected it from the days of their ancient forest habitation to their modern existence on the Government reservation.

The tale is concerned with a group of Ojibway Indians on the shores of Lake Superior and it deals especially with the history and fortunes of the family of Megissun through three generations. It opens with the Vision of Megissun, when he, a young man and still unmarried, goes to the top of a hill and fasts long in the hope that his Gods will vouchsafe to him some glimpse of his future and some indication of what they wish him to do. After nine days the vision comes and he sees a great beast trailing its length across the vast plain and demanding of his grandson who, in the form of a young buffalo is gamboling about him, that he shall give it his horns and mane and heart. No one is able to interpret the vision, but Megissun comes to the belief that some time he will have a grandson who will do great deeds for the saving of his people. Megissun marries and has sons and daughters, who also marry and have children. But not until he is a very old man is there a grandson. It is this grandson, Redcloud, who is the hero of the book.

The tribe lives on its camp, according to its ancient customs, which are described and embodied in no end of episodes, humorous, pathetic, tragic, but all vitally related to the central theme of the book, until Redcloud is a youth. Then the sifting in of white influences, as little by little the Indians feel the advance of the more powerful race, is graphically depicted in dramatic incidents of many sorts, until the band consents to be removed to a reservation. There is remarkably good and interesting work in the portrayal of the varied influences of the reservation and of the contact with diverse kinds of whites upon the development of the boy's character. Finally, after he is married and has sons of his own, he sees the significance of his grandfather's vision. If the Indian is not to be destroyed utterly in the conflict between the races he must make himself as near a white man as it is possible for him to become. And so, as the Beast had demanded, he gives up his heart to it—sends away his two boys to be educated, made into white men, and provides that, although they are hardly more than babies, they are to be kept away from him, their mother, and their home so completely that they will grow up with no Indian knowledge and no Indian memories.

So intimate and so sympathetic is the knowledge displayed of Indian manners, customs, and character that the reader scarcely needs to be told that the author is exceptionally well qualified for the writing of such a book. He has spent a good many years among the Ojibways, in the same region where the story is located, studying them, their language, and especially their music, upon which he is an authority. The hero, Redcloud, is transferred to the pages of the story just as the author has known him, with his own characteristics and his own reasoning upon the questions of his life. Mr. Burton's previous Indian novel, "Strongheart," based upon the play of that name, showed also much of this same knowledge. But in the present volume he has had a freer hand, and the book is far better, in both conception and execution.

NEWPORT'S BLUE LIST.

The "Newport Social Index," (Newport: Social Index Publishing Company,) for the season of 1909 contains, as formerly, the names of the Summer residents, their "cottages," and clubs. The personnel of the Diplomatic Corps and the vessels of the New York Yacht Club with their owners are also enumerated. The telephone numbers of the cottages have been included this year.

THE LIFE WORK OF A SCIENTIST

Familiar Pictures of an Important Career Set Forth in Entertaining Memoirs of Prof. N. S. Shaler.

THE interest in Dean Shaler's personality, extending far beyond the circles reached by the 7,000 students of Harvard who in forty years passed before the head of the scientific department of the university, an interest stimulated by the influence of his books on many topics of human as well as distinctively scientific importance, is enormously heightened by the reading of this book.* That the autobiographical part stops short at the end of the story of his youth, when death came to take his activities into other spheres, does not at all detract from the value and importance of the book. Mrs. Shaler has written a memoir which tells admirably what the great teacher of geology and practicer of the humanities accomplished and planned to accomplish, with grace and discrimination. In a deep sense her story of the events of their mutual life, although she leaves herself out, makes the book more important than if her husband had told of all these activities in his own words. Indeed, it is difficult to see how this story of a great naturalist's life might have been improved, for here we are given an extraordinarily minute and thorough study of his early years and the influences of heredity and environment and occupation forming him from infancy to coming of age. It is genuinely a scientific study of the boy who was father of the man, by the man who knew him best. The autobiography is, in this view, an important contribution to what used to be called natural history.

The author of "The Individual," "The Citizen," and "The Neighbor," books which meet a lively hunger of our time with nourishment for the body social, Dean Shaler could not fail to write a philosophical study of himself in the process of development. But his story of his youth is none the less a most entertaining tale. His forbears on both sides, the Shalers of New England and the Southgates of Kentucky and Virginia with their collaterals, were picturesque and lively folk, all leaning to that best development of life and station which out of our greatest cities still constitutes the "aristocracy" of our democracy. Nathaniel Shaler's father was a physician who married a Kentucky heiress at Newport, across from Cincinnati, where the future student of Agassiz was born and lived, except for two memorable journeys, until he went to college at Cambridge. He had just completed his scientific studies under Agassiz when the breaking out of the civil war sent him back to Kentucky. He was a Unionist, one of the first to proclaim that State rights could only be guarded by Federal Union; but of historical opinion, as shown in his first book other than scientific books to be widely read, his "Kentucky" in the American Commonwealth Series.

That from his maternal grandfather, Richard Southgate, Mrs. Stowe drew her character of St. Clare, the gentle slaveholder, and that of Legree, a neighbor whose history fitted well with that of the villainous slave trader, and the incident of Eliza's flight across the river on floating ice from a tradition of years before, was, Mr. Shaler affirms, a cause for high dudgeon among his own people at the time "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. He tells a capital Lincoln story, too, somewhat unclimatically, of the only time he saw the orator, then in contest with Douglas, on the occasion of Lincoln's visit to his grandfather's home on a matter of dispute over a mule. But the significant thing in that visit was that the young Shaler's mother came back to her home from supper at her father's table with Lincoln, saying:

"If Mr. Lincoln is an abolitionist, I am an abolitionist." "If my mother had said she was Satan it could not have been worse"—the horror with which her remark inspired her household.

The maiming of the brilliant Kentuckian of the earlier day by the civil war, not only in war's sweeping away the young men before they came to their best years, cutting off the Commonwealth's expectancy of children from such families, but also breaking off the eager reaching out for better things in history, literature, and the fine arts, which was beginning to raise the ideals of culture from what Prof. Shaler calls their still low and rather carnal state in Kentucky, are dwelt upon with clarity and conciseness in his pages on the degrading nature of war. This is a subject whereon his words come with consuming convincingness, the more that he was by birth and nature, albeit never as strong of body as of will, a fighter. In his latest years it was in Faculty meetings or in such affairs as the proposed "merger" of the Lawrence Scientific School (developed through the bequest of Gordon McKay, Dean Shaler's friend,) that his powers of successful belligerence found sway. That they were never as great as the bounty of his heart and affections, his immense capacity for friendship, might well be believed by a visitor from another planet reading for the first time of Nathaniel Shaler. And large circles in every State and in foreign lands still echo with stories of his huge and hearty beneficence.

The "Uncle Nat" of undergraduate affection in his later years—who saved students who timely applied to him from a visit to the "uncle" with three balls as a sign of willingness to accommodate—was but removed in years, not in sympathies, from the warmhearted, imaginative youth who nearly half a century before came up to Cambridge from his Kentucky home.

Prof. Shaler was not only a great teacher, a big educator, but a painstaking instructor. He was endlessly willing to do his best to "beat learning" into a student's head, but his vast living influence came from his abounding humanity, and students who have gone far afield with him on the geological excursions which he made wonderful sources of practical teaching remember better than what they learned of the way this earth is made, the communicated warmth and valor of a brave, generous, "great and powerful" fellow-creature.

Of the tasks and travels of all their years together from the time when (as we are shown the way to infer) Nathaniel Shaler married his first and only love in his early youth until she was left bereaved of high companionship with one who "marched along under the sign of the universe," Mrs. Shaler tells the story. Her pervading delight in her subject is perhaps best put into words for her in Prof. G. H. Palmer's words, wherewith she closes her task, "Happy woman to have been so blest."

Of his comrades in the work at Harvard, Profs. Palmer, Royce, and James were those who held Mr. Shaler's strongest affection, and this not merely from long association, but because he was a philosopher with the best of them. Much more than any of them he was a poet. There is little doubt from what he gave to his time of stately verse, with the resurgence of the poetic impulse which came after middle life had passed, that, had it been his choice to set himself to the life task of poetry, we should not now be in such a twilight of poetry in this country. But as it was to science he was called and devoted himself, there is only to be affirmed anew the mastership of science for our day. The list of his writings on scientific subjects is of itself a small volume, from the 1865 "Report on the Brachiopods of the Island of Anticosti" down to the latest mining reports for the United States Geological Survey. His excursions into belles lettres were many. He preferred his "Elizabeth of England" by declaring, to prove that "the work of the naturalist in interrogating his world of facts differs in no essential way from that of the poet in elaborating his fancies, both alike using the constructive imagination."

The success in this field was more than the success of esteem of which it was in advance assured. The effort of verse-making was to him a pleasure, comparable only to that of calm reflection alternating with killing thistles on the broad acres of his country estate "Seven Gates," on Martha's Vineyard. It is well to quote in this connection a paragraph from "The Individual," which, on the word of Mrs. Shaler, may be construed as personal to its author:

> To the oldish person who is a bit weary with the repetitions of his days, to whom the best of his profits have already a tiresome sameness, the effect of a new accomplishment is magical. It brings again the joy of youth, for the most of the pleasure of that time lies in just such excursions into the great unknown of self.

The simplicity and directness of the style of composition admits the reader of this "Life" into a hospitable mental house of wide views, fronting with serenity the known and that unknown of which Dean Shaler testified in the hour of his death: "All things do prophesy the life to come."

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER. With a Supplementary Memoir of His Wife. Sixteen illustrations. Octavo. $4 net. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

STORIES OF NORSE HEROES.

E. M. Wilmot-Buxton's "Stories of Norse Heroes" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50) is a book of the young, in which are retold, in simple fashion, twenty-five of the wonderful tales which have come down to us from the old Northmen. Among these retold tales is the one in which the Northmen gave their account of the beginning of things; another relates how Thor was humbled; another contains the story of Sigurd's killing of the dragon; another sets forth how the curse of gold was fulfilled; another thrillingly recounts the tragedies of Sigmund's last battle, and another makes known to us the marvelous qualities of Sigmund's Magic Sword. The tales are illustrated in most cases with photographic reproductions of well-known paintings.

PHYSICAL LIFE AND ITS ORIGIN

Dr. William Hanna Thompson Restates the Problem of Existence—The Development of Living Forms.

TO study not only the beginnings of things but their very essence is the task which twentieth century science has rigorously set itself. In no other field of endeavor has this quest been more eagerly carried on than in that of general biology, and in no other field has the problem been more baffling. We know much concerning how and when and where life has its origin, but we are still in total ignorance of what life really is. No answer to this question is vouchsafed in Dr. Thomson's book,* but an attempt is made to state the problem fairly, and to adduce the principles of investigation, the purpose of the volume being to prove "that the hypothesis of earthly life ever having a spontaneous, or mechanical, or physio-chemical origin, is wholly untenable." Dr. Thomson reviews the Darwinian theory, and cites numerous quotations from famous men of science to show that this theory is hopelessly inadequate to explain the course of development of living forms.

The tremendous importance of unicellular organisms constituting as they do the oldest and the largest division of the living kingdom is well brought out. Virchow's dictum "Every cell from a cell" may yet lead us to the solution of many matters, such as the origin and growth of cancer, and the peculiarities of immunity. Unicellular forms differ widely and can be divided into protozoa, bacteria, algae, and foraminifera. Of these the foraminifera have helped construct much of the crust of the globe through their fondness for carbonate of lime as a protective covering. It is thus that massive deposits of limestone and chalk cliffs have been formed. The evidence produced from a study of these four genera helps to prove that life did not and does not begin accidentally as a sort of formed jelly; that primeval living matter did not vary, since these unicellular things vary least of anything on earth, and that they were neither created nor modified by their environment, since they have been the same living, multiplying, and acting creatures through the ages.

The chapter entitled "As to Ourselves" is one of the most interesting in the volume and serves to show how fallible, how hopelessly gullible, our minds sometimes are in approaching rational scientific interpretations of ordinary facts.

> Something more, and again more, is the persistent demand of the personality within when comparing the boundless range of faculty with the vexatious littleness of range in the bodily senses. * * * Such an equipment of faculties, with such poor provision for their exercise, is like finding on a canal boat engines which originally must have been meant for a steamer which would traverse the widest oceans.

The fabric of this volume is rather loosely woven, but there is much to show that the author has read and studied widely concerning life and is, in the main, correct in his interpretations of its meaning.

*WHAT IS PHYSICAL LIFE, ITS ORIGIN AND NATURE? By William Hanna Thomson, M. D., LL. D., author of "Brain and Personality." Consulting Physician to the Roosevelt Hospital, to the New York State Manhattan Hospitals for the Insane, &c. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. v.-200. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

THE CHURCH AND HEALING.

In his book, entitled "Mental Medicine," (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1,) the Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel, a prominent clergyman of Baltimore, presents the substance of a course of lectures he recently delivered before the students of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, in which he discussed methods he had employed in his pastoral work for the relief of persons mentally distressed and otherwise ailing.

Dr. Huckel believes that ministers and physicians may properly and efficiently work together in ministering to the sick, but he thinks the Church will be wise in making haste slowly in attempts at healing. There is real danger, he says, in the Church giving itself "not to wise and rational psychotherapy, but to the extravagances of therapeutic treatment. He thinks it would be a distinct calamity if our churches should exploit themselves as nervine hospitals, and in his judgment there also are "grave ethical dangers" in the use of hypnotism.

In the addresses he includes in his book he advocates cordial co-operation between the Church and the physician, designed to make the physician's work more effective by "supplementing it with certain mental and spiritual factors which religious teaching can often most helpfully supply." His own practice has been on these lines. He has co-operated with physicians who are members of his church in a great many cases, and he and they together, he says, have accomplished a great deal of good.

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By **Mrs. R. S. Garnett,** daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Richard Garnett. $1.50.

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"GOD: AN ENQUIRY AND A SOLUTION"

In a Plea for All Religion, Dr. Paul Carus Seeks to Reconcile Seemingly Dissimilar Views.

FIRESIDE, and a cold blast without: These are the proper environments for pure reason. Few philosophies could stand the testing fire of the Summer sun. It is hard in this season of blossoming and fruitage to be fair to the prosiness of a philosophy of life that is not alive.

"God: An Enquiry and a Solution," is the startling and promising caption of a new book* by Paul Carus. To readers of the "Monist and the Open Court" his name and his philosophy are already familiar. It is a philosophy at least suggestive and stimulating, if not satisfying.

Briefly, these are the principal ideas of his philosophy: The world is not governed by law in the sense of a government from without, but law is the inner necessity of things to act and react in a certain way; as it is the inner law of heavy bodies to fall and of sentient creatures to reproduce themselves. Man is bound and freed by this eternal law. "He acts as he wants to act, without any external compulsion, and yet with necessity." This formal inner necessity—the uniformities of life—the necessity which makes two and two always equal four, the law that is inevitable for this world and for all possible worlds, this he calls God. Omnipresent and omnipotent law, the necessity of life, is also authority, the moral law of man.

The Platonic ideality of eternal forms, so difficult to grasp, is explained in a lucid, simple and convincing way. Matter and energy, he shows, are mere abstractions, and impossible without that one "reality," form and the formal progress of life. The swirl of water in a brook is made of constantly changing matter and energy, but the swirl, the purely ideal or formal part, is the result of eternal necessities of relation. And as this inner law of form is eternal and omnipresent, independent of time or space—that 2 plus 2 equals 4—is an eternal truth—so all possible forms may be said to exist forever in the necessities of the universe, even as 2 plus 2 equals 4 is a fact that exists apart from any material things.

This law of life is the only possible God, for God Himself, if it were not He, would be subject to it; and a subject-God is not God.

The objective and superpersonal truth can be the only rational basis of belief, as opposed to the subjective will and instinct—the will to believe, the will to live or be powerful, of the pragmatists and others—which prove no truth save the existence of the need itself. His answers to James, Nietzsche, and Schopenhauer on this subject are extremely interesting, and he makes out a good cause for objective truth, which he shows to be the foundation of subjectivity, so that reason is the cause of even unreason.

> Man's thoughts are representations.
> God's thoughts are eternal verities.
> When we find a proposition that is intrinsically necessary and universal, a law that is uncreated and uncreatable, we must know that it is a thought of God.

He is not a Pantheist. God is not everything, but God is in everything. He does not "identify God and the universe, for God and nature are different. God is the omnipresent law, and not the sum total of all existences."

As law is supernatural—because it controls all possible natures—so God is superpersonal, not conscious or personal or individual, but the condition of all consciousness. Immortality, then, is not eternal consciousness, but eternal form or direction; that is, practically, a man continues to live eternally in his works and the influence of his life. Life is a labor, like the writing of a book. Death is rest for the individual, but for his work eternal spiritual life in numberless editions of the same intellectual reality.

Panpathy is the unpleasing word he invents to express all-feeling or cosmic consciousness, the highest modern religious conception. He reconciles his view with the doctrines of Christianity, and pleads for all religions as symbols of truth, as steps in the evolution of religion. His is a fulfillment, not a denial, and the superpersonal God includes the personal.

This mild, conciliatory doctrine is lacking in who knows what? One feels this self-evident truth to be essentially untrue. It is logical, but it is small. That two plus two equals four does not prove God. And when by repeating it again and again Mr. Carus convinces himself that he has banished mystery from the world, the mystery is still there, superlogical, self-evident, the basis of science, not its object, not explicable, but the light whereby we explain all things. If God is not everything, what is the rest? Mr. Carus, the monist, fails to justify this dualism. And by making God unconscious he explains away the consciousness of man, not sentiency, not the feit, but that which feels the I Am of the world. Surely this, the essence of all things, the spectator of law itself, is existent.

In the appendix Mr. Carus publishes three of his poems. And here one sees at once what is the matter with his philosophy. His poetry is but rhymed prose, almost rhymed logic. Beauty, poetry, the ruddy "hereness" of life is pale in his scheme of life. And in this searching fullness of Summer, in the personal, vital poetry of all things, one says the two convincing words that are never mentioned in this formal philosophy: "I Am."

J. S.

*GOD: AN ENQUIRY AND A SOLUTION. By Paul Carus. Pp. 249. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN reading your issue of Aug. 7, I noticed on the first page an allusion to "The House of the Seven Gables," and I thought it might interest some of your readers to know that a Salem lady has recently purchased the house, which she means to utilize as a headquarters for settlement work and also to preserve as an antiquity. It is at this moment undergoing complete restoration and will be open to the public in the Autumn. In the work which is being done on it much of the original construction has been disclosed. Among other things the perfectly distinct indication of numerous gables, which, in the many additions and alterations made since 1662, when the house was built, have disappeared. These are being put back, so that in a very short time there will be no question of being able to identify the full number mentioned in the story. The big brick chimney with the secret staircase and Hepzibah's shop will also be features of the restoration.

M. R.

Beverly Farms, Mass., Aug. 1

Hawthorne's House of Romance.

Among the many instances of a popular desire to give to the imaginative creations of the masters of fiction "a local habitation and a name," there are few more persistent than the myth (so, from certain aspects of the case, it might be called,) of the House of the Seven Gables. The actual identity of this house as described by Hawthorne in his romance, with the Salem house described in the foregoing letter from "M. R.," is seldom questioned. The fact that this latter structure does not show the traditional seven gables and is architecturally at variance in other particulars with the mansion revealed in Hawthorne's pages, is not considered an obstacle, apparently, to its right to be viewed as the original of the Hawthorne romance.

Only one person, of course, can settle this question of the identity of the Salem house—Nathaniel Hawthorne himself. His testimony on the subject THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has just obtained from his son, Julian Hawthorne. Mr. Hawthorne states that he once asked his father if he had any particular house in mind when he wrote "The House of the Seven Gables." The reply was explicit, unqualified—he had had no house particularly in mind when he wrote his romance. The house described in the latter, he went on to say, was a composite of a number of old houses with which he, Hawthorne, was more or less familiar, but the "seven gables," and some other architectural peculiarities depicted in the story belonged altogether to the realm of romance, and not to reality.

Doubtless the old Salem mansion described by "M. R." was familiar to Hawthorne, and may or may not have had a part in the composite picture from which he constructed his House of the Seven Gables. But, in view of this authoritative statement in regard to the matter by his son, it certainly was not the original of the house described in the romance, and the effort by English as well as American critics to "restore" it to the condition in which it was "when Hawthorne described it" forms one of those perennial activities of the literary antiquarian which are quite as harmless as they are entertaining.

THE AMERICA OF TO-DAY.

Two Western professors, James Alton James of Northwestern University and Albert Hart Sanford of the State Normal School at Stevens Point, Wis., have written an "American History" designed especially for use in High Schools, (Charles Scribner's Sons.) Their purpose has been, they say, "to give the main features in the development of the Nation, to explain the America of to-day, its civilization and it traditions." In carrying out this purpose they seem to have entered every field of American activity and taken note of pretty much everything of major importance that has come to pass since the days of Columbus, so that one would be justified in describing their book as a political, industrial, social, educational, and religious history of America.

"The military phases of our history," they remark, "have in a measure been subordinated to the accounts of the victories of peace," the authors' theory being that men and women in civil life are those to whom primarily we owe our greatness.

Another marked characteristic of their work to which the authors draw attention is the unusual prominence it gives to the "advance of the frontier and to the growth and influence of the West."

SOCIAL HISTORY OF OLD FLATBUSH

Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt Writes an Account of the Old Dutch Village—Other Local Histories.

ALMOST interesting little book and one well deserving of the wider attention which its present publication assures it is Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt's "Social History of Flatbush," (Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn.) Language, manners, and customs have changed greatly in this old Dutch settlement, and even since the book was written (1880) there has been a notable divergence from the older habits of life. Mrs. Vanderbilt's aim has been to preserve a record of these old customs, and her work, though she modestly deprecates any intention of addressing "the great world," has the historical importance which always attaches to these simple annals of earlier days.

At its settlement in 1651 Flatbush was variously called Midwout, Midwoud, and Medwoud; just why the name was changed is not known, but the derivation is probably from Vlachte Bos, "wooded plain." An old document, in Dutch, in 1717 gives the name Flackebos, but a will of two years earlier, and written in English, gives the present form, Flatbush.

The town is particularly rich in Dutch names, and some which figured on the assessment roll of 1676 still appear; but there is some difficulty in tracing names, Mrs. Vanderbilt explains, from the fact that on the earliest records the names were not fixed. "Thus, Peter's son being named Jan, he wrote his name as Jan Petersen; but, he in turn calling his boy after his father, the boy's name in time came to be Peter Jansen. * * * In the old family Bible in the possession of the descendants is the record that '1659, es Adrian Reyerz getrout met Annetje Martense.' 1660, Marten Adrianse (son of Adrian) was born, and his children were called Marten's sons, which name, at first as Martensen and afterward under the contraction of Martense, has continued to be the patronymic of the descendants of Marten Adrianse, son of Adrian Reyerze."

Dress is considered in a separate chapter, as befits this important subject. Weddings and funerals, farms and their owners, gardens and churches are among the other subjects treated, as well as an interesting account of domestic service and slavery. Anecdotes and tales of the Revolution form a valuable chapter and much miscellaneous information as to furniture, china, and silver is given. The indefatigable collector of antiques has long known Flatbush as a treasure-place of stout Dutch chests and heavy silver, Spode and Delft. The book is well illustrated.

Not so interesting in its telling, but, by reason of the approaching Hudson-Fulton celebration, of very timely value is Mrs. Anna R. Bradbury's "History of the City of Hudson, New York," published by the Record Printing and Publishing Company of that place. The book contains biographical sketches of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton. Although there are many cities throughout the country which bear the name of the explorer, Mrs. Bradbury remarks that "not one, with the exception of Hudson, Ohio, which was founded by his descendants, possesses our peculiar right to it. A careful perusal of Hudson's journal of the voyage of 1609 * * * proves that he landed on this site, both on ascending and descending the river."

The author gives a gossipy account of the founding of the city, its growth, and its notable citizens of the past and the present.

The Connecticut Valley Historical Society issues Charles H. Barrows's "History of Springfield in Massachusetts," a work especially designed to interest children as well as to instruct them, both of which purposes it appears well qualified to fulfill. The illustrations are quaint, one of them reproducing a page from the New England Primer with that immortal verse:

> Proud Korah's troop
> Was swallowed up.

MISSION FURNITURE.

Given a taste for what is popularly known as mission furniture, coupled with enough of craftsmanship to make nice mortises and tenons, dovetails, and the like, the amateur cabinet maker should find no little pleasure in the little booklet "Mission Furniture: How to Make It," (Chicago: Popular Mechanics' Company.) Instructions, illustrated with plans, are given for making twenty-one different pieces, ranging from lamps and candlesticks to chairs and tables. The most complicated of the directions show how to make a combination billiard table and davenport. There is little doubt but that the average player would prefer to use it as a davenport.

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OLD BOOK SHOPS PASSING AWAY

A Des Moines (Iowa) Correspondent Discusses Some Interesting Phases of Present-day Book Trade Conditions.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE makers and the buyers of books in America will do well to consider the meaning, not only to the book trade, but to literature, of the disappearance of the Greek Lamp Bookshop in this city. Ten years ago Mr. D. L. Baker, now of Pasadena, Cal., who had been in the book trade in Des Moines for about twenty years, established this artistic book and art shop, under the name of the Baker-Trisler Company. It grew to be one of the most attractive bookstores in the country. It was ideal in its appointments, in its well-chosen stock, and in its service to the book-buying public. Des Moines is pronounced by publishers to be one of the best book towns in the United States—several have told me that for its size it was the best. The Baker-Trisler Company did a very good business, and it has not fallen off since Mr. Charles H. Trisler succeeded Mr. Baker as head of the firm when Mr. Baker two years ago removed to California. But with the beginning of this month the Baker-Trisler Company ceased to sell books and pictures, and this famous bookstore has no successor. The stock is being divided up and disposed of in job lots. The firm will devote its energies entirely to the profitable branch of its business, office supplies and furniture. In fact, the ideal bookstore, in which Mr. Baker took so much pride, never could have existed but for the office supply business that was carried on alongside of it.

Those who have enjoyed the privilege, now an unusual one in most cities, of a first-class exclusive bookstore, were amazed when they heard that the Greek Lamp Bookshop was to disappear, and leave no successor. The place always seemed so busy, its sales so large, that the uninformed naturally thought that a very profitable business was being carried on. What was the trouble? The same cause eliminated the bookstores in Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, and other cities, namely, the department stores. The book and art business rpquires an expensive location and high-salaried people. The expense of doing the business may be safely stated at 25 to 28 per cent. Most sales are made at 20 per cent. profit. The department stores insist, for advertising purposes, on selling fiction at $1.08, thus cutting out a very large share of the bookseller's trade or profits, or both, for he must meet the competition or go out of business. The department stores also go after the holiday trade, on which the bookseller must rely for a large share of the profits he makes during the year. The publishers have failed to see that it was to their interest to protect the bookseller, and have encouraged the department store in killing him off. Besides the absence of selling restrictions, the custom of putting out 50-cent editions of $1.50 fiction a short time after the first rush sales on new novels were past, has done this. People waited for the reduced price, and the bookseller was often "stuck" with a stock of books that had cost him 90 cents, and that he must sell, if he could, at 50 cents, because the 50-cent edition was just as good.

Aside from fiction, every good customer of a bookstore gets a discount of 20 per cent. on all but strictly net books, and something off on these after a year or two. The margin the publishers permit the bookseller to earn is not sufficient to make the business profitable. No class of seasonable merchandise is sold on such a close margin. Do I hear someone say that books cannot be classed as seasonable merchandise? Every publisher and every bookseller know that they are. No one can tell in advance whether a book is going to sell or not, or how many it will sell. Every bookstore is loaded with dead stock, unless it has been wisely sacrificed to make room for live books. Selling off at 25 cents or less books that have cost 40 to 90 cents trims off the profits on many sales. A live bookseller always wants to have the latest things in his windows, on his shelves, and very often he gets badly bitten in stocking up on something that fails to "go." If he was making a profit of 40 to 100 per cent. on what he does sell, as in the dry goods business, he could afford to have "bargain sales," as the department stores do. But he is not, so he is quitting the business.

I often hear people say: "Why should I contribute to a bookstore by paying more for my books than the department store charges? Why not get the books I want at the department store and have more books for my money?" That is as far as most people see. Some of them will never feel the difference, for they buy little but current fiction, holiday books, and schoolbooks. These the department stores, with such commercial taste as they have, will furnish. But does any one think that a department store will, with rare exceptions in the largest cities, ever run a real bookstore? I know of only one or two where one may find anything but light reading, fiction, popular books that are quick sellers. Serious books, such as history, biography, science, literature, &c., do not sell rapidly enough to suit the department store. The real bookstore has thousands of dollars tied up in such books for the satisfaction of its trade.

People may find books to choose from when they need them, and they have the privilege of examination and comparison. In short, there is the bookish atmosphere and the literary supply that the department store never can give, or never will give. Hereafter we must rely more upon catalogues and advertising to know about most of the really worth while in the book world. If this does not have the effect of discouraging publishers from bringing out books that are not sure of a large popular sale it will be very strange indeed. In a word, as I have many times before said and written, the destruction of the bookstore is a menace and an immediate injury to literature. I cannot understand why the publishers permit it.

Mr. Trisler, however, has another reason, and that is his belief that people are not buying as many books as they did even a few years ago. He attributes this to the enormous increase in libraries and to the pressure of business and professional life in the large centres of population, leaving people little time for reading. Then they want light literature, magazines, and Sunday newspapers, and the bookseller is left out.

FRANK W. BICKNELL.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 9.

ROMAN LIFE AND MANNERS.

FROM Ludwig Friedlander's "Roman Life and Manners," (Routledge,) it appears that most of the wonders of the circus and the vaudevilles were equaled if not excelled in those days of long ago. The number of tamed animals was as astonishing as the skill of their trainers. Plutarch, writing under Vespasian, says that the imperial games of Rome amply exemplified animal intelligence and docility. Julius Caesar was escorted home by animal torchbearers; performing apes, who acted plays, drove in chariots, and rode on dogs, served to amuse the rabble; sea lions were trained to greet the people and barked in answer to their names; lions were obedient as any dog; at the command of their dusky teachers elephants knelt, danced to the tune of cymbals banged by a brother elephant, sat down to table, or they would walk a rope and write in Greek and Latin.

How like to-day and yesterday all this seems!

There is no record of a chimpanzee who rides a bicycle, for the reason, perhaps, that there were no bikes; but one cannot read this book without being impressed not only with the astonishing variety of means with which men seek to amuse themselves and one another, but the similarity in means employed from one age to another.

The boasted luxuriousness of Rome in the matter of banquets and household luxuries was merely relative. There was much debauchery and extravagance, but the author insists that the figures of the historians must be carefully weighed and adjusted. Thus the cost of the banquet is no final estimate on the luxuriousness of the menu. The decoration and service often ate up a large share of the expense. In England £2,000 is sometimes spent on flowers for a ball; in our own country there have no doubt been instances to top that figure. These things are comparative, and in judging the extravagance of the Romans it is necessary, too, to take the words of the scribes and philosophers with the proverbial grain of salt. The former are likely to exaggerate naturally, the latter for the sake of the moral lesson involved in the recital.

"The use of emetics after meals," says the author, "considering a matter that has usually appeared to the disadvantage of the Romans is not necessarily to be taken as a proof of gluttony or intemperance, as it appears to modern eyes. Caesar was conspicuously temperate, but took an emetic after every meal with Cicero, who mentions it without disapproval. Physicians encouraged the practice in certain cases. Vitellius and Claudius were the only Emperors with whom it was habitual, and they were notorious for their gluttony. But then did not the physicians of Charles V. recommend plenteous senna and rhubarb after a four days' gorging by that monarch?

An Apicius would feel small at a modern banquet in a modern capital is the author's ultimate conclusion.

The book is vastly entertaining as well as most informing. The great spectacles are comprehensively treated and described with many details of ancient manners and customs, and though there is no effort to minimize the grossness of many practices indulged in there is a proper allowance for difference in viewpoint and manners.

The present volume is the second of the series. Its chapters on the arts are especially engrossing.

A FINE TRIBUTE TO MONTAIGNE

A Second Volume of the "Edition de Bordeaux" of the Celebrated Essays Makes Its Appearance.

THE readers of THE TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS will recall a notice in some detail at the time of the appearance of the first volume of the remarkable edition of Montaigne by Prof. Strowski of the University of Bordeaux, under the auspices of the Commission of Archives of the municipality of Bordeaux. The peculiar value of this edition lies in the fact that it is a reproduction of the famous "Edition de Bordeaux" prepared by Montaigne during the last years of his life. This was based on the latest published edition, on the pages of which innumerable additions, changes, erasures, and annotations had been made. In the form which Prof. Strowski has given it, all these are, minutely and ingeniously presented, and, so far as practicable, explained.

The second volume* has recently been issued after some annoying but inevitable delays, due in part to the extreme care with which the composition and correction of the volume have been made. "We are working," writes Prof. Strowski to a friend in this country, "somewhat as they did in the sixteenth century. One single compositor does everything, and apart from the revision of the proofs and the running of the presses, his hands alone touch the work."

The result is a marvel of beautiful and excellent printing quite worthy of the pains and the wealth of study expended on the preparation of the text. For the added delectation of lovers of Montaigne, Prof. Strowski announces in his introduction to the second volume that the house of Hachette is preparing a reproduction in phototype of the essays, similar to the edition of Pascal's "Pensées" already issued, for which the 700 photographic plates required have been made, and which will be issued as soon as the minimum number of subscriptions shall have been received.

The professor also announces that in the fourth volume of the Essays, which will contain a lexicon of the rich and peculiar vocabulary used by Montaigne, together with a critical biography by the editor, there will be an elaborate treatment of the sources resorted to by Montaigne, and this will be intrusted to M. Pierre Villey, who has firmly established his competency in the field by recent volumes. The remaining volumes, it is hoped, will take less time, and they will probably appear by next Spring, completing a work that will be a noble monument to the great author and to modern French scholarship as well.

VEGETABLE GARDENS.

THE ENGLISH VEGETABLE GARDEN, (London, Country Life, and New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, $3,) is a well illustrated, admirably compiled volume which by virtue of its practical suggestions makes a common appeal to every farmer or suburbanite who is ambitious to raise some of his own household produce. The aim of the book is to show how any one having the land at his disposal may produce his own vegetables, and by storing through the Winter, by forcing and growing the Summer crops in the open air, may have good vegetables on the table the year around. The compilers of the book believe, and very justly, that having obtained good vegetables it is of prime importance to have them well cooked, and two chapters on this subject contain a lot of common sense suggestions. The writer does not hesitate to express his contempt for the average English cook, in so far as ability to cook vegetables is concerned.

"Vegetables," he says, "do not receive the same consideration in England as in France. The cause of this unreasonable neglect is the ignorance of the cook; in her unability to understand the value of the material she has in hand; in her supercilious designation of all vegetables as greens, with the exception of peas, beans, and potatoes; and of her contempt for any food that is not animal. She has the opinion—so common to the working classes—that there is no salvation beyond beef."

While no portion of the volume makes a plea for vegetarianism, the recipes for preparing vegetables in novel and appetizing ways will probably be to many readers one of the most valuable features of the book.

*LES ESSAIS DE MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE, Publiés d'Apres l'Exemplaire de Bordeaux Avec les Variantes Manuscrits et les Leçons, des Plus Anciens Impressions, des Notes, des Notices et un Lexique, par Fortunat Strowski, Professor a l'Universite de Bordeaux, Sous les Auspices de la Commission des Archives Municipales. Couronné par l'Academie Francaise. (Poix Santour.) Tome Second. Bordeaux: Imprimerie Nouville F. Pich & Cie. 1909.

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The New York Times
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LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1909.

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TEACHING STUDY.

YOU can lead a boy to the door of a college, but you can't make him think." This was the aphorism put by Mr. Dooley into the mouth of his faithful spiritual adviser, apropos of a munificent endowment a few years since. It touches the very heart of the question of education, "higher" or other, and as a judgment on a good deal of the teaching of our own country it was as just as it was epigrammatic. We say of "a good deal," by no means of all, for there have never been lacking teachers in every grade and branch to whom the priceless value of thinking by their pupils and the relative worthlessness of teaching that did not produce thinking were keenly understood. But our system as a whole, and particularly that part of it dealing with the public schools and ministering to the great body of American pupils, boys and girls, has been lamentably defective in this regard. It has been almost inevitably so, the "common schools" being the outcome of a universal desire and not the product of a definite and well-matured plan. The immense relative advantage of even a little schooling has led to the provision of it all over the land, often under conditions that admitted of but feeble and imperfect schools, taught by untrained and poorly paid teachers. How should they comprehend the need of real thinking among the children in their charge when they were themselves, for the most part, quite inexperienced in it?

Of late years, and particularly within the last three decades, there has been a good deal of attention given to the highly important subject of training teachers. The demand for trained teachers has grown even faster than the supply, and the standard of qualification and preparation has been continually advanced. This is true not only of the older communities of the country but of the newer, and, on the whole, is probably more true of the latter than the former. But while there has been this organized improvement in the study and teaching of teaching, there has not been like progress in what may be called the study of study and in the art of teaching pupils how to learn. In the latest of the Riverside Educational Monographs, "Teaching Children to Study," (Houghton Mifflin Company,) edited by Lida B. Earhart, Ph. D., this subject is taken up. The author is Instructor in Elementary Education in the Teachers College, Columbia University, and the little book is a summary of an extended report on "Systematic Study in Elementary Schools," the result of extensive investigation and some experimentation The aim of the relatively new system is thus described: "In the old school the teacher did the thinking and most of the talking, while the child did the memorizing. In the new school the child will do the thinking and most of the talking, while the teacher will restrict himself to a thoughtful stimulation and direction of the process."

This change Miss Earhart, with pardonable enthusiasm, thinks will be "epochmaking in the development of teaching methods." Epochs are big things, and their making is not usually the fruit of conscious effort, but there is no question, we think, that the system advocated by the author will, when perfected by study and practice, make a very great change for the better in general education. Its object, and, when successful, its effect will be to make study at once more effective and easier, to secure better results for the pupil, more fruitful and lasting, if not with less labor, at least with labor more energetically and enjoyably applied. We cannot here describe Miss Earhart's system. We must content ourselves with saying that its essential feature, as we understand it, is to present to pupils a series of problems, and to aid them, often in ingenious ways, in discovering what the exact problem in each case is, and how it can be solved. This involves gradually teaching them how to think, how to use the knowledge they have, how to obtain the knowledge they need, how to test its value and pertinency, how to base conclusions on it, and how to verify such conclusions. The little book is full of shrewd and pregnant observation, and is marked throughout by unusual breadth and intelligence. Its style is sometimes marred by the needless use of semi-technical terms—"purposive," "emotive," "the thought situation," and the like—and the author occasionally makes "data" singular, which is nearly unpardonable in a teacher; but she has treated a very important and difficult subject clearly, suggestively, and soundly. There are few teachers, we should say, that would not be substantially aided by the study of her work.

MOTOR CAR MANUAL.

The average owner of an automobile may learn much that he never knew before by carefully reading "The Motor Car: A Practical Manual," by Robert W. A. Brewer, (New York: D. Van Nostrand Company.) The information given in the book was originally delivered in lecture form in English institutions of scientific learning and research, and covers a wide field more minutely than the majority of works on the subject. A short history of the internal combustion engine is given in the first chapter, tracing the development of this machine from the year 1680, when Denis Papin obtained motive power by exploding gunpowder in a cylinder, up to the comparative perfection of present-day engines. Following this are discussions of different varieties of engines, transmission gears, lubrication, ignition, and care of the car. The book is indexed.

Waterloo Relics for Sale.

The historical and other relics gathered in the Grand Hôtel du Musée de Waterloo are shortly to be sold in Brussels. The collection includes arms, accoutrements, manuscripts, and curiosities found on the battlefield, with pictures, engravings, and documents relating thereto.

LATEST GOSSIP OF PARIS BOOKS

Many Works Designed for Aerial Navigators Make Their Appearance—Books by Tolstoy and Jules Verne.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The brilliant aeronautical achievements of the last few months resulted in the making of a number of books especially designed for aerial navigators and for the persons who aspire to become aerial navigators. Three such have appeared this month: "La Route de l'Air," a scholarly work by Alphonse Berger, Professor at the Institute of Oceanography, (where he gives courses on what he calls, for lack, no doubt, of a better name, "aerial oceanography,") which exposes the laws of aeronautics for the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon—ignoring the simple balloons appertaining to ancient history; "Comment Vole un Aeroplane," a popular and practical manual by W. Rools, and "Le Livre d'Or de la Conquete de l'Air," a de luxe work limited to 500 copies and listed at 100 francs, the authors of which are O. and W. Wright, Santos-Dumont, C. Flammarion, Farman, Delagrange, Blériot, and others scarcely less known to fame.

Léon de Tinseau, whose "Sur les Deux Rives" was one of the successful novels of the Spring, is writing in his Norman retreat of Marolles a novel to be called "Les Deux Consciences," the scene of which will be Carlsbad, Morocco, and Paris successively. It will be printed as a serial before being published in book form.

A posthumous work of Jules Verne, "Les Naufragés du 'Jonathan,'" is appearing in one of the morning papers preliminary to its publication in a volume. It narrates the history of a band of emigrants shipwrecked on an island off Cape Horn who form an independent State, or, more properly speaking, community, under the inspiration and direction of an apostle of anarchism.

Tolstoy is the author of a sort of Socialist pastoral entitled "Le Grain Merveilleux," in which he has portrayed himself as a robust patriarch 115 years old; his son, 97 years old, as dependent upon a cane; his grandson, 77 years old, as completely broken down with infirmities, and his great-grandson, already dead in consequence of alcoholism and debauchery, as having left a daughter who is destined to restore the degenerate race. This curious work is to be presented this Summer at the open-air theatre of Aulnay-sous-Bois, with Henri Perrin of the Odéon in the rôle of Tolstoy the patriarch. The peasant parts of the piece will be taken by real peasants of the district round about Aulnay.

The house of Plon-Nourrit has just issued a study of the character and the genius of Dante by Maurice Paléologue, a well-known member of the diplomatic service and author of several historical and critical works, among them a "Vauvenargues" crowned by the Academy. M. Paléologue gives vivid pictures of Dante as aesthete, as Ghibellin, as believer, as savant, and as poet. He esteems that Dante typifies in a unique degree the aesthetic, social, philosophical, and religious conceptions of the Middle Ages, in spite of the apparent audacity of his rationalism and the trend of his great and lively intellect toward a certain emancipation of thought. In other words, as the sublime closer of an epoch.

Paul Margueritte is at work upon a novel which will appear serially in the Revue des Deux Mondes before being published as a volume, in which he aims to glorify a laborious and harmonious life in a beautiful natural setting and to contrast it with the agitated and feverish life of Paris, with its manifold temptations to luxury and pleasure.

Clémence Royer, the first apostle of Darwinism in France, and one of the most powerful female intellects of the middle of the last century, bequeathed to the Institute of France nearly all her manuscripts, for which she had been unable to find a publisher, and which she was too poor to publish at her own expense. It is rumored that these works are soon to be given to the world. A. F. S.

WATER A CURATIVE AGENT.

HYDROTHERAPY. A Brief Summary of the Practical Value of Water in Disease for Students and Practicians of Medicine. By William H. Dieffenbach, M. D., Professor of Hydrotherapy, New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, &c. Large 8vo cloth. Pp. 1 to 267, with index and numerous illustrations. New York: The Rebman Company. $3.

AT first glance it might not be perfectly obvious from the title of this volume that the use of water in disease is not limited to students and "practicians" of medicine, did one know that the profession at large is opposed to the monopoly of therapeutic measures of value. Since the introduction of free public baths into New York City under control of recognized authorities in hydrotherapeutics, we have learned a great deal of what can be done with one of nature's freest gifts for the alleviation of disease. The baths have been a godsend to New York's poor not only for their cleansing properties but also for their help in curing many minor ills. There is very little in this book which can interest the lay reader, save the general principles of cure in hydrotherapy, and the chapters on the various kinds of baths which may be taken in one's own home. It is interesting to note that so many diseases can be relieved or cured by proper use of water. The book is well bound and printed and the illustrations are excellent.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE has built himself a shack "in the heart of the ancient wood," near East Aurora, and there he proposes to continue until the equinoctial gales send the Autumn leaves scurrying. Mr. Le Gallienne has put in a Summer of active work preparing a volume of new poems, which the John Lane Company is to publish early in the Autumn, and putting the finishing touches upon the play of "Orestes," which he has written for Mr. Faversham.

James Oppenheim has been in Kennebunkport, Me., for the Summer making a selection of what he considers his representative poetical work, to be published this Fall under the title of "Monday Morning and Other Poems." In a recent article in Poet Lore Mr. Oppenheim expresses certain views in regard to the poverty of present-day poetry.

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University has been lecturing for more than a month past at the Summer school of the University of Wisconsin on Oriental History and Hellenistic Philosophy. His new book, "The Commonwealth of Man," to be published this Fall, is the first volume from his pen since "The Prophet of Nazareth."

Horatio S. Krans, author of a critical biography of Goldsmith, "William Butler Yeats," "Irish Life in Irish Fiction," &c., has left the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons and has joined the Sturgis & Walton Company as its Secretary. Mr. Krans was with the Putnams for a number of years as their literary adviser.

Edward Howard Griggs is spending the season at his farm in the White Mountains preparatory to resuming his lectures in September. He has just completed a new book in The Art of Life Series bearing the title "Human Equipment, Its Use and Abuse," and dealing with various ethical and economic problems.

Lurana W. Sheldon, whose "literary baggage," according to her own confession, consists of "seven long stories, (four in book form,) more than 200 short ones, innumerable special articles, and more than 1,000 poems," is spending the month of August in Maine.

Dr. John P. Mahaffy, whose book, "What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?" will shortly be published, represented Trinity College, Dublin, at the celebration of the quincentenary of the University of Leipsic from the 28th to the 31st of July.

Robert Kennedy Duncan, author of "The Chemistry of Commerce," &c., has returned from an extended trip abroad, where he has been observing the latest work in the famous laboratories of Europe. Mr. Duncan is now in camp at Lake Muskoka, Canada.

Florence Morse Kingsley has dramatized her love story, "The Princess and the Ploughman," which was published not long ago. The play will probably be produced under the title "The Maid and the Money." Mrs. Kingsley is at present staying in camp at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Elizabeth Jordan, who has just returned to this country from a trip through Spain, expresses the greatest enthusiasm over the beauty of Spanish children, which she declares to be far superior to that of the far-famed children of Italy.

R. E. Adolph has come over from England to manage what will be known as the Doubleday, Page Art Company, which will shortly issue a select list of the Burlington Proofs.

Justus Miles Forman, after visiting France, is now traveling in Italy and Switzerland. He expects to return to this country in September.

Carolyn Wells is at Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, where she intends to pass the remainder of the Summer.

Louise Closser Hale is on a motor tour of the Continent in company with her husband, Walter Hale, the artist.

Myra Kelly is spending the Summer in Europe. Her new novel, "The Vulgarian," is almost completed.

THE BEARER OF EVIL TIDINGS.

Ambrose Bierce, in a Volume of Essays Entitled "The Shadows on the Dial," Takes a Gloomy View of Most Everything—Recalls the Fate of Cassandra and Fears His Words Will Pass Unheeded.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

THERE is something of the noisy fierceness, the animosity, the spitfire scratchiness of the cat in a corner confronted by the huge wondering head of an inquiring dog in Mr. Bierce's volume* of essays and jeremiads. Woe, woe is the burden thereof, and nothing in all the sad round world gets any praise or hope; nothing, with one exception, which does receive Mr. Bierce's unqualified admiration and unconcealed approbation. This solitary exception we will leave the reader to discover for himself.

There is no subject alien to Mr. Bierce's pen. He is equally willing to throw light on the secret workings of the Divine Mind as upon the character of dogs—and here indeed the cat is all claws and bristling hair. He dubs alike the reformer and the murderer fool and villain, beings to be stamped down into the bloody dust. He has but one regret—that, besides being a literary light throwing far gleams into a naughty, naughty world, he is not, space and time so far hampering even the godliest, capable of easing the mortal strain by also fulfilling the possibilities open to the statesman, the lawyer, the preacher, yea, to woman herself in this little world he spans with his spread thumb and finger.

"I sometimes wish I were a preacher," he cries. "Preachers do so blindly ignore their shining opportunities. I am indifferently versed in theology * * * but know something of religion." Then turning to the law he remarks: "I have looked into this thing a bit, and it is my judgment that all the methods of our courts, and the traditions of bench and bar exist * * * for the one purpose of enabling lawyers as a class to exact the greatest amount of money from the rest of mankind."

"Civilization does not, I think, make the race any better," says the author, in the essay devoted to that topic. Yet in the first paper, which lends its title to the book, we are told, regarding the anarchist, that he should be extirpated. "I favor the mutilation of anarchists convicted of killing or inciting to kill—mutilation followed by death." This because the anarchist is inimical to civilization, because he stands for reversion, for a time when a man's nose, ears, wife, young, labor, clothes could be taken from him by the stronger hand, as it was in the thirteenth century. "In Europe and America to-day these things cannot be taken away from even the poorest and humblest without some one wanting to know the reason why." Since there was some sort of civilization even in the thirteenth century, Mr. Bierce may possibly intend the race in prehistoric days. Yet he says elsewhere: "Two human beings cannot live in peace together without laws—laws innumerable—if there were in all the world none but they." Surely the beginning at least of civilization.

Occasionally the author hauls off from thumping the universe to deliver a few special blows at his own country. We will quote two or three of these knocks:

"In learning and letters, in art and the science of government, America is but a faint and stammering echo of England. For nearly all that is good in our American civilization we are indebted to England; the errors and mischiefs are of our own creation. * * * The English are undoubtedly our intellectual superiors; and as the virtues are solely the product of education (is not education a part of civilization and were we not just told that it did not tend to improvement?)—a rogue being a dunce considered from another point of view—they are our moral superiors likewise. * * * Is not every American young woman crazy to mate with a male of title?" and so forth.

Mr. Bierce entertains for the word idiot a real passion. Like the small boy on All-Fools' Day, he may be observed dashing from one unconscious back to another, pinning his little scrap of paper, on which the obnoxious title is largely printed, to coattail after coattail. Not that the paper is always misplaced, but the humor of the situation is often increased, to the onlooker, by having the active little boy similarly decorated and equally unconscious with his victims of the telltale addition to his raiment.

Doubtless there is a deal of sense mixed up with the rest of the material in these essays. Mr. Bierce's arraignment of many of the shams and faults of our modern life is apt and just enough, if not very new. But his self-conscious cleverness, degenerating only too often into actual cheapness, his desperate scrambling on the slippery footing of epigram and phrase, tend to confuse the vision of the beholder, who, engrossed in watching the fantastic progress, fails to realize the indicated heights.

When Mr. Bierce says that the Golden Rule is sufficient for all the needs of life he is on safe if not original ground, and though he leaves us to struggle along with whatever makeshifts we can devise until this rule is universally adopted, we are willing to range ourselves with him. But when a moment later he pleads for the eye for an eye law as the only one a sane community should uphold, where are we to consider him as standing? He claims that he can easily and infallibly judge what Jesus would do under any given circumstances, and that no other guidance is required; but furiously desires, on another page, that prison reform and the humane treatment of criminals should cease. Behold him on his tight rope, a vision of wild waving arms and gesticulating leg. Whither is he bound—straight on, straight up, or horribly downward? We watch with mingled interest and terror—yet hoping, if it be downward, that we may be there to see, since a man hurtling through the air is at least a sight.

"I should like it understood that, if not absolutely devoid of preferences and prejudices I at least believe myself to be," so speaks the author. A half page further on he alludes to the great secret societies as lying and as having for their sole object "the mitigation of republican simplicity by means of pageantry and costumes grotesquely resembling those of kings and courtiers."

"All languages are spoken in hell, but chiefly those of Southeastern Europe," says our unprejudiced commentator further on. "I do not say that a man fresh from the fields and factories of Europe—even of Southeastern Europe—may not be a good man; I only say that, as a matter of fact, he commonly is not. In nine instances out of ten he is a brute whom it would be God's mercy to drown on his arrival, for he is constitutionally unhappy."

"Against the life of one innocent person the lives of 10,000 murders count for nothing. Their hanging is a public good without reference to the crimes they disclose," so on one page. On another: "The law of a life for a life does not altogether prevent murder. No law can altogether prevent any form of crime, nor is it desirable that it should * * * constituted as we are we can know good only by contrast with evil. Our sense of sin is what our virtues feed upon; in the thin air of universal morality the altar fires of honor and the beacons of conscience could not be kept alight. A community without crime would be a community without warm and elevated sentiments—without the sense of justice,—without generosity, without courage, without magnanimity—a community of small, smug souls, uninteresting to God and uncoveted of the devil."

This being so, we submit that Mr. Bierce's attitude toward the thief and murderer is blind and illogical. Surely a benefactor to the degree implied above ought to be pensioned rather than executed.

We must cease quoting from this mass of wisdom, though much remains—for instance, the disputed field of heredity versus environment. "The phenomena of heredity have been inattentively noted; its laws are imperfectly understood, even by Herbert Spencer and the prophets," says Mr. Bierce. But luckily "my own small study in this amazing field convinces me that a man is the sum of his ancestors; that his character, moral and intellectual, is determined before his birth." Mr. Bierce being convinced, who, to be sure, shall longer remain in doubt?

But reluctantly—for if Mr. Bierce does not contribute vastly to the knowledge of the world, he assuredly adds delightfully to its amusement—reluctantly, with a few last words from our hero—author we mean—we close.

"Formerly the bearer of evil tidings was only slain; he is now ignored. The gods kept their secrets by telling them to Cassandra, whom no one believed. I do not expect to be heeded * * * but I have looked at the dial of civilization; I tell you, the shadow is going back."

According to one among Mr. Bierce's many dictums, we may then begin to look for better things.

*THE SHADOW ON THE DIAL AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Ambrose Bierce. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $2.

GOSPEL TEACHING.

JESUS AND THE GOSPEL. Christianity Justified in the Mind of Christ. By James Denney, D. D., Professor of New Testament Language, Literature, and Theology, United Free Church College, Glasgow. Author of "The Death of Christ." Pp. xvi.-368. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

THE TEACHING OF JESUS ABOUT THE FUTURE: According to the Synoptic Gospels. By Henry Burton Sharman, Ph. D., Instructor in New Testament History and Literature in the University of Chicago. Pp. xiv.-382. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $3.

THE purpose of these two books is that of much modern study of the Bible. It is by means of the Bible to get back to the mind of Christ Himself, and to learn what it was that He really held and taught. Dr. Denney's attempt covers the field as to the belief of Jesus about Himself, and as to how that belief affected and determined the early Christian Church. He starts with the undoubted fact that the Christianity of the New Testament is essentially belief in Jesus. And then he goes on to the basis of that fact. Can that belief be historically justified by the mind of Jesus, or was it due to a misapprehension on the part of His followers? In answering this question Dr. Denney first takes up the evidences for the resurrection of Jesus, treating them quite apart from the vexed questions of the synoptic gospels. Then he turns to the synoptics, and on the basis of their sources, following the generally accepted view of Mark as one source, and of the non-Marcan source used by Matthew and Luke, he passes to the study of the mind of Christ. His conclusion is that the basis for belief in Christ rests ultimately and soundly on the self-consciousness of Jesus Himself. His argument is well put, in clear and popular style, without ceasing to be scholarly in character. And he closes with an appeal for Christian unity for all those who can say, "I believe in God through Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord and Saviour," without regard to any further developed theological formulas.

Dr. Sharman's work is much more technical, and will appeal to the student rather than to the general reader. He goes critically into the sources of the synoptics, and on the basis of the critical results of his colleague, Dr. Burton, he examined every saying ascribed to Jesus about the future. Of special interest is his vigorous contention that the "Kingdom of God" is not "eschatological" or "catastrophic," but is rather an actual condition of society, inaugurated by Jesus Himself, and to be carried on through a process of moral development. The volume is worth thorough study by every student of the subject.

E. S. D.

"MOSBY'S RANGERS."

A second edition of that very entertaining and important book, "Mosby's Rangers," is now offered to the public, the original work having undergone a careful revision and a considerable enlargement by its author, Mr. James J. Williamson. (Sturgis & Walton Company.) Mr. Williamson believes that in its present form his book contains an accurate and sufficiently full account of the operations of that famous band of Virginia horsemen which served in the civil war under the command of Col. John Singleton Mosby.

Since the publication of the first edition of his book, which was based largely upon entries in the diary he kept while he was attached to Mosby's battalion, Mr. Williamson has met many of his old companions in arms, and talked over with them the campaigns in which they were associated. Information he has acquired in this way has induced him to make some changes in his work, and to add some things to it.

In the main, however, his story is unchanged; it remains, as it was in its original form, a straightforward, picturesque story of the exploits of an organization of fearless, dashing troopers, led by an intrepid, intelligent, resourceful, and daredevil commander.

BOOK-CHAT for August will contain the first half of a reminiscent article on the famous old **TWILIGHT CLUB** by Joel Benton. Order Early. 5c.
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BRIEF REVIEWS OF LATELY PUBLISHED BOOKS

"MEANING OF MONEY."

MR. HARTLEY WITHERS, a member of the staff of The London Times, who for many years has held high rank among the financial writers of his city, has put into a book entitled "The Meaning of Money," (Charles Scribner's Sons) an excellent explanation of the monetary system of England and a lucid exposition of the relations existing between London, the world's money centre, and the other great banking cities of the globe.

The book is aimed especially at those who are more or less mystified when they come to read about the course of the London money market, the fluctuations in the bank rate, the building up and depletion of the bank's gold reserve, the rates of exchange, and the various forms of credit, including the so-called finance bills. All these matters receive attention from Mr. Withers and are thoroughly elucidated by him.

Naturally a good deal is said of the dependence of America upon the London market for its gold supplies, and incidentally there is some discussion of American banking methods. Just at present, we are told, the typical American business man is fit to do many things better than banking. As Mr. Withers puts it:

> His [the American business man's] haste to grow rich, his eager enthusiasm and buoyant optimism, followed by plunges into apprehension and depression; his quickness and versatility, his keen sensibilities, his craving for speculative excitement, and his genius in exaggeration—all these qualities make him an excellent producer, a first-rate distributer, a miraculous advertiser, an unapproachable gambler, and a somewhat questionable gambler.

We are advised that we will never realize our cherished ambition that New York shall be the monetary centre of the universe, "until we learn the necessary lessons and develop the necessary character."

It is largely the Englishman's character, Mr. Withers thinks, that makes him so good a banker. "The chief reason," he remarks, "why we [the English] can bank with a comparatively small cash proportion, and with no legal obligation, is because English banking—in the expressive phrase of an American who recently discussed the matter with me—'works with a psychological reserve'; that is to say, has won and keeps public confidence by means of the character of our bankers. It is because they are so sound, so straight, so sensible—from an American point of view so unenterprising—that they are able to build a bigger credit fabric on a smaller gold basis, and even to carry this building to a height which they themselves have decided to be questionable. This psychological reserve is the priceless possession that has been handed down through generations of good bankers."

It seems to be Mr. Withers's opinion that American banking is in very great need of a psychological reserve like that which he has ascribed to English banking.

"TOLL OF THE SEA."

MR. ROY NORTON has followed his romance based on the conquest of the air by another in the same vein. "The Toll of the Sea" (D. Appleton & Co.) shows that his fancy and his pen are as nimble and entertaining as ever. A cataclysm which makes the Martinique disaster seem a toy affair so alters the geography of the globe that it has to be discovered all over again by the survivors. Ship after ship disappears until finally the United States sends out a cruiser to find where they went to and what detains them. The Captain takes along as his guest a cowboy friend whose exploits make it a marvel how our navy is navigated without such guests. All of a sudden a wireless warns them to proceed no further unless they wish to share the fate of those wanderers whom they are seeking. Suddenly the ship becomes motionless, her engines and dynamos "freezing" solid. Then the warship begins to race around the harbor at headlong speed, stopping, starting, pirouetting, in a manner to make a seaman dizzy and set a landsman marveling and wondering.

The cowboy dives beneath the keel and finds no visible or tangible explanation. Then a boat comes off manned by seamen of an ancient race, who know secrets of science beyond any imagination except Mr. Norton's. The Captain and his cowboy friend go ashore as hostages, and learn why his good ship's engines won't move the boat. They find the missing ships laid up safely enough—with blood-curdling exceptions—and they learn why and how it is done. The Captain and the cowboy take part in some wonderful politics, and there is some good fighting by the cowboy against scientific odds. He loses his life in the mêlée, but he proves himself a very good sort, and demonstrates that muscle and wit are a match for knowledge and malice.

Those fond of mysteries and horrors of the knowingest kind can get some delicious thrills from Mr. Norton's fantasies if they will surrender themselves to the spirit of the occasion and not be too incredulous, or insist upon testing extraordinary happenings by ordinary standards. It is well known that spirits do not walk for the doubting, and the hypocritical will not find the book as pleasing as those more easily satisfied with what is done with such good-will for their entertainment.

"SEEKERS IN SICILY."

TO the title, "Seekers in Sicily," bestowed by Elizabeth Bisland and Anne Hoyt upon their charming little book of travel, which will be published early in the Fall by the John Lane Company, they have added a sub-title which indicates fairly well the character of the book. The seekers went to Sicily, not simply to have a look at the island and its people; they also purposed to enjoy it historically and mythologically.

Included in their efforts was a search for traces of Persephone, who mythology tells us spent a good deal of her time, both before and after she became the wife of Pluto, enjoying the beauty spots for which Sicily is so justly famed. Of course the seekers had no serious trouble in finding what they were after with respect to Persephone, for the goddess and her mother, who were all over the island in their day, were so closely observed that the record of their journeyings and sojournings was bound to be quite full and authoritative.

Thus, for example, it was quite easy to go to the very spot on the plains of Euna where the beautiful Persephone was seized by the subterranean Pluto and lifted, kicking, scratching, and shrieking, into his chariot, so that she might be borne off to Hades to be a queen. The seekers went straight to that spot, when they got ready to do it, and making good use of their Homers were able to picture in their minds what took place there at the time of the ravishment, according to the poet's veracious and authoritative story.

In a similar way they visited other spots which mythology associates with the gods—Persephone, Demeter, and all the rest—and enjoyed many happy days mentally reconstructing the comedies and tragedies in which those mythological personages were concerned. Meanwhile the seekers were quite mindful of the Sicily and the Sicilians of the present day, so that when they came to write their book they were able to present the modern aspect of the island as well as its legendary and historical aspects. Visitors to Sicily will find this book an exceedingly interesting and valuable companion.

BRITISH COLONIES.

A SOUTH AFRICAN view of the problem of the perpetuation of the British Empire is set forth by P. A. Silburn, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Natal, in a book entitled "The Colonies and Imperial Defence," (Longmans, Green & Co.) Mr. Silburn writes as a loyal Britisher who desires that the empire shall come into such an estate that nobody ever will have a right to doubt its stability and to suggest that its days are numbered.

His scheme of defense calls in the first place for actual and practical co-operation between the mother country and the several colonial countries. He wants a royal commission to take a careful view of the British Empire and find out what each of the units composing it should contribute for the empire's defense. He does not believe in direct monetary colonial contributions for the support of the Imperial Navy, although he is convinced the colonies should depend upon that navy and not undertake to have navies of their own. His contention is that each unit in the empire should, at its own expense, provide adequate land defenses for its coasts, and establish absolutely safe harbors of refuge and coaling stations for the use of the Imperial Navy. In addition each unit should assume some responsibility for the Imperial Army in men, money, horses, and equipment.

He would have his commission work out this idea into a practicable scheme, and submit it to the Prime Ministers of the empire and the colonies when they come together again for their next conference.

A KNIGHT OF PARIS.

JUSTUS MILES FORMAN dedicates his newest romance, entitled "Jason," (Harper Brothers,) to Paris. It is a story of Paris telling of a quest and revealing a witch, and a very readable one, an admirable bit for a hammock and a lazy day.

The hero is called Ste. Marie, a Frenchman and a Marquis, and women adore him. What is more, men respect him. In the beginning he thinks he is in love with a beautiful American girl with a disgracefully rich old grandfather, who lies abed—being of patriarchal years—wearing a huge, bushy beard and short-embroidered jackets like a Mandarin. The girl is a very beautiful and superior young person, and Ste. Marie becomes her knight. The quest is here. He is Jason.

He is, however, Jason transformed into a flower of chivalry. The quest—the fleece—is also transformed. It is, in fact, a sort of wooly lamb of a younger brother of the superior young person. Thus one reads of Sir Jason-Bayard's high emprise and his lesser adventures, and of his reward very femininely contrived at the end to disappoint the logical masculine expectation.

One listens meantime to lively dialogue and is regaled with high, fine phrases and airy sentiments in the face of tragedy and danger after the fashion of M. Cyrano de Bergerac; also, there are quite rude encounters and base wounds, the gun speaks, and the poisoned cup finds its victim; love whispers and gives kisses—and takes them; motor cars hum through the darkness and spies lurk across the street and dog knightly footsteps.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

AN important addition to the literature of the Pacific Northwest has been made through the publication of Clinton A. Snowden's "History of Washington," which comes to us in four impressive volumes, beautifully printed and charmingly illustrated, (The Century History Company.)

One will not look far into this history without discerning that it is a well-constructed work, in which material obtained through extensive and painstaking study and research has been handled with intelligence and unusual literary skill. The story it presents of the rise and progress of the State of Washington is entertainingly and authoritatively told. It is a fuller story than is to be found in any previously published history of the State, but though it runs very much to details, no one, to whom its subject appeals strongly, will hold that Mr. Snowden has overloaded his narrative and made it tiresome.

It is true, of course, that outside of Washington comparatively few persons will care to read a four-volume history of that State, but there must be a great many men and women, taking the country over, descendants from the Washington pioneers, to whom the briefer accounts of the trials, hardships, and achievements of their ancestors seem altogether inadequate. The work also will serve admirably as a book of reference for students who have not the time nor inclination to read it from beginning to end.

In the allotment of his space to the several periods with which the history of Washington naturally divides itself, Mr. Snowden has shown an excellent sense of proportion. He has given up his first and second volumes to an account of the discovery and exploration of the Pacific Northwest and the opening up of the country by the early settlers. All of this matter pertains to the period during which what now is known as Washington was part of the vast Territory of Oregon. The territorial history of Washington, from the time a separate government was established for the Oregonians living north of the Columbia, down to the time when Washington became a sovereign State in the American Union, begins in the third volume, and runs through that volume and a little more than half of the fourth volume. Only a few chapters are devoted to the years since Washington became a State, but they are enough, for the time has not yet come for the uniting of the history of the late decades, and besides that, the course of events in these recent years in no respect approaches in interest those of the earlier periods.

All in all Mr. Snowden's work is deserving of great commendation. It tells practically all that is worth telling of the early history of Washington, and the chances are against anybody's undertaking to improve upon it.

A PATIENT MAN.

IN the preface to her new novel, "The Patience of John Moriand," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50,) Mary Dillon writes: "I cannot hope that even the most superficial student of American history will not recognise my heroine at a glance, despite her change of name." However, even the superficial student aforesaid will have some difficulty in believing that the famous Peggy O'Neill resembled very strongly the Kitty McCabe of Miss Dillon's book.

Peggy O'Neill's story, as it comes down to us in unadorned history, is sufficiently dramatic, and her relation to the Administration of Jackson is excellent "material." Miss Dillon's story deals with the adventures of this captivating lady, and purports to place her in a sympathetic light. Whether this amiable purpose is accomplished or not really amounts to very little, for the heroine of the book (Kitty McCabe) is an impossible sort of woman; crude, flirtatious to the point of vulgarity, and given to weeping at ludicrously inopportune moments. She flaunts her husband, her various admirers, and her native petulance in John Moriand's face (he is the Major Eaton of history) until his patience as well as his love rank among those phenomena which, as Dundreary puts it, "No feller can understand."

Andrew Jackson, singularly amiable and polished, figures in the story, as does an attenuated Calhoun. Clay and Webster, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and John Randolph have minor parts in this caricature of history. The illustrations, reproduced in color, are in keeping with the book.

"HOMESPUN."

"HOMESPUN," by Lottie Blair Parker, (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50,) is written by the author of the successful plays "Way Down East" and "Under Southern Skies," and presumably that is why it has been published, for there is no other discoverable reason apparent as you read it. It concerns itself with a number of New Englanders whose language is expressed by those odd conglomerations of leters supposed to be in themselves humorous, it is as moral as a Sunday school tale, and at the end pleases if not surprises the reader by the tableau of virtue triumphant and vice in the dust.

There is a bad young man, who is rich and respected, but who has a passion for dancing, which finally proves his downfall; and a good young man who—even this is true—is poor but honest, who studies his books at night after the farm-work is over and the stern uncle in bed. There is a family feud that sets brother against brother and provides endless, or at any rate 378 pages of, village gossip. There are old maids and young girls—why is it that the young girls of dialect stories invariably speak the most polished English?—and fathers and mothers who endeavor to force unpleasing marriages upon their offspring, quite after the French style.

There is a runaway match and a runaway team and an accident where death steps in to complicate matters. There is a Judge—spelled "Jedge"—who is looked upon by the simple village folk as a devil of a fellow because he refrains from meeting and is not innocent of the taste of liquor, but who is really of a nobility. There are rocking chairs and lilac bushes and misapprehensions and characters and local color. What more, after all, does one want? Only the end, perhaps, and there is that, too.

NEW YORK'S FOUNDATION.

FEW things are more conspicuous or interesting to the many people who potter about the parks and less settled portion of the Island of Manhattan than the rocky skeleton which the buildings of the inhabited city are by degrees mantling over and burying from view. As you stroll along the terrace of Morningside, for instance, or ride along Fort Washington Road or scale the heights of Inwood you get in increasing measure an idea of what the Manhattan of Henry Hudson's discovery was like. To be sure, the lower hills and swamps of the southern part of the island are utterly transfigured. There is no hint of the original there—but in the furthest north you are astonished sometimes at how much of the wild aspect remains within a stone's throw of unsightly six-story flats.

To people who take pleasure in such observations as have been hinted at, L. P. Gratacap's "Geology of the City of New York" (third edition enlarged, Henry Holt,) will furnish not a little entertainment and much information. The strictly geological aspects of the matter—the precise names and periods of the rocks, &c.—are of less importance than the light on what New York used to be which the book supplies. You may learn, for instance, why Pearl Street cuts a semi-circular path; it was the ancient water front to eastward, and exactly how far down one must dig at various places to find rock bottom—at Duane Street you must go down 180 feet or so—and what sort of foundations famous skyscrapers rest upon.

The geological information extends to Staten Island and Brooklyn as well, but less in detail, while the historic retrospect is nothing like so interesting because the transformation is so much less complete.

PATENTS.

An interesting volume in the Works Management Library is "Patents as a Factor in Manufacturing," by Edwin J. Prindle of the New York Bar. (New York: The Engineering Magazine.) In the preface the author disclaims any purpose of making the inventor or manufacturer his own patent lawyer. The book is "to show the manufacturer, in a general way, what may be accomplished by patents, but not to lead him to attempt such accomplishment without legal advice." The subject is covered quite thoroughly, and should be of value to the public which it addresses.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Fiction Again Plays a Prominent Part in the September Periodicals—Short Stories by Authors of the First Prominence a Feature—Many Widely Diversified and Interesting Articles Noted in the Various Tables of Contents.

A NOTABLE feature of the August magazines was the large percentage of space devoted to fiction and to articles written in the lighter vein. The same characterization holds true of the September periodicals the first installment of the tables of contents of which appears to-day. Articles of a serious turn and of an instructive character are by no means ignored. The short stories with which the leading monthlies abound bear among them the names of authors of the first prominence in this field of work. Harper's leads with "The House Surgeon," by Rudyard Kipling. In McClure's Lieut. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, writes on "Farthest South." "Policing of Our Lawless Cities" is the title of an article by Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, which appears in Hampton's. And this list might be expanded indefinitely. But there is no necessity for that, as the indexes of the periodicals published herewith conveys such information in detail. The second installment of the tables of contents of the September numbers of the magazines will be published next week.

HARPER'S.

The House Surgeon .....Rudyard Kipling
"Williams, C. S. A.".William Gilmore Beymer
The Suitable Child.....Norman Duncan
The Queer Folk of the Maine Coast.....
Holman Day
The Castle on the Dunes.....
Josephine Daskam Bacon
Trix and Over-the-Moon.....Amelie Rives
The Fakir .....Mary Austin
Along the Great Wall of China.....
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IN WHALING DAYS.

"IN WHALING DAYS" is a book of some fifteen or sixteen character sketches by the late Howland Tripp. (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.) The locale is New Bedford in the middle of the nineteenth century, when that town was the chief port from which the whaling industry was carried on. It is easy to see that the author viewed his characters as prevailing types rather than actors in the human comedy—as comedians without consecutive parts. The sketches have little of plot in them; they are scarcely more than incidents, some humorous and some pathetic; but to read them is to get an impression of real life as it was lived in the staid New England coast towns sixty and seventy years ago. To some extent the atmosphere of those days lingers amid the decaying wharves and storehouses and the houses of Colonial architecture with their simply beautiful doorways; but in this book by Mr. Tripp is a more pronounced vitality of suggestion which comes from a close view of the everyday life of people who used brass knockers as necessities first and ornaments afterward, and who built their fortunes on frugality and thrift. Supplying the human associations without which antiquities are of little value, "In Whaling Days" is a complement to the tangible remains of the vicinity of old New Bedford.

BIRDS IN THEIR HAUNTS.

Few popular books on birds possess the charm of so many well-colored illustrations as this improved edition of the late Rev. C. A. Johns's "Birds in Their Haunts." (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) The illustrations consist of sixty-four colored plates, including 256 figures by William Foster, so perfect in every delicate detail that one might reasonably imagine the plates to be hand-tinted. It is only fair to state for the benefit of bird lovers that this is an English publication, and the habits and characteristics of the large number of birds mentioned are based upon their life in the British Isles.

To a careful bird student, the arrangement of the volume is particularly well adapted for the conveyance of the greatest amount of information in the briefest possible space and with the utmost convenience. Each bird is treated separately, quaint experiences and legendary lore adding an interesting feature to the general descriptive matter. The volume is edited by J. A. Owen, who states that, as the author's book has already proved the making of many a naturalist, he believes this revised edition will be a help to many more nature lovers who wish to distinguish a species without recourse to bulky scientific works. In this latter respect the volume, with its 328 pages, fulfills its mission admirably.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

John Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery—"Waste Not, Want Not" by Maria Edgeworth—Marietta Holley's Samanth Stories—Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After"—Dinah M. Mulock's "Twenty Years Ago"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

W. S. S.—There is a series of pictures entitled "Shakespeare's Seven Ages." Where can they be had or seen? Painted by R. Smirke, R. A.; engraved by I. Ogborn; published by J. & J. Boydell, June 4, 1801, at the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall, Cheapside, London.

This work appears in the auction rooms from time to time, and is generally included in Boydell's collection of prints to Shakespeare. John Boydell was Alderman, Sheriff, and Lord Mayor of London. He amassed a large fortune as a print publisher. In 1786 he began the publication, by subscription, of a series of prints illustrative of Shakespeare after pictures painted expressly for the work by British artists. He gave commissions to all the celebrated painters of the country for these pictures, and built a gallery in Pall Mall for their exhibition. In 1789 his Shakespeare gallery contained thirty-four pictures, in 1791 sixty-five, and in 1802 102, of which eighty-four were of large size. The total number of works executed was 170, three of which were sculpture. The artists employed were thirty-three painters and two sculptors. The enterprise crippled him financially, and he was obliged to dispose of his property by lottery. He died in December, 1804, before the lottery was drawn. The Shakespeare gallery cost him upward of $150,000. It was purchased by the British Institution. Among the artists he employed were Reynolds, Stothard, Smirke, Romney, Fuseli, Opie, Barry, West, Wright of Derby, Angelica Kauffmann, Westall, and Hamilton. The works painted by Robert Smirke for the Shakespeare gallery included "The Seven Ages." A copy of this work may be found in a second-hand bookstore. We presume that it may be found also in the public library of this city.

V. G. W.—I should be glad to know whether a little book for children, entitled "Waste Not, Want Not," is still in print. It is the story of two boys and two pieces of twine—of the "Sandford and Merton" type, and was published forty or fifty years ago.

"Waste Not, Want Not" was one of the stories for children written by Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, who was born in 1767 and died in 1849. Her father was an intimate friend of Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton." Some of Maria Edgeworth's holidays were spent with Day at Anningsley, Surrey. Her story of "Harry and Lucy" was begun by her father and his second wife, and Day had originally written "Sandford and Merton" for insertion as one of the stories. Her books for children have been reprinted in innumerable forms, and often translated. "Waste Not, Want Not" and "Barring Out" have been published together at 15 cents by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. These and other stories, edited by M. V. O'Shea, appeared in the Home and School Classics, published by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston.

EDWARD H. FINCH.—Will you kindly let me know who was the author of a novel entitled "The Courtship of Josiah Allen"? The novel was written many years ago, and I should like if possible to obtain the name of the author and where a copy may be purchased.

Marietta Holley, author of the Samantha and Josiah Allen stories, was born near Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., and is the daughter of John M. and Mary (Taber) Holley. She has written: "My Opinions and Betsy Bobbett's," 1873; "My Wayward Pardner," 1880; "The Mormon Wife," a poem, 1890; "Miss Richard's Boy," 1883; "Sweet Cicely," 1885; "Samantha at the Centennial," 1887; Poems, 1887; "Samantha at Saratoga," 1887; "Samantha Amongst the Brethren," (sic,) 1890; "Samantha Amongst the Colored Folks," 1892; "Samantha at the World's Fair," 1894; "Samantha in Europe," 1896; "Around the World with Josiah Allen's Wife," 1900; "Samantha at St. Louis Exposition," 1905, and "Samantha vs. Josiah," 1906. The George W. Dillingham Company or the Funk & Wagnalls Company might give the information which is sought, or Miss Holley herself might know where a copy of the work could be found.

EDWARD F. O'DAY.—Can you inform me through the columns of your very valuable supplement whether the following volume has a special value: "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After, &c.," by Alfred Lord Tennyson. P. L. D. C. L. (Macmillan & Co., London and New York: 1886.) The contents of the volume are as follows: Locksley Hall Sixty Years After, The Fleet, Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition by the Queen, The Promise of May. The volume is a duodecimo bound in green boards. Is this a first edition?

A copy of this work was in Part V. of the Henry W. Poor library sale on April 7, 1900. It was a 12mo uncut copy, in morocco binding by the Club Bindery. It brought $2.50. It is the first edition of "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," and of "The Promise of May." The original Locksley Hall is in "Poems," two volumes, published in 1842. In the memoir of Lord Tennyson, by his son, it is said:

"These four unpublished lines of the old Locksley Hall were the nucleus of The "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After":

"'In the hall there hangs a painting—
Amy's arms about my neck;
Happy children in a sunbeam, sitting on the ribs of wreck.
In my life there was a picture—she that clasp'd my neck had flown;
I was left within the shadow, sitting on the wreck alone.'"

Z. B. B.—Can you please inform me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, who was the author of "Twenty Years Ago"?

Our correspondent probably has in mind "Twenty Years Ago," written by Dinah Maria Mulock, who married George Lillie Craik in 1864. She was born in 1826 at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, England, where her father, Thomas Mulock, was then minister of a small congregation. She died in 1887 in her home at Shortlands, near Bromley. Her best-known work is "John Halifax, Gentleman," published in 1857. She also wrote the popular songs, "Philip, My King" and "Douglas, Tender and True." "Twenty Years Ago; from the Journal of a Girl in Her Teens," was published in London in 1871, and a new edition appeared in 1875. The story was published at 10 cents by George Munro in his Seaside Library in 1881. An illustrated 16mo edition of it was published previous to that by Harper & Brothers, at 90 cents.

Answers from Readers.

M. A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I append a copy of the poem asked for by your correspondent, M. H. H., in your issue of July 10:

DO WE FORGET?

Do we forget when Winter snows lie deep
Above the beds where our beloved sleep,
And we no longer wildly weep—
Do we forget?

Because, when comes the holy Christmas tide,
And love and joy are scattered far and wide,
We check our sighs and strive our tears to hide—
Do we forget?

Do we forget because with mute lips pressed
To fading pictures, all our love unguessed
Lies locked secure within one patient breast—
Do we forget?

Because across the widening gulf of years
There comes no loving word to quell our fears,
No watchful hand to brush away our tears—
Do we forget?

Do we forget? Nay, in each heart there lies
A secret place where, hid from mortal eyes,
Dwells strong and true a love that never dies,
Nor can forget!
—S. O'H. Dickson, in The Pilgrim.

ROSE MEYER.—"The Bell of the Angels," asked for by L. H. S., is as follows:

It is said somewhere at twilight
A great bell softly swings,
And a man may listen and hearken
To the wondrous music that rings.
If he put from his heart's inner chamber
All the passion, pain, and strife,
Heartache and weary longing
That throb in the pulses of life;
If he thrusts from his soul all hatred,
All thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight
How the bell of the angels rings.

JOHN S. ZIMMERMAN.—Referring to the inquiry of "L. P." in your issue of July 30, in relation to "The Gray Eyes of Glaucopis," would say that I clipped the poem in question from a newspaper nearly twenty years ago.

The author's name was not given, but the poem was accredited to The Pall Mall Gazette of London, England; and I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the same, which many of your readers would be glad to see in print again.

A BALLAD OF THE FLEET—450 B. C.

When we loosed from blue Piraeus,
Under the Violet Crown,
The sun hung over the masthead
Like Pallas, above the town;
The sun hung over the masthead
And the land lay on the lee,
Where the gray eyes of Glaucopis
Were the eyes that followed me.

We sailed away to the southland,
Where the maids are born to kiss;
We saw the daughters of Pharoah,
When we lay at Naucratis;
And their eyes shone like Selene's,
But all that they said to me
Was: "The gray eyes of Glaucopis
Are the eyes that shine for thee."

We coasted the great King's country,
We looked on the Asian girls,
We saw the flash of their white arms,
The toss of their coal-black curls;
But out of their songs and dances
The message that came to me
Was: "The gray eyes of Glaucopis
Are the eyes that watch for thee."

Sometimes when the night wind whimpers
And whistles among the spars,
And the sullen raindrop splashes,
And a wet mist dims the stars,
At sight of their tearful beauty,
I think on a harbor quay,
Where the gray eyes of Glaucopis
Are the eyes that weep for me.

As oft in the Summer starshine
We loiter among the isles,
We can see the town lights twinkle
And beckon across the miles;
But behind them and beyond them
A city I seem to see,
Where the gray eyes of Glaucopis
Are the eyes that beckon me.

M. A. LESSER.—Your reply to Mr. Hewit credits Charles Dawson Shanly (of the New York "Bohemian" group of the early sixties) with the paternity of the verses concerning "Kitty of Coleraine."

It seems to me, however, as if some old Irish folk song was the source of the reference, for Thackeray's "Peg of Limavaddy" (first published in The Irish Sketch Book and then reprinted in the ballads) begins as follows:

Riding from Coleraine,
(Famed for lovely Kitty,)
Came a cockney bound
Unto Derry city;
Weary was his soul,
Shivering and sad he
Bumped along the road—
Leads to Limavaddy.

The "Kitty of Coleraine," published in these columns, was taken from "The World's Best Poetry," edited by Bliss Carman.

W. L. C.—In your "Appeal to Readers" of July 10, apparently "M. S. H" has confused two different hymns. "Here I'll raise mine Ebenezer" is the first line of the second verse of "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," by Robert Robinson—No. 19 in the Methodist Hymnal.

"Alpha and Omega be" is in the second stanza of "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling," by Charles Wesley—No. 166 in the Methodist Hymnal.

COME THOU FOUNT OF EVERY BLESSING.

Come, thou Fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing Thy grace;
Streams of mercy, never ceasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise.
Teach me some melodious sonnet
Sung by flaming tongues above;
Praise the mount—I'm fixed upon it—
Mount of Thy redeeming love.

Here I'll raise mine Ebenezer;
Hither by Thy help I'm come;
And I hope, by Thy good pleasure,
Safely to arrive at home.
Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God;
He, to rescue me from danger,
Interposed His precious blood.

O to grace how great a debtor
Daily I'm constrained to be!
Let Thy goodness, like a fetter,
Bind my wandering heart to Thee.
Prone to wander, Lord, I feel it,
Prone to leave the God I love.
Here's my heart, O take and seal it;
Seal it for Thy courts above.
ROBERT ROBINSON.

LOVE DIVINE.

1.

Love divine, all loves excelling,
Joy of heaven, to earth come down;
Fix in us Thy humble dwelling,
All Thy faithful mercies crown:
Jesus, Thou art all compassion,
Pure, unbounded love Thou art;
Visit us with Thy salvation,
Enter every trembling heart.

2.

Breathe, O breathe Thy loving spirit
Into every troubled breast!
Let us all in Thee inherit,
Let us find that second rest:
Take away our bent to sinning;
Alpha and Omega be;
End of faith, as its beginning,
Set our hearts at liberty.

3.

Come, Almighty, to deliver,
Let us all Thy grace receive;
Suddenly return, and never,
Never more Thy temples leave:
Thee we would be always blessing,
Serve Thee as Thy hosts above,
Pray and praise Thee without ceasing,
Glory in Thy perfect love.

4.

Finish, then, Thy new creation,
Pure and spotless let us be;
Let us see Thy great salvation,
Perfectly restored in Thee:
Changed from glory into glory,
Till in heaven we take our place,
Till we cast our crowns before Thee,
Lost in wonder, love, and praise.
CHARLES WESLEY.

We have received many answers to this query and also copies of the hymns from Annie Cerst, Brooklyn; Mrs. William Boelger, Flushing, L. I.; E. J. Dunville, New York; "M. G. C.," New York; B. A. Kinney, Lowell, Mass.; "M. A. S.," Atlantic City, N. J.; Irene Bates, Loomis, N. Y.; F. H. Young, Brooklyn; E. K. Todd, Brooklyn; "A. S. G.," Worcester, Mass.; "M. A. F.," Norwich, Conn.; "M. P. C.," Yonkers, N. Y.; "C. E. S.," Bronxwood Park, N. Y.; Anna Jacobus, Scott, N. Y.; J. A. Anderson, Lambertville, N. J.; Grace M. Bromley, New York; "W. G. G.," Albany, N. Y.; L. Reed, Brooklyn; "L. Y. F.," New York; E. M. Hendrickson, New York; P. W. Wildey, Mohawk Lake, N. Y.; "C. A. F.," Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. R. S. Arndt, Newark, N. J.; "M. B. D.," Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Coffin, Newark, N. J.; L. Herbert, Lynnbrook, L. I.; G. Paul Smith, Demarest, N. J.; C. E. Liddle, Brooklyn; C. E. Borndollar, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Henry C. Camp, Brooklyn; Charles Elmore Barto, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. J. Gill, N. Y.; A. Dusenberry, Yonkers, N. Y.; F. E. Whiteside, Islip, L. I.; Ruter W. Springer, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; James Delbart, Brooklyn; K. Carrington, Colebrook, Conn.; Miss M. L. Newton, Knoxville, Tenn.; "Constant Reader," Cobleskill, N. Y.; Ray S. Ball, Huron, Ohio; H. W. Hoagland, Rocky Hill, N. J.; R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; "B. C.," New York; Hilda M. Plummer, Old Lyme, Conn., and V. B. Smith, Brooklyn, F. G. Holden, Camp Cavendish, Lake Placid, N. Y., and Maylie D. Crane, Claverack, N. Y.

CHARLES JANVIER.—In your issue of July 3 you attribute to Bartholomew Dowling the authorship of a poem in which occurs the ghastly refrain:

A cup to the dead already
And hurrah for the rext that dies.

Are you not mistaken? I find in my scrapbook in connection with the authorship of the poem (entitled, by the way, "Song of the Plague" and not "The Revel," as you have it,) the following:

"The lines were written by Alfred Domett, although in several collections of poetry which, being in general use, might be taken to be of authority, they are credited to Capt. Bartholomew Dowling.

"This Domett was the 'Waring' of one of Robert Browning's earliest and most dramatic poems:

"What's become of Waring,
Since he gave us all the slip?
Chose land travel or sea-faring,
Boots and chest or staff and scrip,
Rather than pace up and down
Any longer London town."

He came of a Dorsetshire family, and, after leaving Cambridge read law, was called to the bar in 1841, but never practiced. Four years previous he had given an evidence of what was in him by publishing in Blackwood's Magazine a Christmas hymn, which has since become more famous than its author.

Many of your readers will no doubt recall it, for it is written in a strain of wonderfully sweet and solemn music, and begins:

It was in the calm and silent night,
Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might
And now was queen of land and sea!

He disappeared suddenly from England after a supper party from which he had walked arm in arm with Browning, as that poet tells us:

Thro' the merry weather
The sunniest in all December,

and for several years wandered to and fro.

While in India during the prevalence of the cholera, he wrote that wild and ghastly song, which, for some reason or other, he has omitted from the collection of his poems entitled, "Flotsam and Jetsam," published several years ago in England.

It was while Colonial Secretary, Minister of the Common Lands and Premier in New Zealand, that he wrote his longest poem, "Ranolf and Aruehia, a South Sea Day Dream."

He reappeared in England to be hailed with delight by Browning and the other friends of his earlier life, and took up his permanent residence there. The "Song of the Plague" was first introduced to American readers by Mr. William Young, the well-known translator of Beranger's songs, who was at that time editor of The New York Albion. This gentleman, who is believed to be a kinsman of Domett, spells the poet's name with two "m's," but

Mr. Dowett of New York, as also Mr. Davenport Adams in his Dictionary of English Literature, makes use of but a single "m."

Nota.—It is Mr. Janyier and not THE TIMES who would seem to be mistaken. On Page 641, ninth edition of John Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, four lines from "The Revelry in India" are quoted, and the authorship of the poem is attributed to Bartholomew Dowding. Below the quotation is a footnote which reads: "This quatrain appears with variations in several stanzas." "The poem," says Mr. Rossiter Johnson in "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," "is persistently attributed to Alfred Domett, but, in a letter to me, Feb. 6, 1879, he says: 'I did not write that poem, and was never in India in my life. I am as ignorant of the authorship as you can be.'"

R. L. C. WHITE.—The poem asked for by George Rogers, ("Appeals," June 26,) the first stanza of which he slightly misquotes, was written by Edward Dowden, Professor of English Literature in Trinity College, Dublin. As it is short, I append a copy:

OASIS.

Let them go by—the beats, the doubts, the strife;
I can sit here and care not for them now,
Dreaming beside the glimmering wave of life
Once more—I know not how.

There is a murmur in my heart, I hear
Faint, oh, so faint, some air I used to sing;
It stirs my sense and odors dim and dear
The meadow breezes bring.

Just this way did the quiet twilights fade
Over the fields and happy homes of men,
While one bird sang as now, piercing the shade,
Long since—I know not when.

WILLIAM J. SWIFT.—I noticed the query of Mr. Charles H. Sloan in THE REVIEW of July 17 regarding engravings of old ships. I have a print of the frigate North Carolina, "Taken from a drawing made by a marine on board April 22, 1837, off Cape Horn," which belonged to my father, Dr. William Swift, who joined the ship on Oct. 14, 1836, served as Fleet Surgeon on the cruise to the Pacific Coast, and was detached on May 17, 1839. The North Carolina was, I believe, the flagship on this cruise. Dr. Swift was Surgeon's Mate on board the Chesapeake during her engagement with the Shannon in 1812, and was with Capt. Lawrence when he died.

Appeals to Readers.

H. N. F.—In what poem does the following expression and beautiful line occur:

Music was born when liberty spoke.

I should like to know also the name of the author and something about him.

EDWARD T. PERINE.—Can any reader help me to find a poem entitled, "The Three Gifts"? The author's name is Gray or Grey.

FELIX SPER.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the complete poem entitled "The Negro," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, of which the first two lines are as follows:

Out of the darkness and out of the night.
Has the black man crawled to the dawn of light.

N. S. B.—Can any of your readers help me to find an old quotation for which we have hunted in vain?

. . . . . dine,
On turkey and chine.

Any help will be greatly appreciated.

Mrs. S. B. HERRICK.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can get Harper's Young People for 1889 or 1890? I think it contained a series of articles called "Little Experiments," by S. B. Herrick.

DANIEL B. LEARY.—Can any of your readers give in full the following, and inform me who is the author:

Three little black sheep that have gone astray,
Baa, Baa, Baa.
Three little black sheep that have lost their way,
Baa, Baa, Baa.

Gentlemen rankers out for a spree,
Damned from here to eternity,
Lord have mercy on such as we,
Baa, Baa, Baa.

J. L. C.—Can any reader supply the rest of these lines or tell where they may be found, and accept thanks for the courtesy:

I'm tired to-night from watching,
And my eyes are filled with tears,
Why don't my ship come sailing in?
I've waited many years,
My boyish fancy sent her out
When my heart was young and gay.

C. R. B.—Will one of your readers kindly identify for me the following quotation:

O that there might enacted be
A duty on Hypocrisy;
A tax on Humbug and excise
On solemn plausibilities.

HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER.—Two years ago, in London, I heard the Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral quote a couplet from some poems, which has haunted me ever since, and I would like to place it. It concerns a couple, who

——trod with averted feet
The bitter journey to the bourne so sweet.

I shall be very grateful if any of your readers can satisfy my desire.

SEARCHER.—Can one of your readers tell me where this very familiar line is to be found: "He never smiled again." It is in a poem descriptive of the drowning of the son of Henry I. of England in the wreck of The White Ship, but I can remember neither the name of the author, the name of the poem, nor the first line.

FRANK V. CAREY.—Who is the author of the following lines, and of what poem or book is it a selection?

If each before his own door swept
The village would be clean.

ROBERT HINCKLEY.—Is this a correct quotation from Macaulay, and, if so, where did he write it?

Great battles were never won by debating societies.

Also is my wording right for the old squib?

Marius said: "All Romans are liars." Marius was a Roman.

R. E. CRONIN.—Who wrote the following lines, and where may they be found:

Our entrance through the world is naked and bare;
Our progress through the world is trouble and care;
Our exit from the world is, nobody knows where;
If we do well Here, we will do well There.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Some Notable Works on Religion—Books for Boys—Beau Nash and Benjamin Franklin in Fiction.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Those imitators of the tactics of Shimei who have been throwing stones and dust at peaceable Christians marching along the road of life and entreating them the while to come out and fight for a faith alleged to be moribund, must by this time understand the feelings of those who employ the same method of attack against hornets' nests. The Christians "come out," indeed, but with them come their stings, a telling speech, a sharp epithet, or, as in the case of the Rev. William De Witt Hyde, a brilliant little volume, and the Shimeis regret their error.

President Hyde calls his book "Sin and Its Forgiveness," and it is one of the series entitled "Modern Religious Problems," and edited by the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon. It is not a reply to any specific attack, and it begins by admitting the allegations that the old theology had lost something of that clear conviction of sin and the habitual exercise of forgiveness essential to any theology worth the words to express it, and that the new theology has not yet acquired either, and until they shall be acquired will remain vague, sentimental, inchoate, inefficient, a "half-way station on the road to soulless secularity." Nevertheless, it admits no weakness in the plan of Christianity, no flaw in the Christian procedure in dealing with sin, external or internal, or in the Christian award of punishment when due. The doctrines advanced in the book have hitherto existed only in fragmentary form, although manifest in both the Old and in the New Testament and in the life of Jesus; although taken for granted in the best literature and seen in the lives of Christians, President Hyde thinks that its systematic statement is necessary in this year, in which a seminary graduate can assert and a metropolitan presbytery can accept the statement that "sin is that which God has permitted for the manifestation of his own glory." Whether necessary on that account or not, the book has an awakening power, closely akin to that of Capt. Mahan's "The Harvest Within," the quality of convincing the reader of the utter imbecility of anything unrighteous and the all-permeating, ever-abiding power of righteousness.

President Hyde's book bears the imprint of Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company; it will soon be followed by a volume coming from Messrs. Sherman, French & Co., fighting on the same side, but by no means conceived in the same spirit, or planned with the same intention. Its title is "Modern Light on Immortality," and its author, the Rev. Henry Frank of New York, began it with the expectation of finding that science had nothing favorable to say on the matter of immortality, but found himself forced to admit that it furnished a more rational and intelligent conception of the possibilities of the after life than man had hitherto been permitted to entertain. It would be foolish and probably mischievous to attempt to summarize a historical review beginning with the primitive races, and an examination of the evidence afforded by the physical sciences and metaphysics; such is their result. Mr. Frank confesses that it surprises him; it should rejoice all his readers unless perchance there be one who feels himself fit for nothing but annihilation, and the fulfillment of his theory would not invalidate the book.

Long ago Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, at the very beginning of his career as an author of boys' books, or was it before the actual publication of any one of them, wrote a tiny pamphlet stating his convictions as to the ideal book for boys. Last month, before the American Library Association, he spoke on "The Historical Story for Boys," and the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company issue his address in similar form. It was a lively speech, asserting in substance the necessity of giving the boy something to read that he will read, and giving the historical story about the same place in his library that charity occupies among the Christian graces. It was an especially interesting speech because it revealed some of the author's methods, among which is making his own boys his companions when undertaking that visit to the scene of his stories which he deems absolutely essential, and it is to be hoped that it had some effect on those librarians who recommend pernicious stories to boys on the ground that they are better than nothing, a theory that would add arsenic to the daily bill of fare.

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company have provided a book for use on the veranda or elsewhere out of doors during the Summer, in Mr. Eliot C. Clarke's "Astronomy from a Dipper," a set of small charts and text furnishing a complete guide to the stars and constellations conspicuously visible in the north temperate zone throughout the year. The dipper is the key to each chart, and droll little pictures of the objects figured in the constellation add to the interest of the text, and give further excuse to young folk desirous of playing the little drama of the young astronomer and the young girl, as described in "The Poet at the Breakfast Table."

Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, after successfully demonstrating that she can write a novel of contemporary life, returns to the historical species in "Veronica Playfair," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have prepared for September. The Dean, Pope, and Lady Mary appear in it; and also Bolingbroke and Beau Nash, and by way of contrast Benjamin Franklin in his youth, and consequently in his most wonderful state of wisdom. Veronica is the belle of Bath, and her love story is the chief interest of the book, but the subordinated great personages are well studied.

Anne Warner has collected her stories about children, issued in various magazines during the last two years. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are to publish it under the title "Your Child and Mine," and the author, although she may not expect it, will pass the Winter in explaining to parents, librarians, and teachers that she did not write the book for children.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended Aug. 12:

General Literature,

Including Literature, Essays, Poetry, and Drama.

ESSAYS OF POETS AND POETRY. Ancient and modern. By T. Herbert Warren. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

DOURIS AND THE PAINTERS OF GREEK VERSES. By Edmond Pottier. Translated by Bettine Kahnweiler, with a preface by Jane Ellen Harrison. London: John Murray. Imported, E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A VISION OF LIFE. Poems. By Darrell Figgis, with an introduction by Gilbert K. Chesterton. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

History and Biography.

NELSON AND OTHER NAVAL STUDIES. By James R. Thursfield. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

RASPLATA, (The Reckoning.) By Commander Wladimir Semenoff, Imperial Russian Navy. His diary during the blockade of Port Arthur and the voyage of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. Translated by L. A. B. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR CHARLES WILLIAM WILSON, ROYAL ENGINEERS. By Col. Sir Charles M. Watson. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

NATHAN BANGS. By A. H. Tuttle. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents.

JESSE LEE, (A Methodist Apostle.) By William Henry Meredith. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents.

A CHILD'S GUIDE TO AMERICAN HISTORY. By Henry William Elson. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

Travel and Description.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. By Geoffrey Drake. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

JOHN CHINAMAN, AND A FEW OTHERS. By E. H. Parker. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

AN EGYPTIAN OASIS. An Account of the Oasis of Kharga, in the Lybian Desert, with Special Reference to Its History, Physical Geography, and Water Supply. By H. J. Llewellyn Beadnell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

SEEKERS IN SICILY. Being a Quest for Persephone by Jane and Peripatetics. Done Into the Vernacular by Elizabeth Bisland and Anne Hoyt. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

Fiction.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CON MAN, AS TOLD TO WILL IRWIN. 8vo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.10.

THE GOOSE GIRL. By Harold MacGrath. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

A GIRL OF THE LIMBERLOST. By Gene Stratton Porter. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A CASTLE OF DREAMS. By Netta Syrett. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE MASTER OF LIFE. A Romance of Five Nations. By W. D. Lighthall. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

JUDGE FRITZNOODLE. A Correct Chronicle of the Doings in the German-American Settlement of Prairiestadt, Cabbage Township, Richcoil County, "Out West," During the Free Soil Period. By Martyn W. Strouse. 12mo. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE SHADOW OF THE CATHEDRAL. A Novel. By Vincent Blasco Ibanez. Translated from the Spanish by Mrs. W. A. Gillespie. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE END OF THE ROAD. A Novel. By Stanley Portal Hyatt. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

SIXPENNY PIECES. By A. Neil Lyons. 16mo. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous,

Including New Editions and Juveniles.

DRUGS AND THE DRUG HABIT. By Harrington Sainsbury. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THE WHITE PERIL; or, How I Cured Myself of Consumption at Home. Revised edition. By Louis R. Andrews. 12mo. Danbury, Conn.: White Peril Company.

GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Charles Baskerville. 8vo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

ELEMENTARY ELECTRICAL CALCULATIONS. A Manual of Simple Engineering Mathematics. Covering the Whole Field of Direct Current Calculations, the Basis of Alternating Current Mathematics. Networks and Typical Cases of Circuits, with Appendices on Special Subjects. By T. O'Conor Sloane. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended Aug. 10: Adult Fiction—"Inner Shrine," Ward's "Marriage à la Mode," Crawford's "White Sister." Juvenile Fiction—Paine's "Stroke Oar," Barbour's "Captain of the Crew," Malone's "Winning His Way at West Point." Juvenile Non-Fiction—Johnson's "When Mother Lets Us Cook," Beard's "Out of Door Handy Book." Adult Non-Fiction—Munsterberg's "Psychotherapy," Brigham's "Box Furniture," Hapeker's "Egoists."

Book Exchange

Advertising rate, 40 cents per line.

AUTHORS' AND WRITERS' NAMES AND addresses wanted in quantities, such as those answering ads. relating to writing as a profession, those submitting MSS. to magazines, &c. Write full particulars and proof of confidential and legitimate use. Will pay cash for good lists. I 141 Times Downtown.

AT ONCE—WILL PAY GOOD PRICES FOR copies of: "The Myth of Hiawatha," by H. R. Schoolcraft, (Phila., 1856;) "The Mother's Book," by Lydia Maria Child. Communicate at once with The University Society, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York City.

BURTON'S ARABIAN (AND SUPPLEmental) Nights, 17 vols.; Maupassant's Works, 17 vols.; Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, 10 vols., nearly new; no agents; offers wanted. De Luxe, E 140 Times, Times Square.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES DEALING with conditions, customs, events, patents, &c., of 60 years ago. Travels and personal narratives especially desired. W. G. Snow, Box 619, Meriden, Conn.

WANTED—CENTURY DICTIONARY, NEW International Encyclopedia and other sets in good condition. Highest prices paid. Charles L. Bowman & Co., 225 5th Av., city.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICALS of back dates may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 83 Nassau St., New York. Magazine bookbinding executed.

Fac-Sim. First Folio Shakespeare Poems and Sonnets. Oxford Press. $30 for $10. New. C. H. Barr, Bookshop, Lancaster, Penn.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Two New Hudson Books—Memoirs of the Bourbons—Spain and Turkey—New York Politics in Fiction.

A NEW novel by Stanley Portal Hyatt, author of "The Little Brown Brother," is published this week by D. Appleton & Co. "The End of the Road" is the title of the book, and the story recounted in its pages has to do with the fortunes of John Allingham, a transport rider of South Africa in the days just preceding the Boer war. Aside from the plot, Mr. Hyatt aims to give a picture of conditions, life, and character in the land of the Boers.

Memoirs of the Bourbons.

In their series of memoirs the Appletons expect to publish this Fall a work by Edmond de Goncourt, translated from the French by Ernest Dowson, entitled "The Confidantes of a King—the Mistresses of Louis XV." This work will be published in two volumes, and contains portraits reproduced in photogravure from pictures in the Louvre. It aims to give an account of the inner life of the Court of France in the time of Louis XV., that monarch, Mme. de Pompadour, Mme. du Barry, and the Demoiselles de Nesle being the principal characters in M. de Goncourt's narrative.

Another work dealing with the period in French history subsequent to that described by the latter will also be published by the Appletons under the title "Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette." The author of this work, which will appear in two volumes, is Lieut. Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, who has already been a contributor to the historical literature of the period of the last of the Bourbons in his book, "The Real Louis XV." In the forthcoming volumes Col. Haggard takes up the life story of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette from the time of their marriage, when little more than children, to their deaths, within nine months of each other. Other incidents belonging to the same period, such as the murder of Marat by Charlotte Corday, the massacre of the Princesse de Lamballe, the death of Mme. Elizabeth and the Dauphin, are related, the whole being prefaced by an account of Louis' Bourbon ancestors, whose careers are briefly given with a view to showing some of the manifest causes that led to the overthrow of the monarchy accomplished by the French Revolution.

This week B. W. Huebsch publishes "The Confessions of a Con Man," by Will Irwin, an account of which was noted in these columns recently. The book, which is illustrated by W. Glackens, is fact, not fiction, and has been written as a result of actual confessions made to the author by an actual "con man," who is a well-known character to the railroad men and others of the West.

Later in the month B. W. Huebsch will publish a book by J. Keir Hardie, M. P., entitled "India: Impressions and Suggestions." Mr. Hardie recently spent two months in India, studying social, political, and economic conditions there, and this volume will contain the result of what he saw and investigated. The work is intended to furnish not only an authoritative study of an important phase of England's colonial policy—portions of which, as, for instance, the chapter on The Color Line, are not without a certain pertinent interest to Americans—but also addresses the general reader through the entertainment afforded by a gifted traveler's impressions of a country whose antiquity is measureless, and whose future destiny is apparently one of the pressing problems just now with the British Government.

Spanish Life in Fiction.

Two books are published this week, both of them coming under the head of fiction, by E. P. Dutton & Co. One of these is a novel of cowboy life, by Peter Wright, in the Southwestern part of the United States and is called "A Three-Foot Stool." The other is a translation from the Spanish of Vincent Blasco Ibañez and is called "The Shadow of the Cathedral." This book has been translated into the principal languages of Europe, and has attracted notice on account of its vivid portraiture of political and social conditions as they exist to-day in Spain. For the purposes of his narrative the author has selected the magnificent Cathedral of Toledo, with its wealth of historic and artistic treasure set in the midst of an environment of ignorance and poverty, as a type of the Spain which he attempts to describe, and out of this material weaves a human drama that is calculated to interest as a tale of pure fiction as well as to arrest the attention of the student of modern problems as these are just now shaping themselves in the Iberian Peninsula.

Next week G. P. Putnam's Sons expect to publish a novel by Ashton Hilliers, author of "Memoir of a Person of Quality," &c., entitled "As It Happened." The historic period touched upon in the story is to be found in the reign of George III., especially in the years 1778 and 1779, when that monarch's misrule arouses among his subjects a feeling of decided, although largely inarticulate, dissatisfaction. There is thus, mixed with the romance and intrigue of the story, an echo from the military activities of the period, the whole forming a novel that has already been greeted in England with much favorable comment.

Another book promised for this month by the Putnams is "Alexander Hamilton: An Essay on American Union," by F. S. Oliver. This work, which is largely biographical in character, although written by an Englishman, has attained to no small degree of authority among students of American history. The forthcoming publication is a reissue, in a cheaper form, of the larger book bearing the same title.

An Original Hudson Narrative.

Within a month Charles Scribner's Sons expect to add to their series known as The Original Narratives of Early American History, a volume entitled, "Narratives of New Netherland," the subject matter of which is, of course, of timely interest in this year of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The first narrative in the book is Van Meteren's account, from his History, of Henry Hudson's third voyage. This is followed by other narratives, to the number of about a score, reproducing the most significant passages from the writings of contemporaneous historians dealing with the beginnings of New York City. The entire series, of which this will form the ninth volume, is being reproduced under the auspices of the American Historical Association, and under the general editorial management of Dr. J. F. Jameson, Director of the Historical Department of the Carnegie Institution. This ninth volume, which will contain maps and fac simile reproductions, is the first in the series to be published with Dr. Jameson's special editorial supervision.

By the end of this month Charles Scribner's Sons will publish the first of their Fall fiction, a novel by A. T. Quiller-Couch, author of "Poison Island," &c., called, "True Tilda." The latter tells the story of a boy and girl, supposedly orphans, and of their wanderings in search of a somewhat indefinite goal. The incidental characters include, "a honeymooning bargeman with a taste for composing verse, a company of penny-gaff actors, a simple-minded farm household and a sporting maiden lady," the mixture of these people and their relation to the fortunes of the principal characters being accomplished in the vivacious manner familiar to the reader of the typical "Q" story.

Three books which will be published during the next three weeks by Doubleday, Page & Co., some of which have been carried over from the latter's Spring list, are: "The Book of Famous Sieges," by Tudor Jenks; "The Southerner," by Nicholas Worth, and "The Leopard and the Lily," by Marjorie Bowen. The last of these is a tale of adventure in medieval times, with the jealousies, brutalities, and romance of that period depicted in the manner that has become characteristic of the author of "The Viper of Milan," &c. "The Book of Famous Sieges" is calculated to appeal to the young readers who have already enjoyed the books furnished them by this author, who here describes in popular narrative style the sieges of Troy and Babylon, Tyre and Antioch, Constantinople, Syracuse, Gibraltar, Antwerp, Vicksburg, Paris, and Port Arthur—the famous military engagements, in a word, falling under this particular classification, from the most ancient to the most modern times. "The Southerner" is described as "being an autobiographical tale of life in a Southern State since the civil war." Parts of this novel, for it is a novel, have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, and have attracted some attention from the hopeful optimism with which the struggle for reconstruction in the land of cotton is described by the author. The story is a mixture of real history, adventure, and romance, ending in a period of complete triumph.

Essays in Religious Research.

The book by Thomas A. Janvier on Henry Hudson, to be published this month and announced last week in these columns, will have for its title simply "Henry Hudson." It is said that in the writing of this book Mr. Janvier has used "fresh historical material, only recently discovered and now secured by him with the authorization of certain historic societies abroad. This material will concern the debated mutiny on Hudson's ship, as a result of which it has been supposed that the explorer was cast adrift to starve and freeze in the bay that bears his name." The five additions to the Library of Living Thought, to be published this month, as noted in these columns last week, are as follows: "Jesus or Paul," a discussion of the origin and spread of Christianity, by Prof. Arnold Meyer of the University of Zurich; "The Origin of the New Testament," by Prof. William Wrede of the University of Breslau; "Christianity and Islam," by Prof. Becker of the Colonial Institute, Hamburg; "The Life of the Universe," in two volumes, by Svante Arrhenius, head of the Nobel Institute in Stockholm, and "The Transmigration of Souls," by Prof. William Wrede.

The new story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which the Harpers will issue this month, will be called "Jonathan and David." It is said to be "a simple village story, carrying that peculiar quality to which Mrs. Phelps owes her place in the popular esteem."

In announcing various new editions of their books which they have made this month the Harpers make the comment that "Wilkie Collins has exhausted as many editions of his books in the last year as though he were a popular contemporary novelist."

Two books which will be published during the first week of September by the John Lane Company are "A Vision of Life" by Darrell Figis and "Sixpenny Pieces," by A. Neil Lyons. The latter is a story of London life, in which Dr. Brink, from a respectable half guinea practice, comes to the East End of London, where he charges only sixpence a visit and makes an income of twelve hundred a year. The slum life of London as revealed in this eccentric doctor's consulting room is of course the main theme of the book. The other volume mentioned is a collection of poems, to which Gilbert K. Chesterton has written an introduction in which he says: "Mr. Darrell Figis is one of those who give this impression of a latter-day return to the Elizabethan spirit; that is, to the real Elizabethan spirit which the romantic movement omitted—the spirit of Elizabethan enrichment and involution."

New York Politics in Fiction.

Another New York political novel will be issued this Fall by Henry Holt & Co., the publishers of "The Honorable Peter Stirling," now in its fifty-second edition. The new book is by William R. Hereford and is entitled "The Demagogue." The chief figure in the story is a man who aspires to the Presidency and who is the owner of a string of powerful daily newspapers. The political problems involved in the novel are said to be timely "but the chief appeal comes from the peculiar personal relations of the characters, all of whom are clearly defined types."

The late Alexander Johnston's "History of American Politics" is being sent to press by Henry Holt & Co. for the twentieth time, while "The Science of Finance," by Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, is being reprinted for the ninth time.

Two books promised for this Fall by Longmans, Green & Co. are "The Salmon Rivers and Lochs of Scotland," by W. L. Calderwood, Inspector of Fisheries to the Fishery Board for Scotland, and "Sikhim and Bhutan, Experiences of Twenty Years in the Northeastern Frontier of India," by John Claude White, C. I. E. The first of these gives a complete account of the rivers and lochs of Scotland frequented by salmon, beginning with the Tweed and the rivers of the east coast and working down to the Solway Firth and the Outer Isles. The book aims to furnish just such practical information as to routes, hotels, ownership of fisheries, &c., as is likely to be needed by the traveling angler, and is furnished with illustrations and maps of the principal rivers. In "Sikhim and Bhutan" Mr. White describes that region comprised in the northeastern frontier of India, which has been until now, owing to its proximity to the inaccessible mountains of Tibet, comparatively unknown. The author's activities in this region, however, during the past twenty years enable him to give a somewhat minute description of the primitive forms of society with which he has come in contact. Through him also, it is said, many interesting plants collected in this region have found their way into other countries. The forthcoming volume of his experiences will contain some forty full-page illustrations and a map.

A Picture of Turkey.

"The Turkish People," by Lucy M. J. Barnett, is one of the books promised by the Macmillan Company for Fall publication. In it the author does not attempt to discuss Balkan politics, nor does she relate the history of the recent Turkish revolution. Her book is, on the contrary, a pen picture of life in Turkey and endeavors to furnish such information of every-day matters as is apt to be suggested by the numerous allusions contained in the current news of the day to the religion, the social customs, and the code of ethics in vogue in the realm of the Sultan. Thus, in her descriptions, it is said that Miss Barnett upsets many cherished traditions held by Europeans and Americans as to Turkish affairs, while giving to the latter an air of modernism that is not usually accorded them by romance-loving travelers in the East.

Mr. White's novel, "A Certain Rich Man," recently published by the Macmillan Company, has just been issued in its fourth edition.

A RARE STAMP.

THE favored few among the philatelists of the world who come into possession of Walter Clarke Bellows's "Campeche," of which only 100 copies have been published, will find it a very interesting work. It contains, according to its author's description of it, "Some notes on the most remarkable postage stamp ever issued."

Mr. Bellows evidently has made a very careful and exhaustive study of this Mexican stamp, and probably has learned all about it that is worth knowing. He shows that the stamp was issued in 1867; that it was in use but a very short time, and that the number of specimens of it in existence to-day is so small that probably eight or ten of the originals and twice as many of the reissue would be a fair estimate of the known existing copies. What a copy of it is worth Mr. Bellows does not undertake to say; but he feels confident that when the circumstances of the two issues shall become better known the stamp will take "a commanding place in the gallery of philatelic treasures." At this moment there are no specimens to be bought, notwithstanding the fact that in some catalogues the stamp is mentioned and priced.

Mr. Bellows presents his information in a very attractive form. His book has been printed on loose sheets, and these have been pasted into a handsome scrapbook, along with numerous other sheets on which are reproduced official letters relating to the Campeche stamp and a great number of Mexican stamp designs.

George Meredith's Letters.

Announcement is made that a collection of George Meredith's letters is to be published under the direct supervision of Lord Morley. W. M. Meredith will be grateful to any one possessing letters who will forward them to him at 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. They will be carefully copied and returned without delay.

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